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BIOGRAPHICAL AND PORTRAIT

CYCLOPEDIA

OF

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY, NEW YORK.

WITH A HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE COUNTY

BY

HON. OBED EDSON.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE PUBLISHERS of this volume take pleasure in presenting it to their patrons in Chautauqua County, believing that, biographically, it is much the superior of anything ever offered to the people of Western New York, and the mechanical workmanship is so far beyond anything heretofore attempted in this county, that no comparison is possible. While we have paid especial attention to biography, the interesting "Sketch of the History of Chautauqua County," written by the masterly mind of the Honorable Obed Edson, of Sinclairville, is the best compact account of the county's early history extant, and cannot fail to attract a deep interest.

It was originally the intention to present the work in the old style, by grouping each town, village and city by itself, and to introduce the reader to the "History of the County" before reaching the main contents of the book, but, after consideration, we decided to depart from the rut of custom, and to insert the biographical sketches at random in the book, and supplement it with the story which tells of early times, the whole to be preceded by a comprehensive index, by means of which the reader may turn to any desired place at will.

Our engravings, it will be noticed, are of steel and photographic reproductions made by the superior half-tone process; no wood cuts are inserted, consequently the likenesses presented are accurate and correct. The residences portrayed are elegant specimens of Chautauqua County homes, and the old Court House, which has about outlived its usefulness, and is soon to be replaced, would, without this photograph, soon have remained to memory alone,

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and the appearance of the building in which justice had been administered for so many years, would not be known to the coming generations.

Our biographies are, in the main, correct. We have exercised great care in securing accuracy of names and dates, and have submitted, where practicable, the manuscript, more than once, for correction. Some of our subscribers failed to return corrections, but they were very few. Doubtless some errors will appear, but there will not be many.

Upon the whole, we have received very hearty co-operation, and we feel a just pride in the results of our labors. Our only wish is that the book will give pleasure to the present generation and to the generations to come; that when the future historian enters Chautauqua County, he can begin where we concluded, and carry the chain fifty years farther.

THE PUBLISHERS.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 20th, 1891.

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BIOGRAPHY AND HISTORY

OF

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY,

LUCIUS BOLLS WARNER. It may be said of Lucius Bolls Warner, without detracting aught from any other whose name stands high on the roll of Jamestown's useful citizens, that his honesty and integrity, his career of industry and his public-spirited services and liberal contributions for the development and the prosperity of his town, furnish an example that may be profitably followed by every young man who aspires to a position of thrift, usefulness and respectability. He was born at Millington, Middlesex county, Connecticut, March 3, 1828, and is a son of Ephraim and Mary Spencer (Miner) Warner.

In 1850 he came to Jamestown, where he established himself in the furniture and chair business. After five years of unremunerative returns in that line of business, Mr. Warner, having faith in a rapid future development of Jamestown, resolved to deal largely in lumber. He then commenced the planing-mill and lumber business on Baker street, south of the Outlet. After fourteen years of successful business, his mill was destroyed by fire, August 23, 1867. He then purchased the property on Baker street south of the Outlet, known as the Baker mill, where his mill and lumber yards are at present situated.

For over thirty-three years his business has increased with the growth of the town, until now his lumber plant is one of the important and essential enterprises of Jamestown. His plant covers three and one-half acres in extent, embracing large storage yards, a saw-mill, 56 x 90 feet in dimensions, and a planing-mill 56 x 106 feet in dimensions.

One who is well acquainted with Mr. Warner and his works states that every facility known to the trade is afforded the customers of this house, and its high reputation, maintained for a third of a century in the same location, is the best evidence of its popularity and stability.

Mr. Warner is a man of good judgment in financial matters. In politics he is a republican, but takes no active part in political affairs, and desires no office. Unsolicited, he has held a number of offices of public trust, where he rendered good service with credit to himself. No citizen of Jamestown has ever been more interested in its prosperity, or contributed more freely to any object calculated to advance its material, mental or moral welfare than Lucius Bolls Warner. Commencing life as a poor boy, he has won both ample fortune and honorable position, by ability, energy and inflexible honesty. In 1887 he supplied a great need in Jamestown by erecting

what is known as the Warner block. It is an imposing five-story brick building, of 80 x 156 feet in dimensions. It is occupied by large stores and business offices. He enjoys the good will and respect of the citizens of Jamestown, and is recognized by all who know him as a public-spirited citizen. He possesses those characteristics which clearly define a strong individuality, self-reliance, even temper on trying occasions, and uniform kindness. Honesty, integrity, generosity and public-spiritedness are some of the pronounced traits of character on which Mr. Warner has built a symmetrical manhood of substantial moral worth.

ELEAZER GREEN, a member of the Chautauqua county bar, was born at Remsen, Oneida county, New York, March 16, 1846, and is the youngest son of Eleazer, Sr., and Sylvina (Kent) Green. His paternal grandfather, Ezra Green, was a native of Litchfield, Connecticut, where he was a hotel keeper, served in the Revolutionary war, removed to Oneida county, N. Y., where he followed farming, was a Presbyterian and married Amy Church of his native State, by whom he had thirteen children. His maternal grandfather, Silas Kent, was born in New England, removed to Oneida county, this State, married Annis Dayton, by whom he had seven children; he was a farmer and died when comparatively a young man.

Eleazer Green, Sr., was born in Oneida county, May 16, 1800, and removed in 1817 to Chautauqua county, where he died September 12, 1884. He was a man of intelligence and education, served for several years as superintendent of the public schools of Oneida county, and was also a teacher for many years in the schools of that county. He was one of the early abolitionists, and after the Republican party came into existence he supported its principles. He was a prominent and useful citizen of the town of Busti, in Chautauqua county, owning a large farm in that town, which he managed successfully for many years. He married Sylvina Kent, and they passed over sixty years of a happily married life together. They were the parents of six children: Broughton W., a farmer of Busti; Sophia (deceased), who was the wife of George W. Smith, of Ohio; Betsy S., wife of Elias Hurlbut, of Kansas; Amy C., wife of Amos Palmer, of Jamestown; William E., who died at the age of sixteen years, and Eleazer.

Eleazer Green was reared in the towns of Busti and Harmony, and received his education in the common schools and Westfield academy. Leaving school in 1867, he entered the Albany Law School, graduating therefrom in 1868, when he was admitted to the bar; he then entered the law offices of Cook & Lockwood, where he read for two years; he then opened an office in Jamestown, where he has since practiced his profession. In 1882 he became a member of the present law firm of Sheldon, Green, Stevens & Benedict. In addition to his law practice he has dealt in real estate. He is the founder of "Greenhurst," upon Lake Chautauqua, where the hotel known as "The Greenhurst" is situated.

On November 5, 1873, Eleazer Green married Mary E. Brown, daughter of Samuel and Clarissa Brown, who formerly lived at Ashville, Chautauqua county. They have three children: Edward James, born April 6, 1875; Ella W., born November 15, 1876, and Clara L., born August 24, 1879. Mr. Green is a republican and an attendant at the Congregational church.

Aside from the duties of his law practice, Mr. Green has interested himself in the subject of fish culture, and has devoted much time and attention to the subject of increasing the supply, in Lake Chautauqua, of the famous food and game fish—the muskallonge. The muskallonge had never been propagated artificially, and it was necessary to study its habits in order to successfully and intelligently do so. Mr. Green, believing in the practicability of the idea, raised a fund with which to pay the expense of experi-

Hiram Smith

ments, contributing largely of his own means to the enterprise, corresponded with Seth Green, one of the fish commissioners of the State of New York, and a noted fish culturist, sending Mr. Green muskallonge, from time to time, for his examination, that he might learn more of their habits, time of spawning, etc., and such an interest was awakened that the commissioners of fisheries of the State of New York, took hold of the enterprise, and, with the fund raised by Eleazer Green, augmented by State funds, prosecuted experiments until it has been demonstrated that muskallonge can be successfully hatched artificially.

HON. HIRAM SMITH, ex-member of the General Assembly of New York, and a highly respected citizen of Jamestown, is a son of Rodney B. and Achsah (Blodgett) Smith, and was born in the town of Hanover, Chautauqua county, New York, October 25, 1819. His paternal grandfather, Isaac Smith, of English descent, was a native of Massachusetts and removed, in 1802, to the town of Gorham, Ontario county. Eight years later he came to Sheridan and soon afterwards removed to Hanover, this county. He was a farmer, served in the war of 1812 and participated in the disaster at Buffalo. The forced march home from that city induced a fever which resulted in his death. He married a Miss Morton and had nine children: Henry, Hiram, Matilda, Rodney B., Roxanna, Esther, Atilla, Benjamin and one whose name is forgotten.

Rodney B. Smith, the third son, and father of Hon. Hiram Smith, was born February 3, 1799, in Whately, Hampden county, Mass., and died at "Smith's Mills," in May, 1873, aged seventy-four years. At fifteen years of age he volunteered to take his eldest brother Henry's place in the army and was in the battles of Chippewa, Black Rock and Williamsville. Henry, who was but eighteen years of age, returned from the army to care for his seven younger brothers and sisters, who were orphaned within one year by the death of both father and mother. Rodney B. Smith, after the war of 1812, engaged in business with good success. In 1824 he became a sub-contractor under Thompson & Bird, for the construction of the Black Rock dam, in connection with the Erie canal, and afterwards was a contractor on the canal until its completion. He then returned to this county, where he purchased a small mill of his brother and enlarged it into what is now known as Smith's Mills. He also erected a distillery, tannery and store, and for thirty years was actively engaged in these different lines of business. He was a member for several years of the Methodist Episcopal church and a useful citizen of the community in which he resided, but for the last thirty years of his life he became entirely liberal in his theological ideas. He married Achsah Blodgett, and to them were born seven sons and seven daughters, of whom four are living: Hon. Hiram; Lyman B., a lawyer of Buffalo; Myron, an officer of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry during the late war, and now engaged in farming in Kansas; and Byron, who resides on the homestead.

Hiram Smith was reared on a farm and thoroughly trained to an active business life. He received his education at Fredonia academy, and at an early age entered into the general business of milling, distilling, merchandising and farming at "Smith's Mills." During the late civil war he entered the Federal service, was appointed by President Lincoln as a United States quartermaster, and at the end of nearly four years' active service was honorably mustered out with the rank of major. After the war Major Smith went to St. Louis, where he was engaged in business one year. In 1867 he returned to Jamestown, where he embarked in merchandising, which he followed during 1867. Three years later he engaged in his present prosperous and extensive life and fire insurance business.

September 10, 1844, he married Melissa P.

Love, daughter of Major George Love, of Forestville. They are the parents of two children: Mary, wife of Mason M. Skiff, a graduate of Union college, and now commissioner of public works; and Major George R., who graduated from West Point Military academy in 1875, afterwards married Corinne Barrett, granddaughter of Major Samuel Barrett, of Jamestown, and is now stationed with United States troops at Leavenworth, Kansas, having been appointed paymaster in the United States army by President Arthur in 1882.

In political opinion Hiram Smith was a democrat until 1856, after which he affiliated with the Republican party until 1872. In 1859 and 1860 he was elected as a member of the New York Legislature from the Second Assembly District of Chautauqua county, and served in that body as chairman of the committee on roads and bridges, besides being a member of the committee on railroads, revision of towns and counties, and several other important committees. He received the nomination of the Democratic party for Congress in 1884, but was not successful, as at that time the republicans had a majority of ten thousand votes in the Thirty-fourth Congressional District. Mr. Smith is regarded as one of the reliable business men and substantial citizens of Jamestown. In 1890 Mr. Smith was the democratic nominee for Congress in the Thirty-fourth Congressional District.

HON. PORTER SHELDON is one of Jamestown's most distinguished citizens, and Chautauqua county's most eminent lawyers. With Chief Justice Fuller, of the Supreme Court of the United States, Long John Wentworth, and other able and talented men, he took prominent part through the many stormy sessions of the Illinois Constitutional Convention of 1861 that gave to Illinois her present State Constitution. Porter Sheldon was born at Victor, Ontario county, New York, September 29, 1831, and is a son of Gad and Eunice (Horsford) Sheldon. The genealogical record of the Sheldon family in western New York begins with Capt. Sheldon, who was a descendant of the Sheldons who emigrated from Germany to England, and from thence came to Vermont, and afterwards settled in New York. Capt. Sheldon (grandfather) was an officer in the war of 1812, and after its close removed to Monroe county, this State. His son, Gad Sheldon (father), was born in Vermont, reared in Monroe county, and early in life became a resident of Ontario county, where he died in 1874. He was a farmer, and married Eunice Horsford, a native and resident of New York. Their family consisted of five sons and one daughter: Mary E.; Charles H., a real estate dealer of Rochester, N. Y.; Carton W., of Rockford, Illinois, and secretary of a large insurance company having its principal office at that place; Alexander, a prominent lawyer; Porter and Ogilvie.

Porter Sheldon received his education in the common schools of Ontario county, and Fredonia academy of Chautauqua county, from which he was graduated in the class of 1852. After graduation he took up the study of law with George Barker, afterwards read with Alvah Warden, a prominent lawyer of Ontario county and a brother-in-law of William H. Seward, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court at Batavia in 1854. Immediately after admission he formed a partnership with his brother Alexander, at Randolph, Cattaraugus county, where he remained until 1856, when he came to Jamestown and opened an office. The next year he removed to Rockford, Illinois, where he secured a lucrative practice, and attained such favorable standing with the people of Winnebago county that he was elected in 1861 from that county as a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of that year. He was one of the twenty-two republican members of that notable body, which contained many of the leading men and ablest jurists of that State.

A. H. Stafford

Convened amidst the opening scenes of the greatest war of modern times, the convention was agitated in its deliberations by the introduction of sectional topics and the exhibition of sectional prejudice. He took a prominent part in some of its stormy sessions, and thus became well known throughout the State. Five years later—in August, 1866—he returned to Jamestown, and formed a law-partnership with his brother Alexander, who died shortly afterwards. From that time until the present he has practiced continuously, but about five years ago he retired from the main part of his common practice, and since then has only appeared in some of the most important cases that have come before the courts. In 1868 he was elected a member of the Forty-first Congress to represent the then Thirty-first District of New York, composed of the counties of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus. His services in that body were of such a character as to win the approval of his entire constituency of all parties.

May 12, 1858, he married Mary Crowley, daughter of Hon. Rufus Crowley, of Randolph, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., who was a prominent republican leader of that county, and has served several terms as a member of the State Legislature. Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon are the parents of three children: Cora, wife of Herbert W. Tew, cashier of the City National Bank; Ralph C., engaged in business with his father; and Harry, a clerk in the City National Bank.

Mr. Sheldon is a large man, of fine personal appearance and agreeable manners. He is president of the American Aristotype Company of Jamestown, and in various other ways is interested in the thrift and advancement of his city. No man in the State has made a better reputation as a lawyer, and no man in the county is more popular with his fellow-citizens than Mr. Sheldon. His reputation is lasting and his popularity is enduring, for the one is founded on his acknowledged ability as a lawyer, and the other upon his useful services rendered this county.

AUSTIN H. STAFFORD, ex-clerk of the courts of Chautauqua county, commander of James M. Brown Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and a member of the reliable and successful pension attorney firm of Walter & Stafford, of Jamestown, was born in the town of Ellington, Chautauqua county, New York, August 27, 1843, and is a son of Lieut. John A. and Polly (Rubblee) Stafford. Among the early settlers of the town of Ellington, this county, was John Stafford, the paternal grandfather of Austin H. Stafford. He was a carpenter and contractor and married Sophia Randall, who bore him nine children: Abel, Sophia, Electa, Isaac, Sally, Orinda, Russell, Martin and John A. On the maternal side, Austin H. Stafford's grandfather was Rolli Rubblee, a native of Lanesboro', Massachusetts, who settled in the town of Ellington in an early day—1823. When he first came he traded his horse on his land and then walked back to Lanesboro' and brought out his family. His wife was Betsy Green. He was a farmer and one of the founders of the old Christian church of Ellington. Lieut. John A. Stafford (father) was born in 1817 and died in his native town of Ellington in 1844. He was a carpenter by trade, a well-respected citizen of the community in which he resided and was a lieutenant in the New York militia. His wife was Polly Rubblee, and they had three children: Martin J., who enlisted in Company A, 112th regt., N. Y. Vols., in July, 1862, fought at Fort Sumter, in the Wilderness campaign and at Fort Fisher, and died at home in 1872 from the effects of exposure; Joseph, who was the first man in April, 1861, to enlist in Company H, 37th regt., N. Y. Vols., served two years, re-enlisted, became a member of Company K, 9th N. Y. Cavalry, served till the close of the war and now resides at Midland City, Michigan, where he is an oil producer; and Austin H. Mrs. Stafford, after her husband's death, married Joseph Nestle, and is now seventy three years of age.

Austin H. Stafford received his education in the common schools. When a boy he worked in a woolen factory until he was thirteen years of age. He then learned the carpenter and cooper trades, and in 1867 became proprietor of a butter-tub and cheese-case manufacturing establishment at Ellington. In 1869 he was unfortunate enough to have his left hand so badly crushed in the factory as to be unable to work any longer at that business. He then engaged in the produce business, which he followed until 1885, when he was elected county clerk by the Republican party of Chautauqua county, and ran 700 votes ahead of his ticket. He served very satisfactorily in that office, and at the end of his term in 1888 he took one year's vacation from business, which he spent in traveling. In January, 1890, he and Joseph M. Walter formed a partnership under the firm-name of Walter & Stafford, and became United States pension attorneys and notaries public in Jamestown. In a few months they have handled a large number of cases and have been very successful.

On February 6, 1869, he married Louise M., daughter of Warren Arnold, of Ellington. They have two children: De Leo and James P.

The military career of Mr. Stafford commenced on August 4, 1862, when he enlisted in Company B, 112th regt., N. Y. Vols. He served in the Army of the James, Army of the Potomac and under Sherman in North Carolina. He participated in many battles and numerous skirmishes with his regiment. He was in the very front of the storming of Fort Fisher, and was honorably discharged June 13, 1865. When the Grand Army of the Republic was organized in the county he became prominent in the movement and has served as commander of three different posts. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., Royal Arcanum, Odd Fellows and Jamestown Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Stafford has always been a republican, is proud of the fact of casting his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1861 and has been chosen repeatedly by his party as a delegate to State and county conventions. In addition to his Jamestown agency Mr. Stafford has a controlling interest in a very profitable real estate business in the city of Buffalo, N. Y. Active, energetic and reliable in whatever he undertakes, he is now in the midst of a very successful business career.

THEODORE F. VAN DUSEN, an active business man of Jamestown and one of the coroners of Chautauqua county, is a son of Benjamin F. and Mehitable (Lovell) Van Dusen, and was born in Jamestown, Chautauqua county, New York, June 8, 1846. His remote ancestors on the paternal side were natives of Holland. Several members of this Van Dusen family came from their home in that country and settled at an early day at Claverick, in what is now Columbia county, New York. In 1720 Abraham Van Dusen, a descendant of one of these Van Dusens, went to Connecticut, where he settled at Salisbury. He was the father of John Van Dusen, who was the grandfather of Theodore F. Van Dusen. John Van Dusen had a son, John Van Dusen, Jr., who married Mary Forbes and reared a family of six children: Alonzo, Marshall, Harry, Elizabeth, Benjamin F. and Edwin, who enlisted as a soldier in the Federal army during the late war and was killed in one of the battles of that great struggle. Benjamin F. Van Dusen, the fourth son and fifth child of the family, was born in Perry, Wyoming county, New York, January 3, 1815. He learned the trade of cabinet-maker and came in 1842 to Jamestown, where he was engaged for many years in the cabinet-making business and where he has resided ever since. He is a republican in politics and a member of the Baptist church. He married Mehitable Lovell, who is a daughter of William Lovell, a native of Massachusetts. Their children are: Judge Almon A., whose biography appears in this volume in connection with the Mayville sketches; Theodore F. and

George C., an attorney-at-law (see his sketch). Theodore F. Van Dusen was reared at Jamestown, where he received his education, in the public schools of that city. Leaving school, he learned the trade of cabinet-maker with his father, and in 1870 removed to Sugar Grove, Warren county, Pa., where he embarked in the undertaking business. Four years later he returned to Jamestown, where he formed a partnership with his brother, George C. Van Dusen, in their present undertaking business, under the firm-name of Theodore F. Van Dusen & Bro. Mr. Van Dusen gives a considerable portion of his time to his well-established and prosperous business, and is amply prepared to furnish anything to be found in a first-class undertaking establishment. He is secretary of the Chautauqua County Undertakers' Association, and was elected coroner of the county in 1887.

He married, February 20, 1866, Frances A. Smith, a daughter of Ezra Smith, a farmer of the town of Poland. To their union have been born four children: Vesta M., Nellie G., Theodore E. and Alice L., who died young.

Theodore F. Van Dusen is a member of the First Baptist church and a member and Past Grand of Ellicott Lodge, No. 221, I. O. O. F. In political matters he is a republican. For the last ten years he has been a member and the secretary of the board of health of Jamestown. He is also serving his city, at the present time, as register of vital statistics.

VERNON E. PECKHAM, a member of the Chautauqua county bar in successful practice in Jamestown, is a descendant, through one of his ancestors, of Capt. John Smith, the real founder of the Virginia Colony, and the first thorough explorer of the New England coast, and whose meteor-like career in America for the benefit of English civilization made a lasting impression on the world's history.

Vernon E. Peckham was born in Allegany county, New York, October 1, 1849, and is a son of Lauriston and Mary J. (Bacon) Peckham. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Peckham, was born in 1786, in Rhode Island, and removed in early life to near Boston, Massachusetts, which he soon left to settle in New York. He first located temporarily in Cortland, but soon settled permanently in Allegany county, where he died in 1873, at the ripe old age of eighty-seven years. He was a farmer by occupation, a carpenter by trade, a Baptist in church membership, and a republican in political sentiment. He married Julia Smith, who traced her ancestry back to Capt. John Smith, the hero of Virginia's early history. Their family numbered four sons and four daughters. One of these sons, Lauriston Peckham (father), was born February 5, 1823, at Homer, N. Y., and now resides at Angelica, this State. At twenty-one years of age he learned the carpenter's trade, but soon afterwards purchased a large farm, which he tilled up to 1871, when he sold it and retired from active life. He is a remarkably industrious and very even-tempered man, and supports the Republican party. He married Mary J. Bacon, and they have but one child, the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Peckham is a woman of unusual good judgment and business ability, and her husband and son ascribe much of their success in life as due to her wise counsels, judicious suggestions and inspiriting words. She was born February 10, 1824, and is a daughter of Thomas Bacon, who was the son of a Mr. Bacon, a merchant who, in the early history of Boston, had a store on Bacon street, now called Becon, although spelled Bacon. Thomas was left an orphan at the age of nine years and went to sea, which he followed for many years, until shipwrecked off the coast of Nova Scotia; he was one of only three of the whole crew that succeeded in reaching shore. Among the sailors he was known as honest Scotch Bacon, and was an honorably discharged soldier of the war of 1812. He married Betsy Woodcock, of Vermont, and came to Allegany

county, this State, where they reared a family of six children, one son and five daughters. Thomas Bacon was a man of great will power, scrupulous honesty and untiring energy.

Vernon E. Peckham received his education in district schools, and the Belfast academy, Allegany county, New York. After finishing his course in the Belfast Academy, he followed teaching for three or four years, and, in 1873, commenced the study of law with Hon. D. P. Richardson at Angelica, New York, and was admitted to the bar on April 7, 1878, at Rochester, N. Y. In the following August he went to Attica, Wyoming county, where he purchased the office and books of ex-Judge M. Thrall, and commenced the practice of his profession. He remained five years, and then was compelled to leave a very flattering practice on account of failing health. After one year spent at Omaha, he returned to his father's, where he continued to gain in health. In February, 1885, he deemed himself sufficiently recuperated to resume his profession, and came to Jamestown, where he has been in active practice ever since. He is a republican politically, and while in Attica, in 1880, he was elected justice of the peace, and served for one year, resigning when he went to Omaha. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the Presbyterian church, of which his wife is also a member.

January 28, 1880, he united in marriage with Helen Cogswell, of Attica, who is a graduate of Attica Collegiate Institute, and the Musical Conservatory of Cleveland, Ohio. She is a daughter of Moses Cogswell, who was a station agent on the Lake Erie railroad for many years, but resigned that position to accept the office of general freight agent of the T. K. M., having his headquarters at the city of Chicago, Ill. Returning from a visit to his family at Attica, he lost his life on the ill-fated passenger train that went down on the Ashtabula bridge in 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Peckham have two children, Mary and John.

A list of Jamestown's able and successful lawyers is almost a catalogue of its entire number of attorneys, and among this uncommonly able array of legal talent Mr. Peckham has found no trouble in securing and holding a high rank. He was associate counsel in the noted George W. Foster murder trial, and has taken part in many other important cases; he has won and retained the good-will and respect of all who know him.

EDWARD R. BOOTEY, who, in addition to the reputation of being a successful advocate, enjoys popular distinction as one of the ablest criminal lawyers of western New York, is a son of Simon and Ann (Convoyne) Bootey, and was born in Jamestown, Chautauqua county, N. Y., April 16, 1839. The Bootey name has been well and favorably known for several generations in Cambridgeshire, England, while the Convoyne family traces its remote American ancestor back to honorable parentage under the rule of the "Grand Monarque" of France. John Bootey (grandfather) was born and reared near Ely, in Cambridgeshire, England, where he lived a quiet and honest life, and where he died the serene and peaceful death of a Christian. His excellent character and consistent walk in life so recommended him as being a man safe to trust that he was appointed as superintendent of a large landed estate, which position he held until well advanced in years, when by an accident he was disabled for the remainder of his life. He was a member of one of the churches which were in opposition to the established Church of England. His children were: John, Edward, William, Elizabeth, Fannie, Mary, Philis, and Simon. Of these Edward and Simon (father) came to the United States. Simon Bootey was born in 1801, and came in 1834 to Jamestown, where he resided until his death in 1875. The farm which he owned and tilled is now within the borough limits, and most of the land is covered with

buildings. He was an old-line whig until the Republican party was organized, when he joined its ranks and supported its principles as long as he lived. He was a life-long opponent of human servitude, denounced negro slavery, and was one of the early abolitionists of Chautauqua county. He married Ann Convoyne, a daughter of Robert Convoyne, and they had seven children. The three oldest were named Rebecca, Nathan and Edward, and, dying in infancy, the next three children were given respectively the names of the deceased ones. The seventh child was called Mary Ann.

Edward R. Bootey was reared at Jamestown, where he received his education in the academy at that place. Leaving school in the spring of 1860, he entered the office of Cook and Lockwood, and commenced the study of law, which he had prosecuted but one year, when the late civil war burst in all its fury and desolation upon the land. When President Lincoln's call for troops was issued, Mr. Bootey left the law office, and on September 10, 1861, enlisted in Company C, Ninth New York Cavalry. He served in the Peninsular campaign, under General McClellan, and was honorably discharged on December 8, 1862. He then returned home, resumed his interrupted law studies, and was admitted to the Chautauqua county bar in 1865. Immediately after admission he commenced the practice of his profession at Jamestown, which he has followed ever since. His political career commenced with his election, in 1865, as justice of the peace, which office his increasing law practice soon compelled him to resign. In 1871 he was elected by his party as district attorney, and at the close of his term of office he was placed on what was known as the people's ticket. His personal popularity proved a very important factor in the campaign, and he was triumphantly re-elected by the largest majority of any of the successful candidates in the field. When his second term as district attorney expired, in 1878, he declined all offers of a renomination, and resumed his law practice, which had then become so extensive as to require nearly all of his time. While devoted to his profession, and giving his undivided attention and best thought to the interests of his many clients, yet no man takes a deeper interest in the political affairs or the material prosperity of the Empire State than Edward R. Bootey.

In 1876 he united in marriage with Emma Young, of Busti, this county, and they have one child, Edward R. Bootey, Jr., born November 25, 1878.

In politics Mr. Bootey has always been an unswerving republican. Not only does he command the full support of his own party, but he also has a strong following independent of political consideration, which has been drawn to him by his integrity of character, his honesty of purpose, and his efficient services when employed in a public capacity. He is a member of James M. Brown Post, No. 285, Grand Army of the Republic. As a criminal lawyer Mr. Bootey has been very successful, and ranks with the ablest of that class in the southwestern part of the State. For the last score of years there has not been an important criminal case in the courts of the county but what he has appeared in for either the prosecution or the defence. He was district attorney in 1872, at the time of the celebrated Charles Marlow trial. He thoroughly studies his cases, clearly grasps every important point, and closely scans every fact however apparently trifling. By these means he often constructs a plea of seeming irresistible force, and with swiftness or ease, as the case demands, frequently detects falsehood and confounds villainy. His success as a pleader has been remarkable, his standing as a citizen is very high, and his popularity with the people is founded upon the integrity, energy, honesty and fearlessness in the cause of right, for which he has always been distinguished. His house is a pleasant one and he enjoys life abundantly.

WILLIAM MARVIN BEMUS, M. D.— One who has kept pace with the march of progress which has characterized medical science for the last quarter of a century, is William Marvin Bemus, M.D., a young and rising physician and surgeon of Jamestown, and Chautauqua county. He was born at Meadville, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1855, and is the eldest son of Colonel George H. and Julia (Prendergast) Bemus. The Bemus and Prendergast families were of New England ancestry, and located in the valley of the Hudson river at an early day in the history of its settlement. Dr. Bemus' great-grandfather, William Bemus, was born probably in Massachusetts, and served in the Revolutionary war. His son, Charles Bemus, was born on the historic battle-ground of Bemus Heights, which were named in honor of the Bemus family. He served as captain in the war of 1812. Dr. Daniel Bemus (paternal grandfather) was a graduate of Pennsylvania University, and served as a surgeon in the war of 1812. In one of the battles along the Canadian frontier he was shot through both knees. He lived to be eighty-six years of age. Colonel George H. Bemus was born at Russellburg, Warren Co., Pa. He read law, was admitted to the bar, and in 1855 located at Meadville, Crawford Co., Pennsylvania, for the practice of his profession. When the late war broke out he enlisted in the Ninth Pennsylvania Reserves, and was commissioned as first-lieutenant of Company F, of that regiment. He was successively promoted until he attained the rank of colonel, and was placed in command of the Fifty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, which made an enviable record for bravery and efficient service. After the close of the war he returned to Meadville, where he has been engaged in the practice of law ever since. During his residence in Crawford county he has been sent twice by his fellow-citizens to represent them in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives.

William M. Bemus passed his boyhood years at Meadville, and received his elementary education in the public schools of that place. At sixteen years of age he entered Allegheny college, where he remained two years, and had passed into the sophomore class, when he left to study medicine with the late Dr. William Church, an eminent and highly successful physician of Meadville. After completing a full course of reading under Dr. Church, he entered the University of Pennsylvania, in 1876, and was graduated from that well-known institution in the class of 1878. He then came to Jamestown, where he has practiced his profession ever since. In 1887, he was appointed United States Pension Examiner for the district in which he resides, and at the present time is a surgeon and staff-officer of the Fourth Brigade, of New York. For the last eleven years he has served as health officer of Jamestown, but increasing practice has caused him lately to resign his insurance positions. He is a member of Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 145, Free and Accepted Masons, of Jamestown.

On April 30th, 1881, he united in marriage with Minnie M. Barrows, daughter of R. J. Barrows, a leading lumber dealer of Jamestown. Their union has been blest with one child: Selden Bemus, born May 9, 1884.

Strongly attached to his profession, and devoting his whole energies to its exacting requirements, Dr. Bemus has deserved the success which he has won by his knowledge and skill as a physician. He has been, during his professional career, an earnest and constant student, and has kept well abreast of the rapid advances of medical science. Of quick perception and sound judgment, he entertains a contempt for all shams and pretences in his profession. He is well read, progressive and successful as a physician and surgeon, and the field of his future distinction and usefulness in the medical profession will by no means be limited to the boundaries of his town or county.

CARL W. SCOFIELD.

CARL W. SCOFIELD, one of the most successful business men that the "Empire State" has ever produced and the second largest oil producer in the world, is a prominent and respected citizen of Jamestown and Chautauqua county. He was born at the village of Peterboro, Madison county, New York, November 21, 1838, and is a son of Rev. Abisha and Elizabeth (Marvin) Scofield. The Scofield family of New York is a branch of the Connecticut Scofield family. David Scofield (paternal grandfather) was born and reared in the vicinity of Stamford in the "Land of Steady habits." He was a soldier of the war of 1812 and afterwards settled in Greene county, New York, where he died. He was a farmer and married and reared a large family of children. His son, Rev. Abisha Scofield (father), was born about 1805 in Greene county. He completed a full academic course and then entered one of the foremost eastern colleges from which he was graduated with honors. He then entered the theological school of Auburn and was graduated from that institution with high standing in his class. He was ordained to the ministry of the Congregational church and given a charge. During the early years of his ministerial life he met and became acquainted with Gerritt Smith, who was then entering upon his life-work of proclaiming chattel slavery as a sin against God and man and demanding immediate and unconditional emancipation of the negroes of the south. Rev. Scofield warmly supported Smith's advanced position on the slavery question. He accompanied Smith through the different counties of the State where they spoke in denunciation of human servitude and formed anti-slavery societies. As an abolitionist speaker and lecturer Abisha Scofield aided largely in educating the public mind in New York and preparing the Empire State for the important part which it was to take in the disruption of the Whig party on account of its anti-abolition tendencies and the establishment of the Republican party pledged to immediate limitation and ultimate extinction of slavery. For his radical course in agitating the slavery question Rev. Scofield was called before the Onondaga conference of his church and silenced as a minister of the Congregational church. He then began the work of organizing independent churches in which he was very successful. His learning, earnestness and eloquence made him very powerful in any cause which he advocated. He now resides at Spencerport, west of Rochester, in Monroe county, on the New York Central Railroad, and although eighty-five years of age, retains much of his old time vigor and energy. He married Elizabeth Marvin, daughter of a Mr. Marvin, who was a native of Colchester, Connecticut, and served in the war of 1812. He was a ship owner and had one of his vessels destroyed by the English while he was in the service of the United States. Mrs. Scofield died in 1842 and left three children: Henry, Carl W., and William. Rev. Scofield for his second wife married Jennette Marvin, sister to his former wife. By his second marriage he has six children.

Carl W. Scofield obtained a common school education and at fifteen years of age became a clerk in a bookstore at a very low salary. At eighteen years of age, by careful economy, he had saved fifty dollars and with that small sum embarked in the book business for himself. His venture was successful and in a few years by his business ability, honesty and judicious management he had laid the foundations of his future financial prosperity. In 1872 he accepted a position on the New York *Independent* but soon sought a wider sphere of operations than was afforded by his position and organized an advertising agency which he rapidly developed until it furnished business for over 8000 newspapers. After six years of unceasing and toilsome labor in the advertising business his health became impaired and he paid

a visit to his father-in-law, Elijah Bishop, of Jamestown. He then saw the great future possibilities of business and wealth that existed in the oil fields of western New York and northwestern Pennsylvania. Having successfully demonstrated his capability to organize, control and direct a great enterprise of intricate combinations, he resolved upon embarking in the production of oil upon a large scale. With him to think was to act, and he immediately removed to Jamestown and engaged in oil production and dealing in oil wells. As he became better acquainted with the great industry which he was developing, he enlarged the field of his operations and perfected the organization of his vast business until to-day in size and importance his oil interests are second only to those of the Standard Oil Company. All his operations in oil have been of a strictly legitimate character and will bear the most rigid scrutiny. His career has been so far an illustration of the wonderful achievements of American ability and energy. From the lowest rung of the ladder he has passed, by his own exertions, to an honorable and lofty position.

In 1870 he married Anna Bishop, a daughter of Elijah Bishop, of Jamestown. They have one child, Carl Wilbour Scofield, who was born June 11th, 1873.

Although not a church member, Mr. Scofield aids all the churches and is president of the Congregational society in Jamestown. Being a self-made man his sympathies are always enlisted in favor of the laboring classes with whose true wants he is well acquainted from personal experience.

Mr. Scofield's name has been mentioned as a candidate for Congress, and if he could be induced to throw aside business cares for a time and turn his attention to public life, this district might secure a representative in Congress of sagacity and enterprise. Mr. Scofield, at his handsome and elegant country residence, "the Bungalow," greets his friends cordially and entertains them royally. Decision of character, honesty of purpose, tact and sagacity are indicated in every line of his strong, earnest and intelligent face, and he seems to have been a man born to achieve success and to command the respect and confidence of his fellow-men.

GEORGE C. VAN DUSEN, a member of the Chautauqua county bar and a resident of Jamestown, is a son of Benjamin F. and Mehitable (Lovell) Van Dusen, and was born in Jamestown, Chautauqua county, New York, December 8, 1851. The Van Dusen family, of Chautauqua county, is descended from Abraham Van Dusen, who is a descendant of the Van Dusen family of Columbia county, New York, who came from Holland. Abraham Van Dusen removed, in 1720, from New York to Salisbury, Connecticut, where he resided until his death. His son, John Van Dusen, was the father of John Van Dusen, Jr., whose son, Benjamin F. Van Dusen, now resident of Jamestown, is the father of the subject of this sketch. For a more detailed history of the Van Dusen family, which is one of the old families of New York, see the biography of Judge Almon A. Van Dusen, of Mayville, in connection with that of Theodore F. Van Dusen, of Jamestown. The Lovells (maternal side) are descendants of the Lovell family of New England.

George C. Van Dusen received his education in the High school of Jamestown. He read law with his brother, Judge Almon A., was admitted to the Chautauqua county bar in 1877 and commenced the practice of law at Sherman, where he remained for ten years. He then came to Jamestown (1887) and has continued there ever since in the active practice of his profession. He is a member of the First Baptist church and Olive Lodge, No. 575, F. & A. M., at Sherman. On October 27, 1888, he united in marriage with Lucinda M. Sheldon, daughter of M. B. Sheldon, of Sherman.

In politics George C. Van Dusen has always been a strong democrat. While residing at Sherman he was nominated by his party for justice of the peace and although the town was republican by two hundred majority, yet he came within twelve votes of being elected. Under President Cleveland's administration he served as postmaster of Sherman until 1887 when he resigned and removed to Jamestown. He was elected, in 1882, as a delegate to the Democratic State Convention at Syracuse, and has the honor of being one of the sixty-six delegates who cast their votes on the first ballot for Grover Cleveland for governor of New York. In the ensuing gubernatorial contest he took an active part as well as four years later when he spoke in the interests of Cleveland for the presidency. In 1888 his time and services were freely given in the presidential campaign of that year, during which he took the stump and made many speeches throughout western New York in favor of the claims of Grover Cleveland and Allen G. Thurman, for the presidency and vice-presidency of the United States. In addition to his law practice he takes considerable interest in business affairs and is a partner with his brother, Theodore F., in the undertaking business at Jamestown.

ANDREW JOHN LANNES, editor of the Swedish paper, "*Our New Home*," is a son of Andrew and Louise Lannes, and was born in the county of Ydre, Sweden, November 8, 1860. His grandfather, Andrew Lannes, Sr., was a native of Sweden, a soldier in the standing army of that country, dying on the battlefield in the wars against Napoleon I. He belonged like his progeny to the Evangelical Lutheran church. He married Margerita Hakanson, with whom he had six children, all of whom, except one son, came to America, where the Lannes family is quite numerous in different states. Andrew Lannes (father) was born in Sweden in 1805, and served during a long life in the army of that country. In 1859 he abandoned bachelorship and married Louise Larson, by whom he had one child, a son, the subject of this sketch. Andrew Lannes (father) died in Sweden in 1871, when he was sixty-eight years old; his widow is in her sixty-fourth year and still lives in Sweden.

Andrew John Lannes received his education in the colleges of Eksjo and Linkoping, Sweden, and in a three years' course at the University of Upsala, Sweden. The curriculum followed in these seats of learning, copes successfully with any college in that country, both in depth and variety of subject. In October, 1885, he emigrated from Sweden to the United States, stopping first at Kane, McKean county, Pa., where he obtained a position as clerk with a dry goods firm, but in six or seven months afterward, he moved to Buffalo, N. Y., where he followed the trade of machinist for three years. In 1889, he removed to Jamestown, since which time he has filled the position of editor of "*Vart Nya Hem*," formerly "*Folkets Rost*," a well-known organ of national repute among the Swedish-Americans. The "*Folkets Rost*," or the "*People's Voice*," was established in 1874 by a stock company composed of prominent Swedes in that section of New York. Being a paper of great influence, it now follows the principle of independency to any political influence. The paper was published under the title of *Folkets Rost* for nine years. In 1883 the name was changed to *Vart Nya Hem*, which title it still bears. When first issued, it was a folio, seven columns to a page, but when the title was changed to *Our New Home*, it was enlarged to a quarto in size. It is a large weekly paper and has a great circulation all over the United States.

Andrew J. Lannes is well fitted by education and experience for the position which he now occupies as editor of a paper published in the interests of the Swedish-American citizens in their adopted country. Especially in west-

ern New York and western Pennsylvania is its influence felt.

REV. CHARLES E. TUCKER. "From grave to gay, from lively to severe," has been aptly illustrated in the career of this gentleman, and each phase has been a successful one. He is a son of George W. and Mary (Reed) Tucker, and was born in Bath, Maine, December 26, 1848. His paternal grandfather, John Tucker, was a native of Bath, of Scotch-English parentage, and spent his whole life in the city where he was born. He was a large real estate owner there, and in politics was an old-line democrat, and in religion a member of the Methodist church. He married a Miss Payson and they had three sons and five daughters. Mr. Reed (maternal grandfather) was a native and life-long resident of Maine. He was of Scotch descent, was formerly a contractor and builder, and in politics a democrat. He married and had four sons and two daughters. He served in the war of 1812, and his widow is still living, at the advanced age of ninety-four years. George W. Tucker (father) was born in Bath, and spent his life there, where he was a large real estate owner. He was a democrat and a member of the Universalist church. In 1826, he married Mary A. Reed, and to them were born three sons and two daughters. One son, George W., was for many years a sea captain in the merchant marine, but has retired, and resides in Brooklyn, N. Y. Another son, Henry S., is a stock broker in Rochester, N. Y.

Charles E. Tucker was educated in the public schools of Bath, and at St. Lawrence university, at Canton, this State. He entered the Universalist ministry and occupied pulpits for thirteen years, in Maine, Massachusetts, New Haven, Conn., and Titusville, Pa. In 1880 he exchanged theology for business, and engaged in the production of oil in Bradford, Pa., where he remained ten years. In the spring of 1890 he came to Jamestown, and entered into partnership with F. N. Marvin, in the manufacture of shoes, the firm name being Tucker & Marvin. They manufacture the finest grades of ladies and misses' shoes. Mr. Tucker still retains his interest in the oil business in Bradford, Pa., and also owns a plantation of eight hundred and sixty-two acres on the James river in Virginia, where he breeds and raises blooded stock.

On December 16, 1874, Rev. C. E. Tucker was united in marriage with Mary Drullard, a daughter of Solomon Drullard, of Buffalo, this State, who was the first general freight agent of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R., occupying that position twenty years, being, also, a member of the board of directors, and also engaged in the iron business, at which he accumulated a large fortune. This union has been blessed with three sons and one daughter: Charles M., Eddie D., Alice and Solomon.

In politics Mr. Tucker is a prohibitionist, and is still a member of the Universalist church. He is an accomplished gentleman, of easy and pleasing address, suave in manner, very approachable, and a genial, interesting, entertaining companion, and his life's record gives evidence of his great versatility.

BENJAMIN NICHOLS is a son of Andrew and Cordelia (Holcomb) Nichols, and was born January 1, 1835, in Jefferson county, N. Y. His paternal grandfather, David Nichols, was also a native of Jefferson county, where he died in 1830. He married Jerusha Spinning, who bore him these children: Elijah, Andrew (father), Lucretia, George, Dimick and Juliann. His maternal grandfather, Sullivan Holcomb, was born in Guilford, Connecticut, and emigrated to Jefferson county, New York, where he resided until his death. He was born in 1776. He was a farmer by occupation, but served as a soldier during the war of 1812–15. He was in the battles of Lundy's Lane and Chippewa,

being captured by the enemy in the latter engagement. He married Abigail Lee, who bore him a son and four daughters. The son, Seth, located in Jefferson county. The father of Benjamin was born in Oneida county, New York, in 1806, and removed to Chautauqua county about 1870, locating in Poland, where he is now living. He is a farmer by occupation, in politics a stanch republican and in religion a Methodist, being a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Cordelia Holcomb, who still lives, aged eighty. They had five sons and three daughters, all living except the eldest daughter. Of the others, Ira C. is a mill-man, residing in Kennedy; Seth L. is a stock-dealer, who makes a specialty of fine horses, in Minnesota; Andrew, stock-dealer in Minnesota, and Isaac C., who lives in Ashland, Wisconsin, and is a miner, owning and operating extensive iron-mines.

Benjamin Nichols was educated in the common schools and in Jamestown academy. He learned the trade of millwright and labored in that vocation from 1852 until 1883, in the latter year engaging in the machinery and foundry business in Jamestown, and has been interested in that business to the present time. When he entered the business he had as partner a Mr. Babcock, whose interest he purchased in 1887, his son, C. M., being admitted as partner. Mr. Nichols in politics is a republican and has served the city of Jamestown as alderman. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Nichols located in Jamestown in June, 1852, and has been a resident of that city ever since, esteemed and respected by all who know him.

On November 10, 1856, Mr. Nichols married Jane A. Taylor, a daughter of Eli Taylor, by whom he has had these children: Delia, married to Celestus Wilcox, of Kennedy, Chautauqua county, by occupation a painter, still residing in that town; Melvin C. (deceased); Charles M., in business with his father in Jamestown; Myrtie; Maud C. (deceased), who married Selam Parker; and Pearl L., married to F. H. Oaks. Grandchild—Maude Allene, daughter of Selam and Maud Parker.

NORMAN R. THOMPSON, a veteran soldier of the Army of the Potomac, who served his country well and honorably in the trying times of war and equally as well in the piping times of peace, is a son of Milliard C. and Samantha (Bailey) Thompson, and was born in Stockton, Chautauqua county, New York, September 10, 1837. His paternal grandfather, Abel Thompson, emigrated from the eastern part of New York to Stockton and erected the first house in that town, where he resided until his death. By occupation he was a farmer. The maternal grandfather of Norman R. Thompson, was a native of the central part of New York State, but removed to and settled in Stockton where he resided until his death. The father of Norman R. Thompson was born in 1811, in the central part of the State of New York, and was about eight years of age when his parents removed to Stockton. After receiving such education as the common schools of that day afforded, he learned the tailor's trade, continuing in that business during his active life. In politics he was a stanch republican, and was honored with the several offices within the gift of his townsmen, conscientiously discharging the duties of each. In his early youth and manhood, he was a Presbyterian, but later became a believer in the tenets of the Methodist church. He married Samantha Bailey, and she bore him the following children: Harriet C., who married W. W. Seeley, a carpenter and joiner, residing in Delanti, N. Y.; Byron W., who married Louisa Bisell, and resides in Spartansburg, Pa. He served three years in the army during the Rebellion, enlisting in 1862, in Co. I, 112th New York Volunteers, and took part in the battles of Cold Harbor, siege of Suffolk and

through the campaign in Florida. He was wounded in battle, but recovered; Frederick, a clerk in a drygoods store in Cleveland, Ohio; Almedia R. (dead); Sarah J. (died young); Ella M., married to Samuel Riddle, who lives in Bradford, Pa., where he is superintendent of an oil lease; Mary F., married to Hiram Hart, a painter in Delanti, N. Y.; George M., married to Hattie Miller, and living in Jamestown, where he is a night-watchman; Eva (dead); and Norman R.

Norman R. Thompson acquired his education, mainly at Westfield academy, this county. After graduating therefrom, he worked by the month on a farm, for a season, and then engaged in the more congenial vocation of teaching school, in which he continued for forty consecutive terms. He was appointed superintendent of schools of Warren county, Pa., by State superintendent J. P. Wickersham, in March, 1876, to fill a vacancy for two years, at the end of which time the people were sufficiently appreciative of his indefatigable efforts in promoting the interests of the hundreds of school districts, to elect him for the succeeding full term. After serving successfully the entire term, he removed to Jamestown in 1883, and engaged in book-keeping until the spring of 1890, when he was appointed city treasurer of Jamestown. He never aspired to political office, believing the office should seek the man, not the man the office, and his belief has been strengthened by the popular vote in each case where he has been an office holder at the request of his constituents. In religion he is an Independent Congregationalist. His record as a soldier is commensurate to that of his life as a citizen. He obeyed the summons of his country when she was in peril, and enlisted in Co. G, 49th regt. New York Volunteers, in August, 1861, Col. D. D. Bidwell commanding, and served three years. He entered as a private soldier and was soon promoted to sergeant and when honorably discharged, was regimental and commissary sergeant. He participated in every battle from the time of his enlistment, in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged, until his discharge. Three times he was wounded, but he declined to leave his post of duty. He several times narrowly escaped being captured by the enemy. He is an enthusiastic secret society man, being an active member of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 145, F. and A. M., James M. Brown Post, No. 285, G. A. R., Jamestown Lodge, No. 34, A. O. U. W., Chaut. Lake Lodge, No. 46, Knights of Honor, Eureka Lodge, No. 20, Royal Templars of Temperance; all in Jamestown. Thus the record of his life offers the best evidence of his usefulness as a citizen, of his worth as a man, and of the esteem which is justly his.

He married, August 18, 1868, Kate Swift, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Swift, natives of New England, but residents of Carroll and Jamestown, Chautauqua county, N. Y., at the time of their death.

CHARLES LYON is a son of Alexander and Olive (VanBerger) Lyon, and was born February 12, 1819, at Oxford, Chenango county, New York. His paternal grandfather, was a native of Washington county, this State, but emigrated to Chenango county where he died. Charles Lyon's maternal grandfather, who was a native of Holland, emigrated to America and settled in Canandaigua, this State, where he resided until his death. He was a patriotic man and served his country well and nobly, doing his full duty as a soldier during the War of the Revolution. He married Hannah Knapp. Alexander Lyon (father) was born in Chenango county, N. Y., in 1776, and removed to Tompkins county, this State, in 1825, where he died. He was a farmer by occupation, and during the exciting times following the disappearance of William Morgan, he was an intense anti-Mason and afterward affiliated with the Whig and Repub-

C. B. Scollenwood

lican parties, never taking an active part, however. In religion he was a consistent member of the Baptist church and held the office of deacon for a score of years. He was married but once, and had born to him thirteen children, ten sons and three daughters.

Charles Lyon was educated in the common schools, and afterwards tilled his father's farm in Tompkins county until the autumn of 1844, when he emigrated to Pennsylvania and engaged in the lumber business. In 1848 he returned to New York, locating in Jamestown. In politics Charles Lyon was a Whig until the formation of the Republican party, in 1856, when he became a member of that party and still continues firmly grounded in the faith. His first vote was cast for Gen. William Henry Harrison, of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" fame, the grandfather of the present president, and he has steadily voted the straight Whig or Republican ticket ever since. His standard of character is above the average and he has the reputation of fully living up to that standard, exemplifying in his private and business life all that a good citizen of the best republic in the world should be.

On September 11, 1839, Mr. Lyon united in marriage with Hester A. Chapin, a daughter of Roderick and Sarah (Clough) Chapin. She was born in 1817. Her paternal grandfather, Roderick Chapin, was a native of Washington county, this State, and was of English ancestry. He removed to Chautauqua county and lived with the father of Mrs. Lyon, who came to this county and settled in the town of Kiantone (then Carroll), in 1828, when there were not more than four houses south of the creek that runs through Jamestown. He was a farmer and extended his usefulness to mankind by officiating as a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church. In the year preceding the War of the Rebellion, he was a stanch and uncompromising abolitionist. Mrs. Lyon was one of a family of seven children. To their union have been born three children, two sons and one daughter: Chapin J., who died at the age of forty-four; Septimus, who married Charlotte Howard, and is now a painter and paper-hanger in St. Charles, Iowa; and Sarah, who resides with her parents.

CLARK RAWSON LOCKWOOD, of sturdy and honorable New England ancestry, has been for about forty years before the public as a prominent lawyer of Chautauqua county, New York, where he now resides. He was born in the town of Schroon, Essex county, New York, June 6, 1827, and is a son of Jeremiah and Amanda (Rawson) Lockwood. Jeremiah Lockwood, Jr., (for that was his father's name) was born at Lanesborough, Berkshire county, Mass., May 17, 1797. His mother was born at the head of Schroon Lake, Essex county, N. Y., February 4, 1800, and is said to have been the first white female child born in the town of Schroon. Jeremiah Lockwood, Sr. (paternal grandfather of C. R. L.), came from Massachusetts to Schroon in the year 1810. His birth-place was Norwalk, Conn., but when quite young he moved to Massachusetts, where on January 19, 1776, he was united in marriage with Mehitable Clark. At the time of their removal to Schroon they had three sons living, of whom Jeremiah, Jr., was one. Jeremiah, Jr. and Amanda Rawson were married at Schroon Lake about the year 1819, and continued to reside in the town of Schroon down to the death of Amanda, which occurred June 22, 1850. The permanent home of Jeremiah, Jr., and family was about two miles north of Schroon Lake, where for many years they kept what was known as "Lockwood's Tavern." November 20, 1856, Jeremiah, Jr., married Mrs. Margaret McCaffre Allen, a widow lady, with whom he continued to live down to her death, which occurred May 15, 1868, and about June 1, 1868, he removed to Chestertown, Warren county, N. Y., where he continued to

reside with his daughter Harriet (who was the wife of Charles Fowler,) down to his death, which occurred April 19, 1869. Of the nine children born to Jeremiah, Jr., and Amanda (Rawson) Lockwood, there are now living: Harriet R., Henry F., Pamelia J. and Clark R. Amanda (Rawson) Lockwood was the daughter of Simeon and Anna (Holden) Rawson, who moved from Shrewsbury, Vt., to Schroon, in the year 1798, and where both remained down to their deaths which occurred many years since. There were born to them eleven children, the last of whom, Safford Rawson, of Leroy, Genesee county, N. Y., died in May, 1891, being ninety-six years of age December 9, 1890. If there be credit in adding multitudes to the human family, then, indeed, both the Lockwoods and Rawsons are entitled to very much, for from their households have sprung numerous children who, to greater or less extent, have made their mark in the world.

Clark R. Lockwood received his early education in the common schools of his native town. At the age of about sixteen years he entered the wagon-shop of Jonathan Stevens, of Castleton, Vt., for the purpose of learning the trade. His health was not good, and after remaining in the shop about eighteen months, he was obliged to leave the business, which he did and returned to his home. After recruiting in health, and as soon as able, he commenced attending school with the view of fitting himself for other duties. For several winters he taught school in his native district and adjoining towns, and summers attended school at Ticonderoga, N. Y. and Poultney, Vt. Considerable of his time was devoted to the learning of the French language; and hoping to make greater proficiency therein, he went to Canada where he remained in a French family for quite a time, learning to speak the language, which he did so well as to enable him to instruct others. During these several years his physical health was very much improved, and he resolved to engage in something for permanent business, and through the assistance of Mr. A. R. Catlin, then of Jamestown, he secured an opportunity for reading law in the office of Orsell Cook, at that time an active and popular lawyer also residing in Jamestown. Almost penniless and with but little encouragement, except through his own resolution, in August, 1849, he left home for Jamestown where he arrived August 24, and on the next day commenced as a law student with Mr. Cook. This proved to be a very favorable opportunity for learning law, as Mr. Cook had an extensive clientage and the field for practice in the lower courts was such that theoretical and practical knowledge were constant aids to each other. Mr. Cook, too, was an industrious worker and gave to his students the fullest opportunities for improvement, so that the main things needed for professional success, were willingness of and actual application, all of which C. R. Lockwood possessed. Poverty of circumstances compelled constant labor and, after reading and office work for less than a year, he commenced trying cases in Justice's court, from which he derived a sufficiency to nearly support him, in that great economy in dress was exercised, and he boarded himself in the office where he kept "bachelor's hall" for several years. During this time he taught a term of school in what was known as the Pine street school-house, then located on the corner of Fourth and Pine streets in Jamestown. During the winter of 1852 and 1853, Mr. Lockwood attended the Fowler law school at Ballston Spa, N. Y., and in the spring of 1853, at a general term of the Supreme Court, he was admitted to practice in all the courts of the State, and subsequently in the United States Courts. After his first admission, in 1853, he returned to the office of Mr. Cook where he remained but a short time, and then entered into a law partnership with William M. Newton, under the name of "Lockwood & Newton." This firm lasted to about

August 25, 1855, when the former principal and student formed a partnership known as "Cook & Lockwood." Under this name they practiced their profession, down to August, 1880, when Mr. Jerome B. Fisher was admitted into the firm, which then assumed and continued practice, under the name of "Cook, Lockwood & Fisher." About this time Mr. Lockwood's health began to fail and became so poor that in 1881, under the advice of his physician, he retired from the firm, and for many months refrained almost entirely from the practice of his profession.

On July 6, 1853, Clark R. Lockwood and Miss Eunice E. Wheeler, of the town of Schroon, were united in marriage, and soon thereafter they commenced housekeeping in Jamestown, where they have ever since resided. Nehemiah and Olive (Fenton) Wheeler were the parents of Eunice E. Their residence was at the head of Paradox Lake, town of Schroon, where Mr. Wheeler had for many years been a prosperous, and for that country an extensive lumber dealer. Their family consisted of three daughters and one son, Eunice E. being the oldest. All the children are now living: Caroline F. and Laura W. residing in Jamestown; and Eliza A. and Edward A. residing in Colorado. Their parents died several years since. Nehemiah was quite a prominent man in his town, for many years holding important offices. His wife, Olive Fenton, was a native of Connecticut, and born in the year 1805, March 5. To Clark and Eunice E. have been born three children: Olive Amanda, wife of A. E. Allen, now residing in Jamestown; Lizzie W., who died in her childhood; and Clark W., who continues to live with his parents.

It was during the year 1881 that Clark R. built the "Opera-house block" which is located on East Second street, Jamestown. This block is 87½ feet on East Second street, and extends back in depth 150 feet to East First street. On East First street it is six stories in height, and on East Second street four stories. Building is of brick and stone, and was constructed under the general superintendence of his son-in-law, Mr. A. E. Allen. In the block is "Allen's Opera-house," which has become quite noted in the theatrical world. Indeed the building is a bee-hive of industry, and to say that it is an ornament to the now "city of Jamestown," is no more than its merits deserve.

After about eighteen months Mr. Lockwood's health had so much improved that he re-engaged in professional work and, establishing his office in his block, he continued in practice under the name of different partnerships down to the year 1888, when he formed a partnership with Fred. R. Peterson, under the name of "Lockwood & Peterson," which yet exists. Believing in the integrity of creation and liberal in opinion, C. R. Lockwood has ever repudiated the monstrosities and absurdities of "popular religion," and to-day rejoices that advancing years verify his belief and justify his course. Unyielding in the belief that freedom is the natural and should be the governmental right of every American citizen, regardless of color or sex, he was active in republican ranks, and no one more gloried at the emancipation of the slave than did he; but when the party repudiated the well-earned and equal rights of citizen women, he regarded it as having violated plighted faith and no longer entitled to the fidelity of one whose principles of Liberty knew no distinction of right thereto between man and woman. Latterly he has devoted his energies to "political equality," believing it the sublimity of American citizenship, as it will be the ultimate result from intellectual growth, personal need and State and National demand.

Though nearly sixty-four years of age, Mr. Lockwood has much of mental and physical vigor remaining, and with the exercise of ordinary energy, there is considerable yet in store for him to perform; and judging the future from the past, we may rest assured that it will

bear the impress of wonted perseverance and industry.

PETER H. HOYT, a prominent and respected citizen of Jamestown, and who is a successful, self-made man, having begun the battle of life with comparatively nothing and accumulated a comfortable fortune, is a son of John and Phœbe (Stiles) Hoyt, and was born July 22, 1838, at Mt. Salem, Sussex county, New Jersey. His paternal great-grandfather, Ebenezer Hoyt, was born in Stamford county, Connecticut, in 1712, and married Mary Green, of the same State. He served in the war of 1812 and assisted in drawing a chain across the Hudson river at Newburg, to prevent the British vessels further ascending that river. Peter Hoyt (paternal grandfather) was born in Stamford county, October 24, 1764, and removed to Orange county, N. Y., where he died. He was a farmer, and married Obedience Haines, a daughter of John Haines, of Dutchess county, this State. Lewis Stiles (maternal great-grandfather) was a native of Connecticut and removed to Orange county, N. Y., where he died. John Hoyt (father) was born in Stamford county, May 7, 1786, removed to Orange county, then in 1810 to Sussex county, N. J., where he purchased a tract of three hundred acres of land, and two years later enlisted and served in the war of 1812. He was a very active democrat, a member of the Baptist church and died in 1847, at the age of sixty-one years. His brother Peter also served in the war of 1812. He married Phœbe Stiles, by whom he had ten children—six sons and four daughters. Of the sons, Archibald is a farmer in Orange county, N. Y.; Joel is a merchant in Newport, R. I., but resides in Jamestown; John T. is a speculator in live-stock in Orange county; Peter H.; Jerard R. is also a speculator in live-stock at Clinton, Pa.; and Louis S. is a coal dealer, iron manufacturer and railroad man in New Castle, Pennsylvania.

Peter H. Hoyt was educated in the common schools of Mt. Salem, N. J., and at the early age of fourteen years was left to do for himself. After leaving school he began business, at twenty years of age, on his own account, and opened a grocery in Jersey City, where he remained seven years. In 1865 he went to New Castle, Pa., and engaged in the dry-goods, carpet and grocery business with his brother, L. S. Hoyt, under the firm-name of P. H. Hoyt & Bro., where he remained three years. In January, 1869, he came to Jamestown and opened a dry-goods, carpet and clothing store at No. 32 Main street, which building he now owns. He continued in this business until the autumn of 1882, when he sold his stock and leased the building, intending to go to Texas, but abandoned the idea and, purchasing some real estate on West Third street, built a fine brick block of tenement-houses known as the Hoyt block, extending one hundred and twenty feet front and forty-five feet deep, comprising five four-story houses, each containing twelve rooms finished throughout in cherry, maple and oak and supplied with the modern conveniences. He has a fine barn in the rear and keeps a half-dozen good horses. He is somewhat interested in real estate in Jamestown. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Co. C, 2d regt., New Jersey Vols., going out as corporal, but was afterwards promoted to first lieutenant of Co. K. He participated in the first battle of Bull Run. Politically Mr. Hoyt is a democrat, is at present a member of the city council of Jamestown and is a member of Blue Lodge, No. 243, F. and A. M., at New Castle, Pa.

In December, 1865, Mr. Hoyt united in marriage with Jennie E. Hogen, a daughter of John D. Hogen, a real estate broker of Paterson, N. J.

HAMLIN BLACKMARR was a son of Ransom L. and Eliza (Bowe) Blackmarr, and was born in Busti, Chautauqua county, New York, September 3, 1843, and died February 25, 1886.

Hamlin Blackmarr was a man of good education, which he acquired at the Allegheny college, in Meadville, Pa., and then engaged in the mercantile business in Perrysburg, N. Y., with his father, afterwards going to Ohio, where he continued in the same business. Succeeding this he returned to Pennsylvania, and began drilling for oil, some of his ventures being the wonder and admiration of his less astute contemporaries. While a member of the Bradford Oil Exchange, it is recorded that he made the heaviest deals on record at that time. His ability ranked with the highest, and he was enabled to secure a fortune in a few years. The fine residence at No. 417 East Second street, where Mrs. Blackmarr now lives, was purchased by him.

In May, 1870, Mr. Blackmarr united in marriage with Mary Gray, a daughter of Dr. Henry and Mary (Parkman) Gray. This family were natives of New York city, but came to Perrysburg, Cattaraugus county, where Dr. Gray practiced medicine. He was the father of five sons and three daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Blackmarr had but one child, Frank Hamlin Blackmarr, who was born February 16, 1871, and at present is attending the Allegheny college, where he is preparing for a professional life.

In political matters Mr. Blackmarr was a republican, and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He stood high in his community, and was recognized as a man of good business ability. His loss was deeply felt by his many friends, and his remains are interred in Lake View Cemetery, Jamestown.

FRANK B. FIELD, of Jamestown, now actively engaged in the undertaking and picture-frame business, is a son of Chauncey T. and Emeline (Rice) Field, and was born in the city of Jamestown, Chautauqua county, New York, April 4, 1852. His grandfather, Tyler Field, was a native of Brattleboro, Vermont, from which place he came to Jamestown in 1829. He was a tanner by trade, but after following the tanning business in Jamestown for some years, he opened a boot and shoe store, which he continued until his death. He was a democrat, and married a Miss Dean, who died and left one child, the father of the subject of this sketch. He married for his second wife a Miss Cunningham, who bore him nine children. Chauncey T. Field (father) was born in Vermont, in 1828. He was reared at Jamestown, where he engaged, at an early age, in the mercantile business. He was successively a member of the dry goods firms of Sawdrey & Field, and Field & Ingersoll, on Main street. On January 18, 1875, he associated his son, the subject of this sketch, with him in the boot and shoe business, which he conducted until July 18, 1885, when he disposed of his stock of goods, and retired from active business life. He is a democrat in politics, and a prominent member of Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 145, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was treasurer for many years. November 25, 1850, he married Emeline Rice, and they have two children: Frank B. and M. Genevieve. The latter died March 30, 1891, and Mrs. Emeline Field died May 25, 1891. Both mother and daughter were favorably known in the social circles of Jamestown, and their death was universally mourned.

Frank B. Field grew to manhood in his native city, where he received his education at the Jamestown academy. Leaving school he became a clerk in a dry goods store, and at twenty-one years of age went to Colorado, where he spent some time in gold and silver mining. He then became a salesman in the wholesale dry goods house of Field & Lyter (now Marshall, Field & Co.), of Chicago. In 1875, he returned to Jamestown, where he became a partner with his father in the boot and shoe business until 1885, when they sold their store, and he engaged as a traveling salesman with the Jamestown Cane-

seat Chair Company. In 1890, he left their employ, and on May 15, of that year, became a member of the present undertaking and picture-frame firm of Reed & Field. In this line of business, Mr. Field has been attended with his usual good success, and is rapidly building up a fine trade.

On December 21, 1875, Mr. Field united in marriage with Kate A. Parsons, daughter of Dr. A. B. Parsons. To their union has been born one child, a daughter, named Lilla K., born December 29, 1876.

He is a democrat in political opinion, and a member of Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 145, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was Worshipful Master, in 1885. He is a charter member, and was the first treasurer of Jamestown Commandery, No. 61, Knights Templar, which was organized in 1887.

DE WITT CLINTON BREED came from a good old Puritan family. The first and only man by the name of Breed (or Bred, as it was then spelled) known to have come to America was Allen Breed, who emigrated from England in 1630 with John Winthrop, the first governor of Massachusetts, who, with eleven vessels, landed in Salem, Mass., only a decade later than the landing of the Pilgrims. Mr. Breed settled in Lynn, Mass., a few miles from Boston, which is now one of the largest shoe manufacturing cities in the world. In Salem he had married Elizabeth Knight, and four sons resulted from this union: Allen, Timothy, Joseph and John. Allen, Sr., received a grant of land comprising two hundred acres, which is situated in what is now the north side of the city, and is known as "Breed's End." His family multiplied greatly upon the face of the earth, and a little over two centuries from the time he landed in Salem (1839), there were two hundred and forty-three persons named Breed residing in Lynn, and it is a fact that one of the family arose in his seat in Representative Hall, in the State House in Boston, a few years ago, and, with a twinkle in his eye, gravely moved that the city be re-christened Breedville. The name was formerly spelled Bread, occasionally Breade, sometimes Bred, and, back in the sixteenth century, Le Bred. During the reign of Cannte, of the Saxon heptarchy, in 1100, a Breed family left Germany and settled in Sussex county, England, and the place of settlement is still known as the town of Breed. Allen Breed's son, Allen, had a son named John, who is the ancestor of nearly all the Breeds who settled in New York, Pennsylvania, and other Western States. He died March 17, 1791, aged ninety. John Breed married for his first wife Mary Kirtland. They had one daughter. John's second wife was Mary Palmer, and she bore him six daughters and four sons. One of the sons, John, married Mary Prentice, and to them were born six daughters and three sons. One of the sons, Nathan (great-grandfather of De Witt C.), was born December 13, 1731, in Stonington, Conn. He married Lucy Babcock, of Stonington, and by her had four daughters and five sons. One of the sons, Thomas, was the grandfather of De Witt C. He was born January 3, 1764, in Stonington, and married Elizabeth Clements, settling in Saratoga, N. Y., on the farm famous as the place of the surrender of Gen. John Burgoyne during the war of the Revolution. He died in 1826, leaving a family of seven sons and five daughters. One of the sons was William, father of De Witt C., and he was born December 24, 1795, on the farm in Saratoga. The maternal grandfather of De Witt C., Solomon Jones, was born in Wadsburg, Vermont, and emigrated to Chautauqua county about 1810, locating near Stillwater, where he purchased a large farm, now known as "the old Jones Farm." He afterwards moved to Jamestown, and engaged in hotel-keeping for several years, and served as justice of the peace, in those days a much more important and honorable office than in these latter times.

C. E. Hicks

Politically he was an old-line whig, and in religion a member of the Congregational church. He married Clarissa Howard, and had fourteen children, all living to maturity except one, who died in infancy. The father of De Witt C. emigrated to Pittsburg, Pa., and from thence removed to Jamestown, where he married Clara Jones, and engaged in the furniture and carpentering business. At this time (1823) Jamestown was a very small village. Politically he was a whig, and later was the only abolitionist in Jamestown. When the Republican party was organized, in Fremont and Dayton's time, he affiliated with it, and voted that ticket the rest of his life. For several years he was captain of the Lightfoot Infantry of Jamestown. He was an active and prominent member of the Baptist church. By his marriage he had one son and three daughters.

De Witt Clinton Breed was born in Jamestown, September 20, 1826. De Witt Clinton Breed was educated in the common schools of Jamestown, and afterward made himself practically and thoroughly acquainted with every detail of furniture manufacturing, and took the business of his father, which he has most successfully managed to the present time (1891). He makes specialties of chamber suits, sideboards and book-cases, and employs seventy men, besides a half dozen traveling salesmen. In politics he is a republican, having come from the Whig party. He is a member of the Baptist church, of which he is one of the deacons. An honorable, successful business man and a respected citizen, he occupies an enviable position in the community in which he resides.

De Witt C. Breed married for his first wife Lucy A. Aldrich, of Kiantone, by whom he had four children: Clara I., who married John Aldrich, a retail furniture dealer of Jamestown; George W., married and resides in Denver, Colorado; Anna L., married to Albert A. Moore, a merchant at Rockwell, Iowa; Ida May, married William A. Young, an insurance agent in Jamestown, and book-keeper. For his second wife he married Mrs. Mary L. Haughwout, of New York city, widow of Rev. B. P. Haughwout, a noted Baptist minister of Fall River, Mass., where he occupied a pulpit for fifteen years.

CHARLES E. WEEKS, an active business man and a popular democrat of Jamestown, was born at Blossburg, Tioga county, Pa., December 3, 1831, and is a son of James and Betsy (Jennings) Weeks. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Weeks, who was of English extraction, was a resident for many years of Vermont and New York. His son, James Weeks, the father of Charles E. Weeks, followed wool-carding for several years in the "Keystone State," at the end of which time he removed to New York, where he settled in Orleans county, and lived a retired life until his death in 1847, at fifty-six years of age. He was a democrat in politics, married Betsy Jennings, and reared a family of four sons and three daughters: Mary, Walter J., engaged in the grocery business on the corner of Pine and Second Streets, Jamestown; Andrew J., a real estate agent of the same city; Charles E., Eliza, Laura and Henry, who is in the grocery business in Jamestown with his brother, Walter J.

Charles E. Weeks, although born in Pennsylvania, yet was reared principally in New York, where he was educated at Albion academy. At the end of his schooldays he determined upon a business career, and in 1856 became a merchant at Ellington, this county, where he remained two years. He then came to Jamestown, which he has made his permanent residence and place of business until the present time. The principal lines of business to which he has devoted his attention since becoming a resident of Jamestown have been real estate, groceries and manufacturing. His many real estate transactions and his large grocery trade are evidences of his business ability and adaptability to commercial pursuits.

On December 8, 1856, he married Eunice Woodworth, daughter of Erastus C. Woodworth, a native of Orleans county and resident of Ellington, now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Weeks have been born four children, three sons and one daughter: Francis (died in infancy), James L., Bertha E. and Charles E., Jr. James L. completed a high school course, read law, was graduated from Albany law school, and married Clara C. Kingsbury, of Westfield. He then formed a partnership with his former legal preceptors, Bootey and Fowler, under the firm name of Bootey, Fowler & Weeks, and did the democratic party good service as a public speaker in the presidential campaigns of 1884 and 1888 by stumping the counties of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus. Bertha E. is a student at Wells college, New York; and Charles E., Jr., is engaged in the real estate business with his father.

As a democrat Mr. Weeks has always held firm to the time-honored and cardinal principles of his party, whose standard-bearers have never failed to receive his earnest support. In July, 1885, he was appointed by President Cleveland as postmaster of Jamestown, and served with satisfaction to the citizens of the city during his term of four years and eight months. He also served his city as a member of the school board and board of trustees. He was nominated by his party in 1881 as one of their candidates for assembly, and notwithstanding the county was republican that year by a majority of twenty-five hundred, yet he lacked but four hundred votes of being elected, and carried his own city by four hundred and twenty-five majority. Owing to his popularity he was made the democratic nominee, in 1882, for State Senator in the Twenty-second district, composed of the counties of Cattaraugus and Chautauqua, and although unsuccessful, yet ran far ahead of his ticket in the former as well as in the latter county, where he not only received his large vote of 1881, but almost succeeded in carrying Jamestown, which is one of the republican strongholds of western New York. Charles E. Weeks is a prominent representative of the real estate business of Jamestown, which has been commensurable in its increase with the other industries of the city.

NATHAN D. LEWIS, a member of the Chautauqua county bar and an active prohibitionist of Jamestown, was born at West Winfield, Herkimer county, New York, February 15, 1842, and is a son of Nathan and Mary (Benjamin) Lewis. His paternal grandfather, Nathan Lewis, was of New England ancestry, and died in Connecticut, where he married a Miss Richmond, who lived to the remarkable age of one hundred and one years. His maternal grandfather, Jesse Benjamin, served in wars of the Revolution and of 1812. He served as a musician at Valley Forge and Monmouth, and after the close of the Revolutionary struggle, married a Miss Bunn, by whom he had thirteen children. He was a native of New York and died in Jefferson county, that State, when ninety-three years of age. Nathan Lewis, the father of Nathan D. Lewis, was born in Connecticut, where his father died when he was quite small, and the young man was reared by his uncle. In early life he owned and operated a foundry at Clayville, N. Y. In 1859 he came to the northern part of the town of Harmony, where he purchased a farm which he cultivated until his death, in 1881, at seventy-nine years of age. He was a member of the Baptist church and voted the democratic ticket until 1844, after which year, he supported the Abolition and Republican parties. He married Mary Benjamin, and reared a family of four sons and two daughters. Two of these sons, Charles C., and Fernando C., served in the Union Army during the late war, in which the former was a corporal in the 112th New York, and the latter was for two years a member of the 21st New York regiment.

Nathan D. Lewis received his education at

RESIDENCE OF MILTON E. DEBEE, FREDONIA.

Arcade academy, in Wyoming county, N. Y. He commenced the study of law at Arcade in 1862, but having to make his own way in life he learned dentistry the next year and by following that profession acquired means enough to complete his academic course, and to prosecute his legal studies. He read law with J. L. White, of Jamestown, was admitted to practice in the United States District and Circuit courts of western New York, in July, 1882, and has made a specialty of bankruptcy cases.

On December 28, 1873, he united in marriage with Emily Pelton, who is now the matron of the W. C. A. Hospital, Jamestown, N. Y.

N. D. Lewis is a member of the Baptist church and a prohibitionist in politics. He has been active in the work of his party, whose vote materially increased in Chautauqua county while he served as secretary of the County Prohibition Committee (1884–88), and in 1885 when he was the nominee of his party he received a large vote and carried the town of Villenova. In 1885 he commenced the publication of a monthly prohibition paper called *The Agitator*, which he changed during the next year to a weekly sheet. In 1889 he retired from its publication, and assumed charge of the temperance department of the *Chautauqua Democrat*. He is a member of Brooklyn Lodge, No. 416, Independent Order of Good Templars, in which organization he is a lodge deputy and county deputy for Chautauqua county.

VICTOR HOLMES. In the great cause of temperance each locality has its advocate who stands out prominently as the champion gladiator of the forces arrayed against the Bacchanalian devotees. Prominently identified with the temperance cause through the third party movement is Victor Holmes, a son of Jens and Elizabeth M. (Alling) Holmes, who was born in Denmark, February 18, 1850. His grandfather, Jens Holmes, was a native of Denmark, where he was born, reared and died, his life profession being school teaching. He was connected with the State church in the latter capacity, and was a man of extraordinary education. He married a daughter of Bishop Christian Trause, a renowned ecclesiastical scholar and a divine of great power. Mr. Holmes was well read upon law points, and was in demand by the people of his locality as a drawer of legal documents. He married and had eight children, one of the daughters, Angnethe, being the mother of Lucianus Kofod, who became renowned in Danish politics and the army. He served as a member of the Reichstag and is now an officer in the Danish Army. The maternal grandfather, Mongesp Alling, also lived and died in Denmark. He was a farmer and shipper, and reared a family of eight children. Jens Holmes was born in Denmark, March 31, 1819, where he still resides. For many years he conducted a mercantile business, but some time since retired and is now living at Ronne, Denmark. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and has been twice married: first to Elizabeth M. Alling, who died in 1878, aged sixty-two years. She was the mother of six children, three of whom are in Jamestown: a son, M. C., is an awning manufacturer in this city; and a daughter, Betty, was married to Christian Gronberg, who is deceased; and Victor. Two sons, Peter and Valdemar, are living in Denmark, engaged in the mercantile business.

Victor Holmes was educated in the schools of the Fatherland and came to America in 1873, locating at Jamestown, where he has since lived, engaged in the sign painting and lettering business. He carries a stock of paints and a fine line of artists' materials, which is conducted in connection with his manual profession.

He married Fannie A. Crumb, of Union City, Pa., April 22, 1875, and they have had three children: Victoria F., V. Frank and V. Elney, who died in infancy.

Victor Holmes is a member of the Presby-

terian church, in which he is a deacon. He is a member of Samaritan Lodge, No. 376, I. O. of G. T., of New York, and is an active supporter of the Prohibition party. His connection with the Temperance society is one of responsibility, and it is largely due to his energetic work that the cause has met with its success in this section. He attended the State convention held at Syracuse, and the Supreme Lodge on three different occasions at Saratoga and in 1889 at Chicago. Through Mr. Holmes' efforts, a German Grand Lodge, in Germany, was organized. The society numbers over 700,000 in the world. In addition to these societies, Mr. Holmes belongs to Ellicott Lodge, I. O. O. F., in which he is secretary, and is a member of, director and vice-president in the Scandinavian Loan & Building Association, which was formed in Jamestown in 1890. The society is a strong one, numbering a large percentage of the 6000 Scandinavian population of Jamestown in its membership.

SYLVESTER S. CADY is one of Jamestown's old residents, having begun merchandising here in 1844. He was born in Chatham, Columbia county, New York, near the Massachusetts line, June 8, 1817, and is a son of Sylvester and Abigail (Adams) Cady. His grandfather, Aaron Cady, came of English stock and was related to Judge Daniel Cady, an eminent jurist of Albany, this State. In politics he was identified with the old-line whigs. Sylvester Cady was a native of Chatham, this State, where he was born March 25, 1777. He spent his early life on a farm, and in 1845 removed to Kiantone, this county, still pursuing farming as a means of procuring a livelihood. In 1805 he married Abigail Adams and reared a family of eight children, all of whom are dead excepting Sylvester S., and one daughter, Mariah, who married Ebenezer Chapin, a farmer, (now dead) and she lives in California. The names of the others were: Sapphronia, who died in Iowa; Louisa, Ichabod, Ann Adelia and Clarissa. In life Mr. Cady was a whig and died on his farm at Kiantone, in 1850.

Sylvester S. Cady, as will be seen, comes of good stock; originally from the English, he is thoroughly American. He attended the "Deestrict" schools, two miles from home, and secured such knowledge as was usually taught there. He was brought up under the old regime of farming, by main strength, no foolish machinery about it, consequently, by over-work his health failed, and he was sent to Georgia with the prospect of dying with consumption; but the climate and favorable treatment restored him to good health, and after two years returned, just after his brother's death in Canaan, N. Y. In 1844 we find him in the grocery business at Jamestown, in which he was engaged without intermission until 1873, when he began to devote his attention to buying and shipping butter, continuing in this work for about twelve years, when he retired from active business and has since been enjoying a quiet life, the reward of work well done. It must also be mentioned that Mr. Cady was the first resident insurance agent located at Jamestown.

On the 1st day of October, 1847, he united in marriage with Ann Eliza Vanderburg, a daughter of Martin Vanderburg, and had one daughter, Mary E, now dead, who married Willis Tew, for some time a banker and now vice-president of the City National Bank, of Jamestown; and a son Jay, who is living in New York City.

Having lived here uninterruptedly for more than forty-five years, Mr. Cady has had opportunities of observing Jamestown's growth, as have had few others of her citizens. From a country village, he has seen her advance to a magnificent city; from comparative insignificance, to her present proud eminence among the sisterhood of cities. A republican in politics, he is also an active and honored member of

Geo. W. Patterson

Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 145, F. and A. M., with which he has been connected for many years, and is now enjoying the evening of life with his companion of so many years, at the beautiful home of their son-in-law, Mr. Tew, No. 204 West Fifth street.

HENRY R. BARROWS, a representative of one of the old and most respected families of Chautauqua county, is a son of Levi and Abigail Putnam (Ransom) Barrows, and was born in Jamestown, Chautauqua county, New York, January 20, 1836. His grandfather was Abner Barrows, who was a native of the Green Mountain State, from which he came to this State and located near Saratoga Springs, where he farmed until his death. One of his sons was Levi Barrows, who became the father of our subject. He was born at Luzerne, N. Y., on March 26, 1804, and came to Stockton, this county, in 1832. He remained at the latter place only about one year, and then removed to Jamestown, where he resided until his death, which occurred March 10, 1863. At the latter place he entered into partnership with a Mr. Scott, the firm being engaged in the manufacture of sash, blinds, doors, etc. They also owned and conducted several farms in adjoining towns at the same time. Politically he was originally a democrat, but when the slavery question arose he transferred his sympathies to the abolitionists, and was one of the most energetic stockholders in the underground railroad which ran through this county. Later he belonged to the republican party. He was popular in his town, and for several years held the office of justice of the peace. Up to 1861 he was active in the management of his business, but advancing years coming upon him, he transferred his business to his sons, Henry R. and Ransom J., who continued it. Mr. Barrows was a deacon in the Presbyterian church to which he was attached for many years. In 1828 he married for his first wife Mrs. Abigail Putnam (Ransom), who became the mother of six children: Mary J. (deceased); Maria (deceased), wife of Alexander Hawley, who comes from one of the oldest families in Chautauqua county; Ransom J.; Sallie (dead); Henry R., and Orton, who died young. His first wife died in 1846, and he then married Sallie Canfield, in 1847, by whom he had three children: Halbert A., resides in Jamestown; Herbert L., lives in California, and Antoinette (dead). He was on the charter of the original Masonic Lodge instituted in Jamestown, and took an active part in its history.

Henry R. Barrows was reared in the city of Jamestown, and acquired an education fitting him to succeed his father in business, which he did when twenty-five years of age, in connection with his brother, Ransom J., their association lasting twelve years.

In 1857 Henry R. Barrows married Lucy A. Ross, an estimable woman of Jamestown, and their union has been blest with three children: Abbie, died young; Kittie, wife of Henry C. Hitchcock, a prominent manager of a wholesale furniture house in Pittsburgh, Pa.; and Maude (dead).

When the great strife caused our martyred president to call on the States for troops, Henry R. Barrows enlisted July 29, 1862, in Co. A, 112th regiment, N. Y. infantry, as a private. He soon received promotion to second lieutenant, and before being mustered out, on November 26, 1863, was advanced to first lieutenant. Most of his term of service was spent at or near Suffolk, Va., and he was three times sun-struck, which forced him to resign. Since the war, Mr. Barrows has been engaged as a carpenter and joiner. He is a republican, and a member of James M. Brown Post, No. 285, G. A. R.

HON. GEORGE WASHINGTON PATTERSON, speaker of the House, lieutenant-governor and congressman, was born at Londonderry, New Hampshire, November 11, 1799, and died at his home in Westfield, Octo-

ber 15, 1879. He was a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Wallace) Patterson, and the grandson of Peter and Grisel (Wilson) Patterson, of Londonderry, N. H. Peter Patterson, in 1737, emigrated from Bush Mills, county Antrim, Ireland, to Londonderry, N. H., and was the great-grandson of John Patterson, who came from Argyleshire, Scotland, in about 1612, with a colony of Scotch emigrants. He and his family were at the siege of Derry where one of his sons died from starvation. The homestead, at Bush Mills, of John Patterson, passed from father to son for six generations. Many of his descendants of the third and fourth generations came to America with the Scotch-Irish emigrations. Gov. Patterson's paternal ancestors were farmers, linen-weavers and dealers, holding prominent local positions. They were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, strong in body and mind and able to defend themselves in their opinions. Gov. Patterson was a ready speaker and writer, with a wonderful memory of facts and dates, full of anecdotes, ever cheerful, hoping and looking for the right to succeed. He was of commanding presence, a fine parliamentarian, a particularly good presiding officer, which position he held two years as speaker of the Assembly and two years as president of the Senate of New York. As a speaker at political campaign meetings, his services were always in demand. Among the legislative measures originated by him was the free banking law of New York, the original bill of which he drew, and which afterward became a law. The main provisions of the free banking laws of the United States, giving the people a secured currency under governmental supervision, were taken from the New York law. He closed his congressional term in his eightieth year, the year of his death. In politics he was a whig and a republican. In business he was successful. Thurlow Weed, his political and personal friend for over half a century, the eminent journalist and politician of New York, in an article in the *New York Tribune*, writes: "All the elements and qualities, which elevate and adorn human life were harmoniously blended in the character of George W. Patterson. His life was not only entirely blameless, but eminently useful. To those who knew him as I did no form of eulogium will be deemed inappropriate. As a citizen, as the head of a family, and as a public servant, he was a model man. In the discharge of legislative duties, he was conscientious and patriotic. He was always in his seat, and no bad, defective, equivocal, or suspicious bill ever evaded or escaped his vigilant and watchful eye. He had troops of friends, and, so far as I know or believe, was without an enemy. In private life he was exceptionally faultless. Without making a proclamation of temperance, he was always a cold water drinker."

He married Hannah W., a daughter of John Dickey, merchant of West Parish, Londonderry. The last of his school education was received at the Pinkerton academy, Derry, N. H., and the first printed catalogue of this institution, shows his own and (then) future wife's name. He was a school teacher at Pelham, New Hampshire, in 1817, but in the following year, he engaged in the manufacture of fanning mills. In this business he was largely interested for twenty-six years, in the town of Leicester, Livingston county, N. Y. Here he resided until 1841, when he removed to Westfield, to accept the agency of the Chautauqua Land Office, as successor of Gov. Seward. When the lands became reduced by sales, Mr. Patterson bought the residue of lands and securities of the Holland Company and continued the sales at the Westfield office until his death, when the title to the unsold lands passed to his only son, George W. Patterson. Gov. Patterson commenced holding public office soon after his residence began at Leicester, in 1824, and from that time until his death, it was the exception that he was not in public service. At no time

did he ever ask for an appointment, or nomination, but they came unsolicited. When justices of the peace became elective, he was chosen to that office, which he retained by successive elections until he removed to Westfield. He was commissioner of highways, school commissioner, justice of the peace, brigade paymaster and supervisor of Leicester; a member of the Assembly of New York for eight years, the last 1839 and 1840, he was twice speaker of the House. After his removal, in 1841, to Westfield, he was appointed basin commissioner at Albany, by Gov. Seward, harbor commissioner at New York, by Gov. Clark, and quarantine commissioner for the port of New York by Gov. Morgan; was a delegate to the National convention that nominated John C. Fremont for president, and to the National Republican convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln; was supervisor of Westfield for three years, president of Westfield academy and president of the board of education of Westfield for many years; represented the county of Chautauqua in the State Constitutional convention of 1846; was elected lieutenant-governor of the State of New York in 1848, and in 1876 was elected to the Forty-fifth Congress as a Republican. He was a director in the Buffalo and State Line Railroad from its organization, in June, 1849, till its consolidation in May, 1867, and was from that date until June, 1868, a director in the Buffalo and Erie Railroad, now a part of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern.

WILLIAM HALL was born in Wardsboro', Vt., August 17, 1793. He was the seventh of twelve children born to Wm. Hall and Abigail Pease.

Both his parents were natives of Massachusetts, and were characterized by great energy, industry and enterprise. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, holding the rank of captain.

Soon after he attained his majority he started for western New York, where several from his native town had already gone.

He passed his first winter in Chautauqua county, with his older brother James, who had already located in that part of the town of Carroll which is now Kiantone.

He at once began to make shingles, working far into the night with the frow and shave, which were the tools then used, instead of the modern shingle-machine.

In the spring he took the products of his labor down the river to a southern market, and thus began his career as a lumber dealer, a business in which he was quite extensively engaged in later years.

In 1816 he came to Jamestown, which then contained less than a dozen families, and was for a time connected with the store and hotel of Elisha Allen.

In the year 1822 he bought of Nathan Kidder, for $300, the lot on the corner of Main and Third streets, where the Prendergast block now stands, on which was an unfinished frame building; this he completed and opened as a hotel, having entered into partnership with Solomon Jones, Esq.

In the year 1828 he removed to the south side of the outlet, where he had purchased a farm, but continued the business of a lumber merchant, buying large quantities of boards and timber, which he sold in southern markets.

In the year 1857 he bought of A. F. Hawley the building and lot on the southwest corner of Main and Third streets.

The building, which was of wood, having burned in 1860, he replaced it with a substantial brick structure now known as the Hall block.

He was identified with most of the various enterprises for improving the business facilities of the town in which he lived.

He was prominent in all efforts to secure railway communication with the outer world.

As director and vice-president of the Erie & New York City Railroad company, which is

now merged in the N. Y., P. & O. Railroad, he spent much time and money in the prosecution of that enterprise.

He was a stockholder in the Dunkirk and Jamestown Plank-Road company.

He was also for a number of years a director in the Chautauqua County National Bank, and a stockholder in the Cane-Seat Chair company.

When already far advanced in years he entered into the project of building an alpaca-mill, an enterprise comparatively new in this country. This, from a business standpoint, was the greatest undertaking of his life. Although not the originator of the enterprise, it is safe to say no one contributed more to its success than he.

His knowledge, acquired by long experience in building, his sound judgment and energy, together with his capital, were all devoted to the success of the undertaking.

While yet a young man he attained the rank of colonel in the New York State militia, but being without military ambition, he soon resigned the office.

Although deeply interested in the politics of his country, as every good citizen should be, he had no sympathy with the methods of the politician, and having acceptably filled the office of town supervisor, his political ambition was satisfied.

Personally he was characterized by great physical strength, temperate habits (using neither liquor nor tobacco in any form), untiring industry, indomitable energy and perseverance and unswerving integrity; these, combined with prudence, economy and sound judgment, achieved for him a large measure of success as a business man.

He was a friend of education, of temperance, of human rights and religion.

He contributed liberally for the erection of houses of worship, and for the support of the gospel, and was always, when able, in his seat on the Sabbath, in the Congregational church.

He was greatly attached to his home and his friends, though not wont to make great demonstration of his feelings.

He was married, July 4, 1824, to Julia, daughter of Solomon Jones, Esq., by whom he had five children, three of whom,—William C. J., Clara M. and Elliot C.,—together with his wife, survived him. He died July 6, 1880, having been a resident of Jamestown sixty-four years. His wife followed him to the grave January 18, 1888.

William C. J. Hall was born in Jamestown, N. Y., August 8, 1828; graduated from Yale college in 1851; was successively a civil engineer on the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, principal of the Ellington academy, and a druggist and chemist in Jamestown. In 1861 he entered the army as first lieutenant of a company of sharpshooters. He was appointed major of the 23d U. S. Colored Troops, and brevetted colonel. After nearly four years' service he resigned on account of his health. He was for a time superintendent of the public schools of Meadville, Pa., and afterwards returned to Jamestown to engage with his father in the manufacture of worsted goods. He was a man of extensive knowledge, and his advice was sought on many different matters. He was a member of the faculty of Chautauqua university and professor of microscopy. He died October 30, 1887, leaving a wife and two children.

Clara M., wife of Rev. William A. Hallock, a Congregational minister not in active service in the ministry, now resides in Jamestown. They have two children.

Elliot C. Hall was born in Jamestown, N. Y., April 29, 1838; graduated from Yale college in 1862, and from Union theological seminary, New York, in 1865. After fourteen years' service in the ministry he was called home on account of his father's feeble health, and since his father's death has remained in charge of his business affairs. Mr. Hall was married, July 24, 1867, to Tirzah S., daughter of Prof. E. S. Snell, of Amherst College, Massachusetts. They have three children, and occupy the family homestead.

Geo. W. Patterson

Born Feb. 25, 1826

RANSOM J. BARROWS, the son of Levi C. and Abigail (Putnam) Ransom Barrows, was born in Luzerne, Warren county, New York, August 24, 1831. His grandfather, Abner Barrows, was a native of Vermont, but removed to this State, located near Saratoga Springs and pursued farming until his death, in 1849. He married a Miss Call and had four sons and two daughters. Levi C. Barrows was born at Luzerne, this State, in 1804, and came to this county in 1832, locating at Stockton for about one year and then removed to Jamestown, where he engaged in the lumber business and, in partnership with a Mr. John Scott, under the firm-name of Scott & Barrows, manufactured doors, sash, blinds and lumber. In politics he was a democrat, but became a whig and later a republican, being a strong sympathizer of the abolitionists. When the underground railway was carrying the blacks through to Canada, Mr. Barrows took pride in being known as one of its conductors and did much in advancing abolition principles. For some years he was a justice of the peace, serving in that capacity at the time of his death, March 10, 1863. In 1861 he transferred his business to his sons, Ransom J. and Henry R., who continued it about two years. He was a member of the Presbyterian church—for many years a deacon. In 1828 he married for his first wife Abigail (Putnam) Ransom, who bore him six children: Mary J., married to M. W. Hutton, of Jamestown, and is now dead; Maria, wife of Alexander Hawley who is the representative of one of the oldest families of this county; Ransom J., Sallie (dead), Henry R., who served as lieutenant of Co. A, 112th regt., N. Y. Infantry; and Orton, who died young. After Mrs. Barrows' death, in 1846, he married Sallie Canfield and had three children: Halbert A., a resident of Jamestown; Herbert L., who lives in California; and Antoinette (deceased). He was a prominent and respected Mason, being one of the organizers of the first lodge of that fraternity established in Jamestown, and to the time of his death was active and enthusiastic in its work.

Ransom J. Barrows received a common-school education, and married for his first wife Mary J. Putnam, daughter of Union Putnam, of Stockton, in 1854, and she died in 1859, leaving two children: Jennie M., wife of M. P. Hatch, of Buffalo, and Minnie M., wife of Dr. W. M. Bemus, of Jamestown. His second wife was Ellen A. Breed, a daughter of Deacon J. C. Breed, who died in 1869. In 1873 he married Minerva C. Williams, and this last marriage has been blest with three children: Ellen A., Elma M. and R. Jay.

He is a Mason, and has held continuous membership for thirty-eight years in Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 145, of Jamestown. Mr. Barrows has held many offices of honor and trust in Jamestown, where he has resided for nearly sixty years.

GEORGE W. PATTERSON, one of the prominent and public-spirited citizens of Westfield, is a son of Hon. George W. and Hannah W. (Dickey) Patterson, and was born on his father's farm in Livingston county, New York, February 25, 1826. His paternal and maternal ancestry is given in the sketch of his father which is published in this volume. At fourteen years of age, he came with his father to Westfield where he has remained principally ever since. He entered Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, from which he was graduated in 1848, afterwards read law for two years in Buffalo, but with no intention of practicing and only as an accomplishment. From 1850 to 1853, he was engaged in the manufacture of steel tools, and in 1851, in company with J. N. Hungerford, organized the Geo. Washington bank at Corning, which had a successful career until 1873, when it went down with hundreds of other banks in the great panic of that year. Since 1875 he has resided at Westfield, where he has a pleasant home and has given his time

to the management of his lands, fifteen hundred acres originally owned by the Holland Land Company in Chautauqua county. He is one of the board of water commissioners of Westfield, president of the board and the chief engineer of the waterworks. He served as president of the board of education.

On September 17, 1861, he united in marriage with Frances D. Todd, a native of Toddville, Otsego county, New York, which was founded by her grandfather, Lemuel Todd. Their union has been blessed with four children: Catherine, a graduate of Vassar college, the wife of Frank W. Crandall; George W., born February 1, 1864, who graduated at Yale college, and at the Institute of Technology, Boston, and since 1889 has been instructor of electrical engineering at the University of Michigan; Hannah W., a graduate of the art department of Vassar college; and Frances Todd, who was graduated from Vassar in the class of 1888.

Mr. Patterson has been for several years a vestryman of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal church at Westfield.

JOHN H. TOUSLEY, a descendant of ante-Revolution fathers, is living in retirement, having disposed of his baking and confectionery business about three years ago. His parents were William and Charlotte (Haughton) Tousley, who reared ten children. John H., the subject of our sketch, who was born in Madison county, New York, December 28, 1827, is the youngest. John Haughton (maternal grandfather) came from England to Madison county, but we have not the date of his arrival, except that it was some years before the Revolution—probably between 1760 and 1765. At the beginning of the war for independence he was impressed in Burgoyne's army, but escaped as soon as possible and joined the colonial troops, serving with them, sharing the privations and dangers of the isolated camp-life and a skulking Indian enemy until the close of the war, when he returned to his plow and followed it. In politics a democrat, he was a warm supporter of Jeffersonian principles. William Tousley was born in Connecticut and came of old New England stock, but early in life came to Madison county, this State, where he conducted a blacksmith-shop and followed farming. He married and had a family consisting of three sons and three daughters: Sarah (now Mrs. Coman) lives in Madison county; Hiram, died in Madison county in 1890; Lucinda (Mrs. Ames Belknap) moved to Michigan, where she died; Edmund O., lived eighteen years in Jamestown, but removed to Madison county, where he now resides; Deborah, married Leonard Leland (now dead), of Madison county; and John H.

John H. Tousley received the usual early education of a country boy and afterwards took an academic course, and upon leaving school learned to be a carpenter, which trade he followed until 1855, when he opened a bakery and confectionery store. In 1864 he came to Jamestown and continued his business, following it uninterruptedly until 1889, when he was succeeded in the business by his sons.

In January, 1855, he married Mary E. Parker, of Allegany county, New York. Three children have blest this union: Charles P., married to Addie Turlow, is conducting the baking and confectionery business in Jamestown; John H., Jr., is also engaged in business with his brother and lives at home with his father; and Ruth C., a teacher in the Jamestown public schools.

Of a retiring and modest disposition, Mr. Tousley, while being a supporter of the Democratic party, has never sought office or permitted his name to be used as a candidate, and has now arrived at an age where he can take a retrospective view of life and feel satisfied with his life's work. He is a member of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 145, Free and Accepted Masons, and is held in high esteem by the fraternity.

A. H. Handcock

ISRAEL JAMES, an aged gentleman and respected citizen of Jamestown, was born in Cumington, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, March 13, 1814, and is the son of Moses and Polly (Vining) James. The stock were natives of that State for at least two generations prior to these mentioned, and may have been among the first arrivals. Moses James, Sr. (grandfather), was a native of Massachusetts, but emigrated to Ohio 1812, and purchased one thousand acres of land, a part of which he cleared and began farming. He was married, before leaving Massachusetts, to Rebecca Ketts, and reared a family of twelve children, one dying while an infant. Mr. James was a whig, and took an active interest in the political affairs of the early republic. Moses James (father) was a native of Massachusetts, but went to Ohio about 1813, where he followed his trade (tanning) until he died. He was a whig, and a member of the Presbyterian church. He was twice married: first in 1813, to Polly Vining, by whom he had three children (the name of but one is remembered, Israel); and after her death, in 1822, he married for his second wife Catherine Williams, who bore him one child, Lucretia, who married Henry Wales.

Israel James has been an energetic and very active business man. After receiving the education commonly given in the schools in the early half of this century, he was apprenticed to and learned blacksmithing, which he followed for a number of years, and then began the development of the iron industry, which since has grown to such magnitude in Ohio. His work in this line was done at Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, it being the manufacture of wrought iron. With the acquisition of experience car axles were attempted, and the first that were used by the New York, Pa. and Ohio R. R., now a division of the Erie railway, was turned out by Mr. James, and used in the manufacture of cars by a car-building firm doing business at Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. James was engaged in the rolling-mill business about thirty-five years, and came to Jamestown in 1885, and purchased six acres of land, which at that time was covered with woods, and which he cleared and built upon.

On September 5th, 1835, Mr. James married Hannah T. Steele, who bore him two children: the eldest died in infancy; and Henry, a traveling salesman, who resides in Jamestown, and married Kate Bush. Mrs. James died in 1847, at Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, and Mr. James married Mary E. Randall, daughter of Elias Randall, of Jefferson county, this State, by whom he has two children: Laurel E., married to Minnie E. Pryor, and resides in Ohio; and Minnie L., wife of E. J. Squire, who is employed in a shoe factory in Jamestown where they reside.

Politically Mr. James is a republican, and has been since eighteen years of age a member of the Methodist church, in which he was a steward for thirty-eight years at Cuyahoga Falls, and has also been a trustee. Many years ago he joined the Masonic fraternity at the above-named place, which membership he still retains.

HON. ALMON A. VAN DUSEN, judge of the courts of Chautauqua county, New York, is the eldest son of Benjamin F. and Mehitable (Lovell) Van Dusen, and was born in Jamestown, Chautauqua county, New York, Jan. 3rd, 1843. The family of Van Dusen in New York, is descended from ancestors who were anciently established in Holland, and came to New York, then New Netherlands, some time during the early part of the seventeenth century. They settled at Claverick, in what is now Columbia county, and in 1720 Abraham Van Dusen, a descendant of one of these Van Dusens, removed to Connecticut where he settled at Salisbury. In lineal descent from him was John Van Dusen, the father of John Van Dusen, Jr., whose son, Benjamin F. Van Dusen, is the father of Judge Almon A. Van Dusen. John Van Dusen, Jr.

(grandfather) resided during the latter part of his life-time in Michigan where he died about 1875. He married Mary Forbes, by whom he had thirteen children; Alonzo, Marshall, Harry, Elizabeth, Benjamin F., Mary, Rachel, Charlotte, Emily, Theodore, Eliza, Charles, and Edwin, who was killed while serving as a soldier in the late civil war. The second son, Benjamin F. Van Dusen (father), was born in Locke, Cayuga county, New York, June 4th, 1817, and learned the trade of cabinet-maker. In 1841 he removed to Jamestown where he now resides and where he was successfully engaged for many years in the cabinet-making business. He is a member of the Baptist church and a republican in politics. He married Mehitable Lovell. They are the parents of three children; Judge Almon A., Theodore F., a successful business man of Jamestown and George C., a well known lawyer of the same city. Mrs. Van Dusen is a daughter of Jonathan Lovell (maternal grandfather), who was born in Worcester, Massachusetts and died in Jamestown, N. Y. in 1854, at eighty-five years of age. He was a democrat in politics and married Mehitable Knight, who bore him seven children: Mary, Moses, Jonathan, Cyrus, David, Eliza and Mehitable.

Almon A. Van Dusen was reared at Jamestown and received his education in the Jamestown, academy and Chamberlain institute at Randolph, Cattaraugus county, this State. Having made choice of the legal profession as his life vocation he commenced the study of law in 1863 with Alexander Sheldon, of Jamestown and completed his course with the firm of Alexander and Porter Sheldon, the latter of whom afterwards served as a member of Congress. He was admitted to the bar on November 19, 1866. Shortly after this he was admitted and licensed to practice in the United States District court for the Northern District of New York. After admission to the bar he opened an office at Mayville and soon obtained a respectable clientage which increased in numbers as long as he was in practice at the Chautauqua county bar and in the United States District court. The Democratic party made him their nominee several times for county Judge but in the face of an adverse majority of from four to five thousand votes, his election upon each occasion that he ran, was an impossibility although he always reduced the republican vote. In 1890, Judge Lambert, county judge of Chautauqua county, was elected as a justice of the Supreme Court of New York and for his position as county judge many of the ablest lawyers of the bar were applicants. Judge Van Dusen was nominated by the democratic party of this county as their candidate for county judge in October, 1890, to succeed him, and although the county has a republican majority of from 4,000 to 6,000, he was elected over Jerome B. Fisher, republican, by a plurality of 899, for the term of six years.

In February, 1871, he united in marriage with Juliet E. Merchant, daughter of William G. Merchant, of Boone, Iowa. They have one child living, a son: Vernon, who is eighteen years of age.

During the short time Judge Van Dusen has been on the bench, he has discharged the many important duties of his responsible position in a manner that has been acceptable to the members of the bar and the general public. He has presided over the few courts which he has held with ability, impartiality and faithfulness. As a lawyer he has met with good success in both the county and the supreme court of the State, and at the present time is a retained attorney for the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad company. He takes an active interest in educational matters and has served for several years as president of the Sherman and Mayville Boards of Education. Socially Judge Van Dusen is affable and approachable alike to high or low, yet reserved and dignified when the

occasion requires. He has been a democrat in politics since 1876. In addition to his profession and work in educational matters, he has taken a deep interest in the history of the State and is a member of the ancient and well known Holland Historical Society of New York.

SIDNEY M. HOSIER, treasurer of Chautauqua county and a wounded veteran of the late civil war, is a son of Isaac and Arvilla (Rogers) Hosier, and was born near Blocksville, in the town of Harmony, Chautauqua county, New York, October 21, 1843. His maternal grandfather, Elisha Rogers, moved to near Garrett, De Kalb county, Ind., where he followed farming until his death. He married and had four children, one son and three daughters: Harris, who is engaged in farming near Garrett; Arvilla, Sophia and Orrilla. Isaac Hosier (father) was born October 13, 1810, and died at Boomertown, this county, April, 1884, aged seventy-four years and six months. He was a carpenter and joiner by trade, a republican in politics and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His wife was Arvilla Rogers, daughter of Elisha Rogers, and to their union were born three sons and two daughters: Effie, who died in infancy; Elisha, who was one of the first of New York's sons to respond to President Lincoln's call for troops in 1861, enlisted in Co. B, 72nd regiment New York Vols., and was killed in the early part of the Peninsular campaign, at the battle of Williamsburg; Sidney M.; Walter E., engaged in farming in the town of Portland; and Ada A., wife of M. D. Carpenter, of Boomertown.

Sidney M. Hosier passed his boyhood days in his native village and received a good common school education. He then, in order to more fully fit himself for some business pursuit in life, went to Buffalo and entered Bryant and Stratton's Commercial and Business college, of that city. He learned telegraphy and bookkeeping and devoted some time to penmanship. In the second year of the late war he enlisted (August 2nd, 1862) in Co. D, 112th regiment, N. Y. Infantry, and served in the many severe marches and numerous hard battles of the Army of the Potomac until the siege of Petersburg, where on the 29th of September, 1864, he lost his right arm by a gun-shot wound. He was sent to Hampton Roads hospital, where he remained for some time, and then transferred to New York Central Park hospital and from there to Buffalo High Street hospital, and was honorably discharged from the United States service at Buffalo, N. Y., on the eighth day of July, 1865. He then returned home and became a telegraph operator at Randolph, on the Atlantic and Great Western railroad, where he remained for about six months, and then resigned to have an operation performed on his shoulder to remove loose bones. After leaving the service of that railway company he was employed on several other railroads until about 1872, when he was appointed agent and telegraph operator at Clymer station, on the Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad, which position he held until the spring of 1886, when he resigned on account of health. In the fall of 1887 he was elected treasurer of Chautauqua county for a term of three years, which expired December 31st, 1890. The only office previous to this which he ever held was that of collector of the town of Harmony, for the year 1868.

June 20, 1871, he married Anise E. Gilmore, daughter of James Gilmore, of Portage county, Ohio.

Sidney M. Hosier is a member of Mayville Lodge, No. 284, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Mayville; Chautauqua Lodge, No. 3, Ancient Order of United Workmen, at Westfield, and William Sackett Post, No. 324, Grand Army of the Republic, of Westfield. He is a republican from principle and has always given a full and cordial support to his party. As a business man he has financial ability and many

years of commercial experience. As treasurer of this county he has discharged the duties of his office with fidelity and intelligence, and as a soldier his military record is one of faithful and willing service.

MAJOR EDGAR P. PUTNAM, clerk of the courts and county clerk of Chautauqua county and who was an efficient cavalry officer under General Sheridan during the war of the "Great Rebellion," is a son of James R. and Maria L. (Flagg) Putnam, and was born in the town of Stockton, Chautauqua county, New York, May 4, 1844. James R. Putnam was a member of one of the several Putnam families who were early settlers of Chautauqua county, and who all seem, without exception, to have come from Massachusetts, where, in 1740, eighty males were registered as bearing the name of Putnam, and of whom two, Israel and Rufus, were conspicuous American generals in the Revolutionary war. James R. Putnam was a son of Gilbert Putnam and was born in the town of Stockton in 1821. He was a farmer by occupation and died in Busti when only twenty-six years of age. He was a whig in politics and married Maria L. Flagg, by whom he had one child, the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Maria L. (Flagg) Putnam is a daughter of Eleazer Flagg (maternal grandfather), who was a native of Rutland, Vermont, where he was a prominent politician for many years and served as sheriff of his county. He removed with his family to Chautauqua county, where he settled in the town of Stockton.

Edgar P. Putnam attended the common schools until he was seventeen years of age, when he entered the Union army. He enlisted on September 11, 1861, as a private in Co. D, 9th New York cavalry, and served as such until 1862, when he was promoted corporal. In the same year he became sergeant, and in 1864 was commissioned first lieutenant of his company. In April, 1865, he was promoted to a captaincy and commissioned as captain of Co. I of his regiment. He was breveted major when mustered out on July 17, 1865, as his commission states, "for gallant and meritorious services." He participated in the battles of Yorktown, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and was with McClellan on the Peninsula. He was on detached service and carried important dispatches at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg for Generals Geary, Slocum and Meade, also in the battles of Mine Run and Brandy Station. He participated in the terrible battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court-house and Cold Harbor. After the last named battle his regiment was ordered back to Washington for the protection of that city, but was soon after transferred to the Shenandoah Valley and rendered Sheridan valuable service in the great battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. Capt. Putnam led his company in Sheridan's raids round Richmond and in the closing scene of the war at Appomattox Court-house. During his entire term of service Major Putnam's regiment was in one hundred and fifty-six skirmishes and battles in which he was always present for duty. He was twice wounded in battle, first at Travillion Station and second at Five Forks, Va. After the close of the war he was appointed as a deputy United States surveyor, and had charge until 1875 of government surveys in Minnesota, where his headquarters were at Minneapolis. From 1875 to 1888 he was engaged in the book and drug business in Jamestown as a member of the firm of Henderson & Putnam. In 1884 he was appointed postmaster of Jamestown by President Arthur. In 1888 he was chosen clerk of the courts and county clerk of Chautauqua county, New York, for a period of three years, by a majority of six thousand votes, and entered upon the duties of his office January 1, 1889, and has ably and honorably fulfilled the same until the present time.

In 1875 he united in marriage with Eppa

E. P. Ingham

Mace, daughter of William Mace, a merchant of Jamestown. They have one child, a daughter, named Edna P.

Major Edgar P. Putnam is a member of the Jamestown Club, Knights of Honor, Order of Maccabees and James M. Brown Post, No. 285, Grand Army of the Republic. He is a member of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 145, F. and A. Masons, and Jamestown Commandery, No. 61, Knights Templar. He is genial and pleasant and hospitable, and has always been public-spirited and progressive. In politics he is a strong republican, but not an extremist, and has some of his warmest personal friends in the Democratic party. He is an attendant of the Protestant Episcopal church, of which his wife and daughter are members and communicants. Major Putnam is well informed in regard to military matters, and especially upon the history of the late war, in which he was an active participant for over four years. His military record is one of remarkable interest for the unusually large number of (156) skirmishes and battles in which he honorably participated with his regiment, and for the immunity which he seemed to possess against bullets on the battle-field and disease in unhealthy camps. Both as a soldier and officer he was faithful in the discharge of his regular duties and the performance of any special work that was assigned to him.

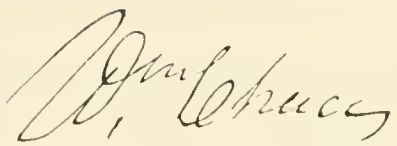
HON. WILLIAM G. MARTIN, special surrogate of Chautauqua county and a member of the well known law firm of Van Dusen & Martin, of Mayville, was born at Witham, county Essex, England, September 15, 1848, and is a son of Rev. Robert and Hester (Beard) Martin. The original name of the family was Erskine, they tracing their descent from a branch of the ancient Scottish family of that name, which descended in an unbroken line from a Henry De Erskine who lived in the twelfth century. The change of name was the result of circumstances connected with the Jacobite Rebellion of 1715 in Scotland. The paternal great-great-grandfather of William G. Martin was an Erskine, who was born in 1688 and died in 1730. He joined in the Rebellion of 1715, the object of which was to restore the Stuart family to the throne of Great Britain. When the army of the Earl of Mar was defeated in November of that year, Erskine, with many others, fled to France, where he remained in exile until 1718, when he returned to Scotland under the assumed name of Myreton, that being his mother's family name. He had two sons, William and George, the latter of whom came to New York about 1750 and settled near the Hudson river. The former, William Myreton, was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1720, and married Jane Morris, a cousin of Robert Morris, of revolutionary fame.

About this time the family changed the spelling of the name to its present form. William Myreton (great-grandfather), commanded the coast guard station on the Isle of May, seven miles from the mainland of Scotland. He was a schoolmate of Paul Jones, and once carried important despatches to Franklin at Paris, which Jones had brought from America. He was drowned at sea in 1790, and left an only son, William Martin (grandfather), born in 1760 and died in 1822. He succeeded his father in command of the Isle of May Station and married his cousin, Jane Morris, by whom he had seven sons and four daughters. His youngest son, Robert Martin (father), was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1820. He was educated at Edinburgh, went to England where he resided for several years, and was an active participant in the Chartist Movement from 1842 to 1847. He married Hester Beard, born 1818, who is a daughter of George Beard, Esq., late of Coggeshall, Essex, and came to the United States in 1854, entered the Baptist ministry and located in western New York.

He became deeply interested in the great anti-slavery movement of that day and preached

and lectured extensively against the institution of African slavery and the curse of human bondage. He resided in western New York until 1880 when he removed to Michigan, where he now resides He has six children—William G., Jemima J., Hester M., Duncan McLaren, Jean E. and Mary E.; the last three of whom were born in the United States. William G. Martin received his education in the common schools of New York and commenced reading law in the office of Hon. Walter L. Sessions, of Panama (now of Jamestown), this State. In 1882 he came to Mayville when he entered the office of A. A. Van Dusen, completed his course of reading and was admitted to practice in the courts of this State in March, 1884. January 1, 1886, he formed his present law partnership with A. A. Van Dusen, under the firm-name of Van Dusen & Martin. In 1887 he was elected special surrogate of Chautauqua county for a term of three years and is serving in that capacity at the present time. On January 1, 1873, he married Frances Isabel Graves, daughter of Henry M. Graves, of Friendship, New York. Mr. Martin is a republican in politics, is a member of Peacock Lodge, No. 696, F. and A. M., and Westfield chapter, No. 239, Royal Arch Masons. He has been successful in the practice of his profession and is discharging very creditably the duties of his present office.

WILLIAM CHACE, M.D., a well-known physician of Mayville, of thirty-two years' continuous practice, was born at St. Catherines, in Lincoln county, province of Ontario, Canada, January 4, 1833, and is a son of Dr. William C. and Celinda (Holden) Chace. The Chace family was one of the early settled families of New York and in every generation from its first settlement in the Empire State to the present time it has numbered among its members one or more physicians. Dr. William Chace (grandfather) was born in Coventry, October, 1751, and became a resident of Washington county, this State, where he practiced medicine for many years. He served as a physician and surgeon in the Continental armies during the Revolutionary war and after its termination resumed his practice in Washington county, where he afterwards died. One of his sons was John Chace, who was a lawyer, practiced at Mayville for some time and then went South. Another son, Dr. William C. Chace (father), was born in Easton, Washington county, N. Y., August 19, 1795, and came about 1814 to this county where he studied medicine under Dr. Jedediah Prendergast, of Mayville, and attended Geneva Medical college from which he was graduated. After graduation he went to southern Indiana where he remained two years and then went to St. Catherines, Canada, upon the urgent solicitation of Hon. W. H. Merritt, who married a daughter of Dr. Jedediah Prendergast, and who was at that time largely interested in various business enterprises and quite prominent in Canadian political affairs. Mr. Merritt desired Dr. Chace's assistance as a partner in the manufacture of salt on a large scale, but about this time salt-brine was found in abundance at Syracuse, New York, and its subsequent manufacture into salt, with which the market was filled rendered the Canadian salt wells unprofitable property. Dr. Chace soon withdrew from the company in which he was interested and engaged in the general mercantile business which he followed for several years. While engaged in salt manufacturing he made the discovery of the medicinal properties possessed by the water which is left after extracting the salt from the salt-brine. Dr. Chace was engaged in the mercantile business and practice of medicine at St. Catherines until 1855, when he returned to Mayville, where he practiced for some years and where he died in 1876, at eighty years of age. He was a republican and a vestryman of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was married three times. His first wife was Mary Brundige, who died and left



him one child: James B., now deceased. He married for his second wife Celinda Holden and after her death wedded Susan Evans. By his second marriage he had five children: William and Mary, who died in infancy; Eliza (deceased); Dr. William, and John (dead). Mrs. Celinda (Holden) Chace was born August 30, 1802, and passed away in the spring of 1834. She was a daughter of William Holden (maternal grandfather), who was a native farmer and life-long resident of Tompkins county.

William Chace received his literary education in St. Catherines academy and read medicine with his father. He entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York city, and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1858. Immediately after graduation he came to Mayville where he remained ever since and has been engaged successfully in the practice of his profession. August 7, 1861, he married Mary L. Green, daughter of William Green, of Mayville. They are the parents of four children: three of whom are of age and graduates of Hobart college, Geneva, N. Y.; Dr. William H., a resident physician of Buffalo, who read medicine with his father, was graduated from Buffalo Medical college in the class of 1887, and is the physician in the fourth generation of the Chace family of New York; Clarence H., read law with Williams & Potter, was admitted to the bar in 1888, married Alice, daughter of William P. Taylor, of Buffalo, and is a member of the bar of that city; John O., book-keeper for the Buffalo Storage company, and George.

Dr. William Chace is a vestryman in the Protestant Episcopal church—the church of his forefathers. He is a democrat and a Fellow of the New York State Medical Association. He has a large and remunerative practice at Mayville and the surrounding country. He is interested, to some extent, in agricultural pursuits and owns farms in the immediate vicinity of the county seat. He belongs to an old and worthy family, and his Christian name, William, appears in each one of its generations since it was founded in the Empire State, and in every instance has been borne by a physician of ability and reputable standing. Dr. William Chace is a Past Master of Peacock Lodge, No. 696, F. and A. M., a Past Master and High Priest of Westfield Chapter, No. 239, R. A. M., and a member of Dunkirk Commandery, No. 40, Knights Templar.

PHILIP PHILLIPS. The first Philip Phillips to live in Chautauqua county was born in Massachusetts, July 29, 1764. In 1816 he moved to Cassadaga. Five children made up his family, and the fourth, an uncle of the subject of this sketch, was the second Philip Phillips to live in the county. To his eldest brother, Sawyer, born in 1791, was given a family of fourteen children, ten of whom lived to attain maturity. One of these, the subject of this sketch, was born August 13, 1834, and has lived to be more famed at home and abroad than any man Chautauqua county has given to the world. He was the seventh of the family of fourteen which blessed the humble farm-house near Cassadaga, at that time doing duty as the Phillips homestead. Whether his infant lungs were exercised to any greater degree than those of his brothers and sisters is not recorded; certain it is, that at a very tender age his musical proclivities asserted themselves. Once the village choir—by no means an accomplished body of singers—tried a new tune to the words "When I can read my title clear." A moment the melody went along smoothly enough, then somebody struck a false note and somebody else followed, and the rout became general. The minister—a Rev. Mr. Peckham—had chanced to hear young Master Phillips sing the same tune a few days before, so he called on him to help the choir out, and up stood the future "Singing Pilgrim," scarce ten years of age then, and rendered the new tune all alone, from beginning to end. In

a short time he was a member of the choir to whose rescue he had so chivalrously come a few years before. When nine years of age he lost his mother, but the memory of her blessed teachings and tender thoughtfulness toward her children in the midst of manifold household cares, has remained with him as a benediction in after life. As can thousands of others, to whom the memories of sainted motherhood have proved perennial springs of comfort, he can say,

"Happy he
With such a mother; faith in womankind
Beats with his blood, and hope in all things high
Comes easy to him."

At about the age of fourteen young Phillips was apprenticed to a farmer of the vicinity, a Mr. B. W. Grant. The terms of his apprenticeship stipulated that he was to assist in ordinary farm work as required, in return therefor receiving his board, being allowed to attend school during the winter months, and when he became of age to be "set off" with one hundred dollars cash and two suits of clothes. It was while serving this apprenticeship to Mr. Grant, that Philip Phillips had his first opportunity of attending singing school. Here, during the winter of 1850, he mastered the rudiments of music. The winter of 1851 proved one of the most important of his life, for with it came an old-fashioned revival of religion in the region, and with the revival young Phillips' conversion. The light that came into his heart those winter months has grown brighter ever since, and more than once the Singing Pilgrim has proved its power when darkness sought to reign over his pathway. Too poor to purchase a musical instrument himself, the young apprentice found a sympathizing friend in his employer, Mr. Grant, who purchased for his use one of the old-fashioned melodeons then just coming into vogue. It proved the fruitful friend of his leisure hours, for they were all spent in its companionship, and here the "Singing Pilgrim," largely self-taught, acquired, or rather developed, that originality which is the handmaiden of genius. Noting this restlessness under farm duties when his heart was really in musical work, Mr. Grant released young Phillips from the remainder of his apprenticeship, and at the age of nineteen the young singer opened his first singing school in Allegany, N. Y. This work set the pattern for his career, although it was not until some years later that all his talents were directed in the channel of Gospel singing. Fame soon came to him, and in 1858 he responded to an invitation to visit Marion, Ohio. It was while here that he found one of his music pupils peculiarly interesting, and on the 27th of September, 1860, he was united in marriage to Olive M. Clark. To her loving help and companionship, Mr. Phillips owes much of his success; and no sketch of his life would be complete which failed to mention that other star that through the long years

"has shone so close beside him
That they make one light together."

From 1861 to 1866 Mr. Phillips was in business in Cincinnati, O., having associated with him Messrs. William Summer and John R. Wright, two of the most able and respected financiers of the west. Here they built up an extensive trade in music books and instruments, but the large and well-arranged store burned down in 1865. Then the "Singing Pilgrim" gave his attention solely to the writing and singing of his songs and the sale of his books. Of these latter, while the "Musical Leaves," "Hallowed Songs," and "Singing Pilgrim," have been most popular, the aggregate of all sales, largely in foreign countries, has reached over six million copies.

In January, 1865, at the great anniversary of the United States Christian Commission, held in the Congressional chamber at Washington, just a few days after its completion, Philip Phillips sang "Your Mission." President Lincoln was there; all the cabinet advisers who had held up his hands so faithfully during the

war; the Chief Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court, senators and representatives, soldiers, sailors, commoners; these all united to make up that vast and brilliant assemblage. Never was the power of a single song, rich with music-set gems of truth, so demonstrated before; and when at quarter before twelve President Lincoln sent to the Hon. William H. Seward, chairman of the meeting, the written request, still in Mr. Phillips' possession, "Near the close let us have 'Your Mission' repeated by Mr. Phillips. Don't say I called for it. Lincoln," the great President had only voiced the desire of every other auditor, and again the soul-stirring words left the singer's lips to seal their mission of renewed inspirations and determinations to more helpful living. When the sad shock of the President's assassination followed in April of that year, calls came from every hand for Mr. Phillips to sing the song which had so pleased the martyred President while yet he was in the active fulfillment of his mission. Since that time, with slight variation, the Singing Pilgrim's life has been spent in answering these calls to sing the story of Jesus and His love over every part of the world. He has traveled more than any other man. Ira D. Sankey caught his first inspiration from him, and through his direct influence became associated with Mr. Moody; he has given over forty-five hundred evenings of song, leaving behind him a net profit to different churches and charities of well-nigh one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; he has belted the world, and many times traveled throughout Europe; he has enjoyed the friendship of such men as Spurgeon, Lord Shaftsbury, Dr. Bonar, Beecher, and many others of the most noted ecclesiastics and philanthropists both sides of the water; and at the time of this writing, the fifty-sixth year of his age, seems to have lost none of that power and originality in sacred song which has made him a master in his work. The intricacies of classical music would never reveal their hidden beauties if no hand more skilled or voice of larger compass or finer training than Philip Phillips' attempted them. Of the two great teachers, earlier surroundings limited him to but one—that one, fortunately, the greater—and art can claim but little honor for the developed gifts with which nature was here so lavish. As a farm-boy, he heard the brooks, the birds, the sighing winds; and the low purling of the one, the lighter strains of the other, the sad monotones of the third—all the myriad voices of nature which to many a lower heart than David's have only chanted the praises of their Creator, were not more spontaneous outpourings than the simple, stirring melodies that have come from the pen of this "Singing Pilgrim."

Philip Phillips' residence at "Ft. Hill Villa," Fredonia, is a most beautiful one, and it is evident from its comfort and cosiness that years of traveled life have not made its owner in the least oblivious to the joys and allurements of home life. It was while resident here, in February, 1884, that he lost his eldest son, James Clark Phillips, a young man whose musical gifts were of the highest, and whose genial character made him the favorite of all who knew him. He lies buried in Forest Hill cemetery, and on the plain headstone are his last words: "Tell everybody I die a Christian." His loss was a peculiarly severe one to his father, for he had been, and would have been, his associate and co-worker for many years. His youngest son, Philip Phillips, Jr., the fourth of the name to live in Chautauqua county, is to enter the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1890 he graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University, the largest western institution under the control of that denomination; and in the spring of 1891 he was married to Mary Semans, only daughter of Prof. W. O. Semans, of the faculty of his *alma mater*.

BENJAMIN S. DEAN.—As journalism for the last quarter of a century has broadened its scope and elevated its aims, the editors of New York have never been found laggards in the march of progress, and the press of Jamestown has kept fully abreast of the papers of any other city in the western part of the State. One of their number that is worthy of particular mention is *The Morning News*, edited by Benjamin S. Dean. He is the eldest son and second child of Philo N. and Rosella S. (Fisher) Dean, and was born at Randolph, Cattaraugus county, New York, May 10, 1860. His paternal grandfather, Norman Dean, was a resident of Allegany county, New York, where he married and reared a family of three sons and two daughters. His maternal grandfather, Simeon Fisher, was a native of Vermont, where for many years he was a very prominent and influential citizen and a trusted whig leader. At one time he was a candidate for governor of the "Green Mountain State," and his delicate sense of honor was such that he would not vote for himself, and thereby lost the governorship, as the election resulted in a tie between him and his opponent, and was thrown into the legislature, which decided against him. About 1836 he moved to Waterborough, this county, but afterwards removed to Randolph, in Cattaraugus county, where he died in 1864, aged sixty-three years. He was a cabinet-maker by trade, a congregationalist in religion, and an old-line whig in politics until the agitation of the slavery question, when he became a strong and leading abolitionist. He was one of the founders of the Republican party in the State, and was actively advocating its principles at the time of his death. He was of English descent, and married a Miss Brookins, who bore him three sons and five daughters. Philo N. Dean (father) was born at Centreville, Allegany county, N. Y., in 1832, and in 1858 removed to Randolph, in Cattaraugus county, where he has resided ever since. He is a shoemaker by trade, and a republican in politics. He married Rosella S. Fisher, who was born in 1830. Their children are: Emma L., wife of Edward May, a banker of Artesian City, South Dakota; Benjamin S.; Odel H., married Martha Turner, of Addison, and is a clerk in a dry goods house; Daniel W., who is city editor of the *Morning News* of Jamestown; and Lonella A., wife of James Tanner, a lumber dealer of Artesian City, S. D.

Benjamin S. Dean received a common school education, which he has supplemented by reading, observation and self-study. At thirteen years of age he began life for himself in Michigan as a wood sawyer, which he followed for one year. He then (1874) entered the office of the *Randolph Register*, of Randolph, N. Y., to learn the printing business. After three years of faithful work on that paper, he went to Pennsylvania, where he worked for two years on the *Emlenton Register*. Later he purchased the *Register*, and enjoyed a large patronage until one of his correspondents furnished an article whose publication incensed the business men of the town. Some sixty of them in a body visited Mr. Dean and demanded the correspondent's name, but actuated by that sense of honor which lost his grandfather Fisher the governorship of Vermont, he declined to accede to their request, although he knew his denial would result in the downfall of his paper. They withdrew their advertisements and used their influence so effectively against him that he was compelled to suspend publication two weeks afterwards. In a short time he became foreman of a New York city Sunday paper, and then served as city editor of the Olean *Morning Herald*, and associate editor of the Sunday *Mirror* of the same place. Late in 1882 he purchased an interest in the *Randolph Register*, which he edited until 1885. In the latter year he came to Jamestown, where he became a partner in the publication of the *Morning News*, and immediately assumed editorial charge of

its columns, which he has retained ever since.

On the 27th of June, 1883, he united in marriage with Emil C. Blaisdell, daughter of the late Richard Blaisdell, of Gawanda, Cattaraugus county, New York. To their union has been born one child, a daughter named Blanche B.

In political affairs Mr. Dean takes an active part, and his pen is always wielded vigorously in behalf of the principles, the prosperity and the progress of the Republican party. His paper, the *Morning News*, is a power in the cause of Republicanism in Chautauqua county.

JEROME LA DUE, who has been identified with the business interests of Westfield since 1870, is a son of Joshua and Julia Ann (Cowles) La Due, and was born in the town of Chautauqua, Chautauqua county, New York, December 12, 1839. The La Dues of New York are of French Huguenot origin, and are descended from a La Due family that settled in Lower Canada during the last century. Joshua La Due was born in Dutchess county in 1794, and died in the town of Portland in 1865. He came to Chautauqua county in 1819, where he settled in what is now the town of Sherman, but afterwards became a resident of Mina. He was a farmer by occupation, served as keeper of a government light-house for four years under President James K. Polk, and was a supervisor and afterwards a justice of the peace in the town of Mina. He married Julia Ann Cowles, who was a native of Farmington, Connecticut, and of New England ancestry.

Jerome La Due was reared from four years of age at Westfield, where he attended the academy of that place and then (1858) entered the law-office of H. C. Kingsbury. After reading for two years he went west, and completed his legal studies in the office of his brother, Joshua La Due, who was prosecuting attorney of the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. In 1867 he was admitted to the bar of Milwaukee, at which he practiced for three years, at the end of which time he went to Winona, Minnesota, where he practiced for nearly a year and attended to a part of the legal business of the M. & St. P. Railroad company, of which his brother had charge. In 1870 he returned to Chautauqua county, where he established himself at Westfield in the real estate and insurance business, in which he has continued successfully ever since. Under President Cleveland's administration, in 1885, he was appointed postmaster of Westfield, which position he held until 1890.

In 1867 he united in marriage with Ada Wells, daughter of S. V. R. Wells, a resident of Westfield.

He represents two important branches of business which are necessary to the growth and prosperity of any place. Beside handling desirable residence and valuable business properties, he also has good farm lands for sale and is the representative of the most solid and reliable insurance companies.

FREDERICK L. CRANSON, one of the enterprising and bound-to-be successful business men of Silver Creek, is a member of the firm of Huntley, Cranson & Hammond, manufacturers of grain and corn cleaning, and buckwheat machinery, at the large establishment known as the Monitor Works, which was organized by Giles S. Cranson (father) and his son, F. L. Cranson, in 1885. He was born in Rome, Oneida county, New York, March 16, 1855, and is a son of Giles S. and Mary E. (Bligh) Cranson. The fact that their guarantee, which states that their machinery is unequalled in finish, that nothing but the very best material is employed in its construction, that none are permitted to leave their works unless absolutely perfect in every detail, is endorsed by commendation of the best millers from the Hudson river to the Rocky mountains and from Lake Erie to the Rio Grande, is sufficient proof that the firm knows its business and deserves their

reputation. Among the useful and indispensable machinery made at the Monitor Works are: The Cranson Scouring, Polishing and Separating machine, single and double, with magnetic attachment; the Oat Clipper, the Monitor Dustless Receiving Separator, the Monitor Dustless Milling Separator, the Monitor Aspirator, the Monitor Dustless Warehouse and Elevator Separator, the Cranson Corn Scouring, Polishing and Separating machine, the Diamond Dustless Corn Sheller and Separator, the Cranson Buckwheat Scouring, Polishing and Separating machine, the Cranson Roller Buckwheat Shucker, the Monitor Scalping and Receiving Shoe, and the Buckwheat Bolt. Giles S. Cranson (father) was born in 1821, in Venice, Cayuga county, this State, and after residing in several towns, came to Silver Creek, a thriving incorporated manufacturing village in the town of Hanover. In 1846 he married Mary E. Bligh, a daughter of E. Bligh and a native of Clockville, by whom he had five children. On his removal to Silver Creek in 1879 he engaged in the manufacture of buckwheat hullers. In 1885 he and his son organized the Monitor Works, and in 1886 they associated with them W. W. Huntley and C. L. Hammond. G. S. Cranson retired from the firm in 1888.

Frederick L. Cranson received his education in the common schools and afterwards acquired the art of telegraphy, and was employed as a telegraph operator for seven years. He has full charge of the correspondence and advertising department, and also directs the movements of the octette of indefatigable traveling salesmen. It goes without saying, that the productions of the firm find a ready market. He is an active and influential member of Dunkirk Commandery, No. 40, Knights Templar, has received the thirty-second degree, A. and A. Scottish Rite, and is a member of the Order of the Mystic Shrine, Ismalia Temple, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. Cranson united in marriage with Elizabeth A. Parkhurst, who was a daughter of Wm. Parkhurst, of Clockville, this State. Their union has been blest with one child, a daughter, named Ethel D.

GEORGE B. DOUGLAS was born in the city of New York, December 25, 1846, and is a son of George and Mary (Barton) Douglas. He received his education in the public schools of his native city, and now lives in Buffalo, this state.

RALPH B. DAY. A man whose life has not only been one of usefulness and business activity, but of genial, quiet manner and kindly deeds, is Ralph B. Day, a prominent and highly-respected citizen of the town of Dunkirk. He was born on the farm where he now resides, one mile from Dunkirk city, in the town of Dunkirk (then Pomfret), Chautauqua county, New York, March 10, 1831, and is a son of Edmund and Maria (Drake) Day. The Days are of Scotch descent, and the founder of the American branch of the family came in the second ship load of Pilgrims that landed on Plymouth Rock to face the unbroken forest depths and the many warlike Indian tribes of New England. One of his numerous descendants in western Massachusetts was Edmund Day, Sr., grandfather of Ralph B. Day. He was a native and life-long resident of Springfield, Massachusetts, where his son, Edmund Day (father), was born October 29, 1802, and remained until he was twenty-four years of age. Edmund Day, in 1826, joined in the steady tide of New England emigration that then had for several years been pushing westward towards the Genesee Valley and southwestern New York. He settled upon the fine farm where the subject of this sketch now resides, and devoted all his energies for a time to the clearing and improving of his land. He erected good farm buildings, and built a saw-mill which was greatly needed in his community in that early day of its settlement. He was successful in his farming

operations and lumbering business, which he followed many years. He was a prominent member of the Presbyterian church, was an active democrat in local politics, and held several of the most important offices in his town. His life was well worthy of imitation. It was straightforward, unfaltering and unstained. He died April 13, 1873, and rested from his many earthly labors when one year past the allotted threescore and ten years of man's life. His wife was Maria Drake, daughter of Eli Drake, of Connecticut. She was born February 18, 1800, and passed away March 4, 1847. Mr. and Mrs. Day were the parents of three children: Ralph B.; Mrs. George Gerrans, of Lincoln, Nebraska; and Mrs. B. B. Hill, of Leadville, Colorado.

Ralph B. Day was reared on the Day homestead, and received his education at Fredonia academy. Leaving school, his first employment in active life for himself was in the lumbering and farming business, in which he engaged with his father. He was successful in both those lines of business, and in 1861 purchased an interest in a wine house at Brocton, where he was engaged for eighteen years in the manufacture of wine. He then engaged in the cultivation of the grape and the manufacture of wine on a large scale upon his home farm. He also invested in a chemical works at Warren, Pennsylvania, besides purchasing a considerable body of choice farming lands in Wisconsin. Each and every one of these different lines of business has received his personal attention and careful supervision for several years, and to-day, as the result of his able management, are in a very prosperous condition. The products of the chemical works at Warren, Pa., are of first class character, and the average annual production amounts to $25,000 in value. His vineyards are extensive, and are amply provided with all modern machinery used in the manufacture of wine. His extensive packing house is two stories in height, with a large, dry wine-cellar extending under it. His wine is popular in the market, and is known as an absolutely pure and wholesome article.

April 17, 1855, he married Prudence J. Gates, of Dunkirk, who was a daughter of Phineas and Eliza A. Gates, and died April 25, 1890, when in the forty-ninth year of her age. To Mr. and Mrs. Day were born two sons: Edmund L. and Ralph D., now aged respectively twenty-one and fourteen years.

In agricultural matters Mr. Day takes a great interest, and his fertile and highly improved home farm of two hundred and twenty-five acres bears witness to his extensive knowledge and good taste as a farmer. In politics he is pronounced in his democracy, and always active in supporting the principles and advocating the interests of the party of Jefferson, Jackson and Cleveland. During his long business career, and in all his extensive business dealings, Ralph B. Day has never failed to meet every financial engagement promptly, and has never been known to deny an honest and deserving appeal in favor of any worthy enterprise calculated to benefit his fellow-men or advance the interests of his town. He has been for many years a useful member of Dunkirk Lodge, No. 767, Free and Accepted Masons.

PETER R. BROWNELL, of Jamestown, is a son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Reasoner) Brownell, and was born in Dutchess county, New York, April 20, 1806. His father, Joshua Brownell, was a native of Long Island, N. Y., and was a man of much more than ordinary prominence. About 1812 he left Long Island and settled at a point near Elmira, this State, and engaged in the purchase and sale of cattle for the New York and Philadelphia markets. He was a large dealer, and bought and sold a great many. An active whig, he was an ardent supporter of De Witt Clinton when he was a candidate, and was probably one of his strongest workers. He married Elizabeth Reasoner and had nine children. He died near Elmira in 1822.

Peter R. Brownell received his education in the public schools of Jamestown, and when he left his paternal home he began life as a laborer, working by the month until twenty-eight years of age, when he bought a farm in the town of Ellery, upon which he lived until 1870, a total of thirty-six years. After this he bought a property consisting of three houses and lots in the city of Jamestown, and moving in one of them has lived there ever since. Some years ago he retired from business and is now enjoying the fruits of the labor of his early life.

On August 31, 1834, P. R. Brownell married Rhoda Putnam, who bore him three children: Smith H., whose first wife was Mary Strong, and after her death he married Minerva Dunn; Mary Ann, married to John B. Rush, a prominent farmer living at Jamestown; and Bessie M., wife of the well-known Jamestown liveryman, John Peregrin. After Mrs. Brownell's death Mr. Brownell married for his second wife Mrs. Mary Van Dusen.

In politics he adheres to the tenets of the Republican party, and with a kindly disposition he has many friends, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JOHN J. ALDRICH, the leading furniture dealer of Jamestown and Chautauqua county, is a son of George and Maria (Munger) Aldrich, and was born in the town of Stockton, Chautauqua county, New York, November 23, 1841. His grandfather, Tillotson Aldrich, was a native of Rhode Island, where he was a prominent manufacturer of cotton goods for many years. He then removed to Tompkins county, this State, and afterwards settled in the town of Ellery, where he resided, and was a farmer until his death. Among his possessions was a fine farm on the East side of Lake Chautauqua. He was a Quaker or Friend in religious belief, reared a family of five sons and one daughter, and sold his farm to his son William, who afterwards became prominent in the politics of his town. Another of his sons was George Aldrich, the father of the subject of this sketch, and who was born April 1, 1806, in the City of Providence, R. I. He removed from Rhode Island with his father to Tompkins county, and thence to Ellery, this county. He is a farmer by occupation, and in politics supports the Republican party, but was formerly an old-line whig. He married Maria Munger, who died in 1873, aged sixty-nine years, and since that time has lived in Jamestown with his son, John J. They were the parents of two children, who lived to maturity: John J. and Orin T., now a resident and commercial traveler of St. Louis, Missouri. Mrs. Aldrich was a daughter of James Munger (maternal grandfather), a farmer and resident of Tompkins county.

John J. Aldrich was reared in the town of Ellery where he received his education. When fifteen years of age he became a clerk in a general mercantile store in which he served five years and then bought out his employer. He conducted this store for over four years, and during his connection with it for nine years as clerk and proprietor he acquired a thorough knowledge of merchandising, and laid the foundations for his future success in business life. In connection with his mercantile business he purchased butter and eggs for a produce firm in New York city, and when he disposed of this store in 1866, he came to Jamestown, where he was engaged for ten years in the dry goods business. At the end of that time, in 1876, he was elected county clerk and at the expiration of his term was re-elected, being the only clerk during the last forty years who was elected for a second term. During the last three years of the time which he served as county clerk at Mayville, he was a member of the Breed Furniture Manufacturing Company, of Jamestown. When his second term of office expired, he soon after retired from his association with the Breed Furniture Company, returned to Jamestown,

Geo. J. Aldrich

and, in January, 1887, he established his present furniture establishment on Main street. He is carrying on this business under the firm name of John J. Aldrich, and keeps constantly on hand a full stock comprising all lines of furniture from the best down to the cheapest. His trade extends to nearly every section of the United States east of the Mississippi river. His business establishment is conveniently located and well fitted up and arranged for the display of his different styles of useful and elegant furniture.

In 1860 Mr. Aldrich married Lizzie Foster, of the town of Linden, Cattaraugus county, who died and left one child: Clara M., now the wife of Dr. D. R. Redgers, of New York City. He married for his second wife Hattie S. Coe, of the town of Ellery, who bore him two children: Minnie C., and John D. She died August 2, 1871, and on October 23, 1872, he united in marriage with Clara I. Breed, daughter of Dewitt C. Breed (see his sketch), and of the two children born to them, one died in infancy and the other is named Lucy Genevieve.

Mr. Aldrich has always been a republican in politics and is now serving his fourth consecutive term as supervisor of the city of Jamestown, and is chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Chautauqua county. He is a member of the Jamestown First Baptist Church, Jamestown Lodge, No. 34, Ancient Order of United Workmen; Chautauqua Lodge, No. 46, Knights of Honor; and Chautauqua Council, No. 73, Royal Arcanum. He was chairman of the finance committee of the Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Honor of the United States for four years, has been a member of the Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum for one term and served as a presiding officer of the Grand Council of the Royal Arcanum of the State of New York for two terms, as well as being a member of the New York Grand Lodge of the Knights of Honor for several years. He is at present President of the Board of Trade of the city of Jamestown, and is prominently identified with the growth and prosperity of the city.

OLOF A. OLSON, a member of the Chatauqua county bar, is a son of Olof H. Svensson and Johanna (Anderson) Svensson, and was born in Skarbolstorp, Kil Parish, Vermland, Sweden, December 17, 1851. He attended the common schools in Sweden, and, in 1868, emigrated from that country to the United States, and located at Jamestown, New York, where he read law with Barlow & Green, and, in 1874, he entered the Albany (New York) law school, from which he was graduated the next year, having studied nearly seven years. He returned to Jamestown, intending to practice his profession, but clientage coming slowly, he joined the ranks of the pedagogues, in order that he might add to his income while he established a practice. In 1883 he was appointed a notary public at Jamestown, and the performance of the duties thereby incumbent upon him, together with his legal practice, leave him but little time to conduct his private classes in his evening school. In 1874 he took the first step, and a prominent part, in the organization of a company whose object was to publish a Swedish weekly paper in the interests of the Swedish citizens of Jamestown. He was manager of the paper, called the *People's Voice*, from July 1 to December 31, 1875. The name was afterward changed to *Our New Home*, and the journal is now ranked among the prominent Swedish papers published in the country, and has a circulation of about five thousand. He was, in 1873, one of the originators of the scheme to establish a circulating library among his fellow-countrymen. This library, which was established in 1873, was much used for a time in Jamestown, and has been productive of much good among the class whom it was intended to benefit. By these philanthropic efforts to advance their edu-

cational interests, Olof A. Olson has endeared himself to the hearts of his countrymen, and so thoroughly have they appreciated his endeavors, that when, in 1878, his health became so much impaired that his medical advisors insisted on a sea voyage as the only means of its restoration, the expenses of his trip to Paris, which he himself would have been unable at that time to meet, were defrayed by his Swedish friends and admirers, who were well pleased to have an opportunity to show how highly they valued his labors in their behalf. He returned much benefited in health, and threw himself with zealous interest into the practice of law and teaching, and the fickle goddess of fortune has opened wide her arms to receive him. His abilities are recognized as of a high order, and his time is now fully engaged. Mr. Olson also ranks high as a violin player. His practice in the law consists chiefly of office work. An only brother, Johan, is a teacher in Sweden.

Mr. Olson is a gentleman, and is a recognized leader among his countrymen, and is also respected and honored by the entire population of Jamestown, who recognize in him one worthy of it.

THOMAS DAVIS STRONG, M. D., a prominent and well-known physician of Westfield, was born in the town of Pawlet, Rutland county, Vermont, November 22, 1822, and is a son of Return and Laura (Davis) Strong. Many New England families have taken a justifiable pride in the preservation of their genealogies, and among that number is the Strong family, which was founded at Northampton, Massachusetts, by Elder John Strong, from whom Dr. Thomas D. Strong is lineally descended. Elder John Strong was a member of the Plymouth colony, and afterwards removed to Northampton, where he reared a respectable family. Within two centuries and a half thirty thousand of his descendants have lived in various parts of New England and the Union, and their names are recorded in a large, two-volume history of the "Strong family, founded by Elder John Strong," which was published some ten years ago. It is said to be one of the most accurate and carefully kept family records that is to be found in the United States. Return Strong (father) came in 1851 to Westfield, where he was engaged in the mercantile business for several years, and died.

Thomas Davis Strong prepared for college at Burr seminary in Manchester, Vermont, then under the charge of the celebrated Rev. Joseph Wickham, D.D., who is now in the ninety-sixth year of his age. He then entered the University of Vermont, from which he was graduated in 1848. Leaving college he read medicine with his cousin, Dr. P. H. Strong, of Buffalo, this State, and attended his first course of lectures at Castleton medical college, of Vermont, while his second and third courses he took at the medical department of the University of Buffalo, which was then under charge of Prof. Hamilton Flint, afterwards of Bellevue, and from which he was graduated in 1851 with the degree of M.D. In the same year he came to Westfield, where he has enjoyed a remunerative practice ever since. Dr. Strong served as surgeon of the Sixty-eighth regiment of New York State troops, and made a trip in 1871 to the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific slope, in whose development he takes a deep interest.

On May 25, 1852, Dr. Strong married Lucy M. Ainsworth, of Williamstown, Vermont.

Dr. T. D. Strong has been for twenty-five years a member of the boards of trustees of Westfield academy and Westfield Union schools. He was one of the commissioners for locating the western New York asylum for the insane at Buffalo. He is a member and has served as president of the Chautauqua and the Lake Erie medical societies. He is an honorary member of the California State medical society, was vice-president of the New York medical association in 1889, and has been for the last twenty-five

years curator of the medical department of the University of Buffalo.

AUGUSTUS HOLSTEIN, justice of the peace of Dunkirk, was born in the manufacturing city of Cassel, the capital of the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, March 4, 1828, and was a son of Peter and Elizabeth (Burger) Holstein. His father, Peter Holstein, was an educated military man, who had accumulated a snug fortune, married Elizabeth Burger, in 1800, by whom he had six children, and spent seventeen years in the military service of Germany, being colonel of the Fifth Prussian regiment under Gen. Blucher at the battle of Waterloo which practically ended the career of the Emperor, Napoleon Bonaparte, of France. The battle of Leipsic and the burning of Moscow had also seen him an active participant and for his gallant conduct he had bestowed upon him the gold medal and iron cross, the most honorable and distinguished decorations won by army officers in Germany. In religious matters he was a protestant as was also his wife. He died at his home in Cassel, in his native country, in 1858, aged seventy-nine years; his wife, a native of the same place, passing away three years previously, at the age of sixty-five years.

Augustus Holstein was reared in Cassel and graduated from the Polytechnic institute there. He spent a year in traveling over Europe, and in 1847 came to America, landing in Quebec but left that city in a week on account of the epidemic of cholera and smallpox, which was carrying off hundreds of victims, and by steam and rail journeyed until he reached Carbondale, Pa., where he remained five years during which time he learned the carpentering business. In 1852 he came to Dunkirk and entered into partnership with Joseph P. Rider under the firm name of Rider & Holstein, and engaged in carpentering and contracting, in which business they continued until 1867 when he lost his right hand in an accident. In the latter year he was elected a member of the board of education and in 1876 justice of the peace and has held the last named office ever since. In his political principles he was a republican and takes an active part in politics. Mr. Holstein was a member of the Methodist church and a member of Lake Erie lodge, No, 85, A. O. U. W.

On July 9, 1851, Mr. Holstein united in marriage with Mary J. Earl, a daughter of Beecher Earl, of Carbondale, Pa. To this marriage were born six children, four of whom died young: James A., who married Julia J. Draper, has one son and resides in Dunkirk; James, Augusta, Charles E, George, Charles B., and Joseph E., who died July 15, 1887, at the age of twenty-eight years, leaving a widow and three children, who now reside in Dunkirk. Mrs. Holstein died January 12, 1865, aged thirty-seven years, and her husband, the subject of this sketch, followed her to his eternal rest February 16, 1891, aged sixty-three years.

WILLIAM A. CRANDALL, a veteran of the rebellion, who has converted his sword into a plowshare and resumed the peaceful vocation of his forefathers, is a son of Paul and Betsey E. (Scrivens) Crandall, and was born, in 1840, at Beach Hill, Chautauqua county, New York. His paternal grandparents were of Puritan descent, and born in Rhode Island, where, except a few years residence in Berlin, Rensselaer county, this State, they spent their lives. Grandfather Crandall was by occupation a farmer. Paul Crandall (father) was born in Berlin, November 2, 1802, and in 1831 went to Troy, engaged passage for himself and family on a canal-boat, and came to Buffalo, the journey occupying nine days, it being then the only mode of public travel. Now the trip is made between the two cities in five hours by rail. From Buffalo they came down to Fredonia, this county, a section which was then considered as the far distant west by the people of the eastern end of the State, three hundred

miles away. Paul Crandall finally settled in Stockton, but died at Beach Hill, in Chautauqua. By occupation he was a farmer and in religion he was a member of the Baptist church. In 1823, he married Betsey E. Scrivens, a daughter of William Tracy Scrivens, by whom he had eight children, five sons and three daughters.

William A. Crandall was educated in the common schools, and began his active life as a farmer at Beach Hill. On September 12, 1862, he enlisted in Co. H, One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment, New York Volunteers; participated in the siege of Suffolk, and several other battles and skirmishes, and finally was taken sick and sent to the hospital. He was mustered out of service at the close of the war, and resumed farming. In 1877 he came to Sherman, where he has resided ever since, owning a farm of seven acres within the corporation. Politically he is independent, in religion he, as well as his wife, is a member of the Methodist church, and is also a member of Sheldon Post, No. 295, G. A. R. at Sherman.

William A. Crandall was married February 23, 1865, to Mary J. Hunt, a daughter of Aaron and Electa (Maxim) Hunt, natives of Vermont, who emigrated to Hartfield, this county, where the father died. To this union have been born six children, four sons and two daughters.

DR. FRANKLIN BURRITT, who was for many years a prominent business man of Fredonia, is a son of Charles and Orpha (Tucker) Burritt, and was born at Fredonia, Chautauqua county, New York, February 24, 1827. Charles Burritt was born in Connecticut and came in 1808 to Fredonia, where he owned for some years a log shoe shop on a part of the site of the Putnam block. Ill health caused him to abandon shoemaking and engage in the drug business, of which he was the pioneer at Fredonia, where he had a drug store for nearly fifty years. He served as a lieutenant in the war of 1812, and was a whig until Fillmore's election, after which he became successively a "silver gray" and democrat. He was an industrious and estimable man and died March 9, 1866, when he was approaching the close of his eightieth year. He married Orpha Tucker, daughter of Major Samuel Tucker, and reared a family of two sons and two daughters. Captain Samuel Tucker (maternal grandfather) was born and reared in Vermont, where he was a neighbor of Ethan Allen, and served under the latter at the capture of Ticonderoga. He was one of the company of Continental soldiers which was drawn up into line at the execution of Major Andre.

Franklin Burritt grew to manhood at Fredonia, where he received his education in the schools and academy of that place. Leaving school he went to New Orleans, Louisiana, where he remained three years. He then returned to Fredonia and engaged in the drug business, which he followed until 1870, when he retired from active business. He read medicine and practiced considerably in connection with his drug business during his early life. He served for several years with Gov. Patterson, of Westfield, on the State board of charities and was a manager of the Buffalo State hospital for the insane, which position he resigned after serving four years.

On May 15th, 1849, he married Ann Norton, of the town of Pomfret. They have two daughters living: Mrs. F. N. Conn and Mrs. P. B. Cary. Mrs. Burritt is a daughter of Elisha and Harriet (Lowell) Norton, who came from Vernon, Oneida county, about 1815, and settled two miles southwest of Fredonia, where they reared a family of two sons and two daughters. Elisha Norton was a son of Isaac Norton, a native of Berkshire, Massachusetts, who was an early settler of the town of Pomfret.

During his active life and especially in his younger days, Dr. Burritt was an active Demo-

erat. He was elected supervisor of the town of Pomfret in 1870, when the Republican party had a majority of two hundred votes in the town. He served very creditably in that position for four years and continued in the Democratic party up to 1884, and then connected himself with the prohibitionists, whose principles he has supported ever since.

FRANCIS D. ELLIS is the oldest merchant in Forestville, having more than a third of a century ago succeeded his father, who had been a prominent cabinet-maker and furniture dealer in this village for nearly a quarter of a century before him. He is a son of Thomas G. and Sophia (Dickinson) Ellis, and was born in Augusta, Oneida county, New York, October 17, 1826. His paternal grandfather, Moses Ellis, was from Scotch and English ancestry, and several of the family have scored high marks on the roll of fame as literary and ecclesiastical celebrities. He was a native of Barnstable, in the county of the same name, Mass., and settled in Brookfield, Madison county, this State, in 1812, where he engaged in cabinet-making, an occupation which has been followed in his family for over eighty years. He died in Wayland, Steuben county, this State, aged eighty-two years. Thomas G. Ellis (father) was born on Nantucket Island, Nantucket county, Mass., in 1803, but his parents moved to the mainland during the war of 1812. Nineteen years later (1831) he came to this county, located in Forestville, and established himself in the cabinet-making business, in which he continued until 1855. In religion he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which for forty years he was either a steward or trustee, and during many years held both offices. In politics he was a straight democrat, and for sixteen years was justice of the peace, also serving four terms as associate judge of Chautauqua county. He was a member of Hanover Lodge, No. 152, F. and A. M., and died January 22, 1882, aged seventy-nine years. He married Sophia Dickinson in 1826, by whom he had two sons and one daughter: Francis D., Irvine A. and Mary. Irvine A. went to California in 1851, where he was inspector in the custom-house of San Francisco, assisted in surveying southern California, was clerk of the California Senate, quartermaster in the army during four years of the civil war and then returned to the San Francisco custom-house, where he was employed until his death in 1866, at the age of thirty-three years. Mrs. Ellis was born in Fitchburg, Worcester county, Mass., in 1804, is the oldest member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Forestville, where she now resides, and is a cousin of Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, ex-governor of New York.

Francis D. Ellis was reared in Forestville, acquired his education in the common and select schools of that place and learned the trade of a cabinet-maker, in which vocation he has since continued, succeeding his father in that and the furniture and undertaking business in 1855, and supplemental thereto does all kinds of embalming, having in all branches of his business a well-established and good-paying patronage. Politically he is a democrat and in religion is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been a trustee for twenty years. He has been treasurer of the Equitable Aid Union since 1881.

Francis D. Ellis was married March 9, 1849, to Abi Phillips, of Forestville, by whom he had three daughters: Mary N. Harriet P. and Jennie L., all living. Mrs. Ellis died in 1865, and on September 3d, 1867, Mr. Ellis married Jennie Hall, of Brocton, Chautauqua county, N. Y.

SHERMAN U. NEWTON, one of the earnest young business men of this section, who is bound to make an indelible mark as a successful and honorable man, is a son of Harrison and Janette (Marsh) Newton, and was

born in Irving, Chautauqua county, New York, July 17, 1867. Milo Newton (grandfather) was also a native of Irving, was by occupation a farmer and died in 1886, in the village where he was born, aged seventy-two years. In religion he was a member of the Methodist church, and in politics was a republican. Harrison Newton (father) was also born in Irving, in 1841, and has been a resident of Buffalo, Erie county, since 1870. He is a passenger conductor on the L. S. M. S. R. R., which position he has held for thirty-three years, running between Buffalo, and Cleveland, Ohio. In politics he is a stanch republican, is a member of Silver lodge, No. 757, F. and A. M., of Silver Creek, lodge No. 9, A. O. U. W., of Buffalo, and of the Conductor's Life Insurance Company. In 1863 he married Janette Marsh, who was born in Irving in 1843, and by her had two children.

Sherman U. Newton was reared in Buffalo, this State, and was graduated from the high school at that place at the age of fourteen, after which he took a thorough business course in Bryant & Stratton college of that city. In June, 1883, he came to Silver Creek to assume the position of assistant cashier in the Excelsior bank, where he discharged the duties of that office so satisfactorily that on November 18, 1890, he was appointed cashier to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his cousin, Dana C. Swift, who had held that position several years. In politics he is independent, is a charter member and Sr. Kt. Fin Kr., of Chau. Tent, No. 95 Knights of the Maccabees, and also a charter member of Huntley Hose and Fire Co., No. 1.

Sherman U. Newton was married October 21, 1890, to Minnie C. Barnes, a daughter of Charles Barnes, of Silver Creek, N. Y.

COLONEL RUFUS HAYWOOD. A man well-known for his active and upright life, and also by reason of his services rendered to the Union cause during the late civil war, was Col. Rufus Haywood, of Fredonia, who has been identified during the last half century with useful and important business interests in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Illinois and western New York. He was a son of Benjamin and Polly (Sawyer) Haywood, and was born at Jaffrey, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, March 6, 1820. The territory of the "Granite State" as a royal province, was largely settled by thrifty and energetic families from the eastern part of Massachusetts colony, and among these pioneer families was the Haywood family. One of its members, who was born in Massachusetts, was Benjamin Haywood, Sr., grandfather of Col. Rufus Haywood. He was a blacksmith by trade and served in the Revolutionary war, during which he was severely wounded in the breast by a musket-ball in one of the principal battles of that great struggle. After the declaration of peace, he returned to his New Hampshire home, where he lived a respected citizen until his death. His son, Benjamin Haywood (the father), was born in 1786, and died in February, 1853. He inherited the industry and perseverance of his father, and judiciously and successfully improved his business opportunities. His life was devoted to agricultural pursuits, and while confining his field of labor to his own county, yet ranked as one of the foremost and most substantial farmers of the State. He married Polly Sawyer, who was a native of New Hampshire and a member of the well-known Sawyer family of that State. She passed away in 1842, at forty-six years of age.

Rufus Haywood grew to manhood on the farm, received his education at Jaffrey academy, and then was engaged for five years in teaching in the district schools of New Hampshire. At the end of that time he went to Winchendon, Mass., where for over one year he conducted a butcher shop and livery stable. He then returned to Jaffrey, purchased property on which he built, and embarked in farming and merchandising. After three years he removed to Cambridge, Mass., where, in company with

R. Haywood

H. O. Houghton, he engaged in publishing law-books for one year, and then spent several years in the west. While in Illinois he kept a hotel for one year at Belvidere, and acted as teller for two years in a bank of that place, during which time he lost over seven thousand dollars by speculating in corn. Leaving Belvidere, he purchased a farm near Chicago, and embarked in the cattle business. With remarkable foresight he looked forward to a bright future for Chicago, saw in its commanding position the certainty of its future commercial supremacy as one of the great cities of the American continent, and invested in that city largely in real estate, which yielded him handsome returns in his sales of the same. In 1855 he settled in Brocton, this county, and engaged for several years in the stock business. In 1861 he and his brother, Albert Haywood, and a Mr. Hubbell, formed a partnership and purchased several thousand horses for the government. In February, 1863, he retired from this partnership to enter the Union army as a paymaster, with the rank of major. He was stationed at Washington city, and afterwards sent to Rochester, this State. He paid off the first regiment that was discharged, was brevetted colonel by President Johnson for meritorious services, and served until December 31, 1865. He then returned to Chautauqua county, and became a resident of Fredonia, where he has resided ever since. From 1866 to 1876 he was largely engaged in mail contracting in a dozen different States, and since the last-named year has been more or less interested in various lines of business.

In 1866 he was the prime mover in starting the Fredonia savings bank, of which he was chosen president. In 1877 he embarked in the oil business at Oil City, Pa., where he did a large brokerage business for several years. In the oil field his good judgment and clear insight into every possible combination rendered him successful in many ventures where old and experienced operators went down. While his star was still in the ascendant, and before age could impair his mental powers, he left the hazardous ventures of oil and turned his attention to dealing in real estate. He was a Knight Templar in Masonry, and always took a deep interest in agricultural and educational matters, as well as having been active and prominent in business affairs.

On May 6, 1841, Col. Haywood united in marriage with Elizabeth Prescott, who was born within one-half mile of his New Hampshire birthplace. They had three sons, two of whom died in infancy, and Edward A., born January 26, 1861, died February 10, 1881.

He was hospitable and generous, and no man greeted or entertained his friends with warmer cordiality. He was intelligent, honest, genial and straightforward, of strong force of character, of sound judgment, true to every interest intrusted to his care, and a good citizen in the true meaning of that term.

He died in 1891, of valvular heart disease.

MICHAEL K. McDONOUGH, a wholesale and retail dealer in coal, wood and stone, of Dunkirk, was born in County Clare, Ireland, September 25, 1842, and is a son of Michael and Mary (Kelley) McDonough. The McDonoughs and Kelleys were old families of County Clare, where they had resided for several generations. Michael McDonough was born and reared in his native county, where he passed his life, and died in March, 1849, when but forty-two years of age. He was a farmer, a consistent member of the Catholic church, and a careful and hard-working man. He married Mary Kelley, and reared a family of seven sons and two daughters. Mrs. McDonough was a Catholic in religious belief, and in 1853 came to Dunkirk, where she passed away in 1869, at sixty-five years of age.

Michael K. McDonough, at twelve years of age, came from Ireland to the United States, and became a resident of Dunkirk city, in whose

public schools he received his education. Leaving school he was employed for some time as a hand on a farm, and during the late civil war was an employe in the freight department of the Erie railroad, at Dunkirk, where his daily business was to call off all freight for shipment before it was placed on the cars. In May, 1865, he established his present wholesale and retail coal and wood business, to which he has since added sewer pipe, stone, sand, gravel and loam. His office and yards are at 130 Railroad avenue. He is also engaged in contracting on public works, and makes a specialty of excavating and teaming. Mr. McDonough commands a good trade at his yards, has been very successful in all of his business enterprises, and owns some valuable real estate in Dunkirk, besides a good farm in Sinclairville. He is a member of St. Mary's Roman Catholic church, of Dunkirk. He is a democrat in political opinion, and has served for nine years as a member of the city council, besides holding other municipal offices. Since thirteen years of age he has made his own way in life, and achieved business success by his own efforts.

On June 3, 1871, he united in marriage with Bridget Breen, daughter of Michael Breen, of Dunkirk. They have three children, two sons and one daughter: Joseph M., George W. and Kate A.

ARTHUR B. OTTAWAY, a resident of Westfield, and ex-district attorney of Chautauqua county, is a son of John E. and Sarah (Boorman) Ottaway, and was born in the town of Mina, Chautauqua county, New York, May 8, 1854. His paternal and maternal grandfathers, James Ottaway and Benjamin Boorman, were among the early settlers in the town of Mina. James Ottaway was a native of Kent county, England, and in company with his brother Horatio, came, in 1823, to that part of the town of Clymer, which, in the following year, was erected into the town of Mina. He was a miller by trade, and ran a mill in England, but after coming to Chautauqua county was engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1870. He came into what is Mina, when it had but few settlers, and only seven years after its first settlement had been made by Alex. Findley. James Ottaway settled on lot fourteen, in the eastern part of the town, and reared a family of nine sons and two daughters: James, William, Charles, Edmund, Joseph, Henry, Horace, John E., Susan, Ann and Horatio. The seventh son, John E. Ottaway (father), was born in 1827, and now owns the home farm of two hundred and thirty acres, which his father purchased in 1823, and lived upon until his death. John E. Ottaway has always been engaged in farming, and married Sarah Boorman, daughter of Benjamin Boorman, who came about 1823 to Chautauqua county, and was a farmer by occupation.

Arthur B. Ottaway spent his boyhood days on the farm. Leaving the public schools, he spent one year at Sherman academy, and then entered Westfield academy, where he remained two years, and from which, at the end of that time, he was graduated in 1875. After graduating, he entered the office of William Russell as a law student, and upon the completion of his legal studies was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court in 1879.

After his admission to the bar he entered upon the active practice of his profession, and three years later, in 1882, was elected district attorney of Chautauqua county. At the end of his term of office, in 1885, he resumed the practice of his profession at Westfield, where he has remained ever since. He is a republican in politics, stands well in his profession, and enjoys a good practice.

JAMES H. MINTON, ex-deputy-sheriff and coroner of Chautauqua county, and the proprietor of the well-known "Minton House," of Westfield, is a son of James and Theodosia

(Reeves) Minton, and was born in Auburn, Cayuga county, New York, January 3, 1816. He traces his paternal ancestry back to his grandfather, Stephen Minton, who was, in all probability, a native of New Jersey, and whose son, James Minton (father), was born in 1783. James Minton was a stone-mason by trade, and assisted in building the old State penitentiary at Auburn. He was an excellent mechanic and died in 1826, aged forty-three years. He married Theodosia Reeves, who was a native of Connecticut, and whose father, Israel Reeves, the first jailer of the prison at Auburn, served in the Revolutionary war, and experienced all the hardships of being a British prisoner of war for several months. Their eldest daughter, Emily C. (now eighty-two years of age), married Lewis Pullman, and three of her sons are: George M. Pullman, inventor of the "Pullman Palace Car," and Revs. James Minton and Royal Henry Pullman, distinguished ministers of the Universalist church. Another daughter, Hannah M. Da Lee, resides in Illinois. Mrs. Theodosia Minton survived her husband until 1856, when she passed away, in the sixty-sixth year of her age.

James H. Minton, at fourteen years of age came with his mother to Brocton, this county, where he attended school for some time, cut cord-wood and assisted his mother in maintaining her family. At eighteen years of age he commenced to work with Lewis Pullman at the trade of carpenter and joiner, which he followed for ten years. He then erected a hotel building and store-room at Brocton, where he kept hotel for twenty years, and was engaged for fourteen years of the time in the mercantile business with his brother, William L., who was postmaster of that village for seven years. During the late civil war he served as a revenue assessor, and was also deputy marshal of Westfield. He was coroner of Chautauqua county for fifteen years, and in 1875 held the inquest on the twenty-two dead bodies which were recovered from the railroad disaster at "Prospect," and officiated in the same capacity at the inquisition held on the bodies of the seven people killed by the explosion on Chautauqua lake of the old steamboat *Chautauqua*. In 1884 he served as deputy-sheriff under Sheriff L. T. Harrington.

In 1836 he married Sarah W. Lake, daughter of Nicholas and Eunice (Houghton) Lake, of Erie county. Mr. and Mrs. Minton are the parents of five children: Maria A., William L., who is in the real estate and hotel business; John C., of Burlington, Iowa; James V., druggist, of Westfield, and Waldo L.

In political affairs he supports the Republican party, and in every position of trust and responsibility which he has ever occupied, he has always faithfully performed his duty. He is one of the old and well-respected citizens of southwestern New York, and his hotel is well arranged and specially fitted up for the accommodation, convenience and comfort of his numerous guests.

WILLIAM FRIES ENDRESS, the originator and president of the Endress Fuel and Building Supply Company, of Jamestown, New York, was born at Dansville, Livingston county, New York, August 2, 1855, and is the only child of Judge Isaac Lewis and Helen Elizabeth (Edwards) Endress. William Fries Endress is descended from the German family of Endress Im Hof, which was the name given in the latter part of the fifteenth century to a branch of the Franconian family of Im Hof, a noble family of Swabia, now Bavaria. His great-grandfather, John Zacharia Endress, was educated at the university of Tubingen (now Würtemberg), and at Geneva under Voltaire. He came to America in 1766, settled in Philadelphia and was an officer in the Continental army during the war for Independence, in the course of which much of his property was burned by the British. His son, Christian Frederi Lewis Endress, was educated at the University

of Pennsylvania, and became a Lutheran minister. He had charge, for many years, of the Lutheran Church at Lancaster, Pa., then one of the largest and wealthiest parishes in the country. His son, the late Judge Isaac Lewis Endress, the father of the subject of the present sketch, was born in 1810, educated at Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., and practiced law, first at Rochester and after 1832 at Dansville, New York. He was appointed judge of Livingston county by Gov. William H. Seward in 1840; was a prominent member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1868; was several times a presidential elector, and delegate to the national nominating conventions, and at the time of his death in 1869 was a member of the Republican State committee. He was married in 1849 to Helen Elizabeth Edwards, whose father was a direct descendant of Pierpont Edwards, a brother of Jonathan Edwards, the distinguished Puritan divine, and whose mother was a Fitzhugh, of the well-known family of Virginia. The only son of this marriage was the subject of this sketch.

William Fries Endress received his early education at the Dansville seminary, and in 1872 entered the Pennsylvania military academy at Chester, Pa., in preparation for the United States naval service. The following year he secured his commission as cadet midshipman and entered the United States naval academy at Annapolis, Md., where he remained until December, 1876, when continued ill health obliged him to resign. For the next year he gave his attention almost entirely to the recovery of his health, merely occupying a part of his time as instructor and commandant of the military battalion at Dansville Seminary. In the fall of 1877 he entered the sophomore class of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, and was graduated in June, 1879, with the degree of civil engineer, being the fourth in the direct line of his family ancestry who have been college-bred men. Soon after graduating he became a resident of Jamestown and entered the coal business, which he rapidly developed into a wholesale business of some magnitude and of which, under the name of the Endress Fuel and Building Supply Company, he is still at the head at the date of this writing, 1891. During 1883 he owned and managed a bituminous coal mine at Hilliards, Butler county, Pa., and shipped coal to Jamestown, Buffalo and the east. As chairman of the railway committee in 1886, he was instrumental in bringing the Chautauqua Lake railroad to Jamestown. In 1887 he organized the Jamestown Electric Light and Power Company, installed its plant and managed its affairs for the first year of its operations. During 1889 and 1890 he was located at Havana, Cuba, and was engaged in organizing companies and putting into operation electric light plants in the principal cities of the "Queen of the Antilles." Returning to Jamestown on January 1, 1891, he again took the active management of his present extensive and important coal and building interests.

On August 27, 1879, Mr. Endress united in marriage with Dora Elizabeth Willey, of German and Puritan descent, and a resident of Dansville, N. Y., and on July 7, 1880, was blessed with a son, named after his father and great-grandmother, William FitzHugh Endress. By priority of birth this boy became the child of the "Class of 1879" of the R. P. I. In recognition of this fact he was presented with the class cup, a beautifully chased silver cup, lined with gold and emblazoned with devices emblematical of the various branches of engineering science.

OLOF LUNDQUIST, the proprietor of a fine clothing and gents' furnishing store at No. 112 Main street, Jamestown, is a son of Samuel and Brita (Belling) Lundquist, and was born in Sweden, October 21, 1841. His parents were also natives of Sweden, and reared a family of six sons and three daughters, but none of them excepting Olof ever came to America.

Olof Lundquist received his education in the schools of his native land. While still in the mother country he had learned the hatter's trade and upon arriving in the United States settled at Boston where he followed this calling, remaining only one year. After this he went to Illinois, which at that time was considered pretty far west, and visited various parts, finally coming back and locating at Jamestown, which he considered the most advantageous business opening he had seen, and commenced the manufacture of silk hats. This occupation he continues in a lesser degree at present, but is principally engaged with his fine store where he now has a large patronage from first-class customers. Mr. Lundquist is the owner of valuable real estate in the city, No. 211 Prendergast avenue belonging to him.

On the 16th of October, 1868, before emigrating to America, he married Anna C. Anderson, and with her made the long journey in 1869. Their marriage has been blest with eight children, of whom five are living: Ellen B., O. Samuel, A. Cecelia, Arvid N. and Robert, while those dead are: John, Joseph and Robert.

In politics Mr. Lundquist adheres to the principles of the Republican party, and while not a politician, is sufficiently interested in the elections to desire the best men obtainable. He is a member of the Swedish Mission church besides being connected with the Swedish Temperance and Benevolent Society of Jamestown, which have for their purpose the relief of all unfortunates of that nationality.

DANIEL GRISWOLD, president of the Chautauqua County National Bank, and a member of the lumbering firm of Griswold & Townsend, is a son of Daniel, Sr., and Mary (Hills) Griswold, and was born in what was then Genesee (now Wyoming) county, New York, February 18, 1830. His paternal grandfather, Daniel Griswold, was a descendant of the Connecticut Griswold family, but lived in Washington county, this State, where he died of small-pox in 1795, while his maternal grandfather, Moses Hills, was a native and life-long resident of Massachusetts. His father, Daniel Griswold, Sr., was born in Washington county, September 28, 1788, and went in early life to Bennington, Vt., where he was engaged for a time in manufacturing. He then removed to Genesee county, this State, and about 1831 or 1832 came to the town of Poland and settled on lot 24, on the Ellington town line. He followed farming and lumbering until his death in 1851. He was an old-line whig and held several town offices. In Burlington, Vt., on May 25, 1815, he married Mary Hills, who was born at Upton, Mass., November 25, 1795, and died in the town of Poland, September 21, 1841. After her death he married a Mrs. Bentley. By his first wife he had two sons and four daughters: Mary L., Hiram H., Sarah, Fanny, Alvira and Daniel.

Daniel Griswold was fourteen years of age when his mother died, and soon after her death commenced life for himself. He had obtained a good common school education, and working for some time on a farm he engaged in the business of buying up at Jamestown, scythe snaths, window-sashes, doors and other manufactured articles. He loaded his purchases during the winter on "Yankee notion boats," which in the spring he ran down the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, and by the time of his arrival at Memphis, Tennessee, had generally disposed of his cargoes at the different towns along the rivers. He was very successfully engaged in this line of business until the late war broke out, when he disposed of his last cargo to the Union army. He then turned his attention to lumbering, which he has followed with his usual good success until the present time. He is now a member of the well-known lumbering firm of Griswold & Townsend, of Kiantone. He is a republican in politics, was a supervisor of the

town of Poland from 1865 to 1869, was supervisor of the town of Ellicott for two years (1884-1885), and supervisor one year (1886) of the south side of the city of Jamestown, N. Y., and is now a member of the board of public works of Jamestown. In 1881 Mr. Griswold became a director of the Chautauqua County National Bank, of which he was elected president, May 8, 1890. He succeeded Robert Newland, who had served in that capacity for many years. He removed from the town of Poland in 1871, to Salamanca, Cattaraugus county, and two years later came to Jamestown where he has resided ever since.

On November 18, 1868, he married Martha Townsend, daughter of the late John Townsend, of the town of Carroll. They have two children living: Martha Townsend and Harry. They had three children who died: Grace, Hugh and Daniel T. Mrs. Griswold is a lineal descendant of the old Townsend family of England. Three members of this family, who were brothers, came from Rumney Marsh to New England. A descendant of one of these brothers was Rev. Jonathan Townsend (the great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Griswold), who was pastor of the Congregationalist church at Needham, Mass., from March 23, 1719, until his death September 30, 1762. He was a graduate of Harvard college and married Mary, daughter of Capt. Gregory Sugars, of Boston, by whom he had seven children, one of whom, Samuel, was born in Needham May 15, 1729, and died in Tyringham, Mass., September 11, 1822. He was married to Ruth Tolman in 1757. One of their eight children was William Townsend (grandfather), who was born December 11, 1765, and married Rhoda Hall, by whom he had four sons and one daughter. One of their sons was John Townsend (the father of Mrs. Griswold), who was born January 28, 1796, came to near Kennedy in 1817, and afterwards purchased a farm in Carroll on which he died in 1860. He was a whig and republican, followed farming and lumbering and married Adelia Hitchcock, who was born May 4, 1810, a member of the old Hitchcock family which came into the county about 1817, by whom he had four sons and six daughters. Two of the sons died early in life and one of the daughters is Mrs. Martha T. Griswold.

WILLIAM PRENDERGAST BEMUS, M. D., a descendant of one of the early pioneer families of southern Chautauqua county, was a successful physician of Jamestown for nearly forty years. He was the fifth son and seventh child of Lieutenant Charles and Relepha (Boyd) Bemus, and was born at Bemus Point, Chautauqua county, New York, October 4, 1827. The Bemus family settled at an early day in Saratoga county, at Bemus Heights, which were named after the family, and on which Arnold and Morgan defeated Burgoyne, and prevented the British conquest of New England and New York. Dr. Bemus' great-grandfather, Major Jotham Bemus, was reared at Bemus Heights and served as an officer in the Revolutionary war, and died at Pittstown, Rensselaer county. His son, William Bemus, was born at Bemus Heights, February 25, 1762, and removed in early life to Pittstown, where, on January 29, 1782, he married Polly, daughter of William Prendergast, Sr. In 1805 he accompanied his father-in-law and the families of the latter's sons and daughters, twenty-nine persons in all, in their removal to Tennessee, and came back with them to Chautauqua county, where he settled in 1806 at Bemus Point (which was named for him), on Lake Chautauqua, in the town of Ellery. He died January 2, 1830, aged sixty-eight years, and his wife, who was born March 13, 1760, passed away July 11, 1845, at eighty-five years of age. Their children were: Dr. Daniel, Elizabeth Silsby, Tryphena Griffith, William Thomas, Lieutenant Charles, Mehitabel Hazeltine and James. Lieutenant Charles Bemus (father) was born at Pitts-

town, August 31, 1791, and died at Bemus Point, October 10, 1861. He served as a first lieutenant in the war of 1812, and was a spectator at the burning of Buffalo. On February 28, 1811, he married Relepha Boyd, who was born July 20, 1790, and died January 2, 1813. They were the parents of ten children: James, Ellen Smiley, Matthew, Daniel, Jane Copp, John, Dr. William P., Mehitabel P. Strong, Dr. E. M. and George H., a lawyer.

William P. Bemus obtained a good high school education at Fredonia, and also received instruction under private tutors of ability and qualification. He then read medicine with Dr. Shanahan, of Warren, Pa., attended lectures at Oberlin college, and was graduated from the Berkshire medical institute, of Springfield, Mass. After graduation he opened an office at Ashville, New York, but soon removed to Jamestown, where he practiced his profession successfully and continuously for forty-two years. He held a prominent position in the ranks of his profession, was a liberal and sympathetic physician and his "free practice" was large, as he rendered his services to all who asked them of him. He stood high with the people, whose confidence he enjoyed to the fullest extent. He never went to law during his lifetime to collect any account for medical services rendered by him. He was an ardent democrat in politics, served as president of the Cleveland democratic club, and although always active in the interests of his party, yet never aspired to, nor would accept of, any political office. He was secretary of the board of pensions at Jamestown, and a member of the Protestant Episcopal church of that city, which was organized in 1853.

In 1855 he married Helen O. Norton, daughter of Squire Morris Norton, of Ashville, New York. They had two children, a son and a daughter. The daughter, Helen, is the wife of Frederick E. Hatch, who is engaged in the drug and book business; and Dr. Morris N., the son, was graduated from Rutgers college, New Jersey, in 1885, read medicine with his father, and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, from which leading medical institution he was graduated in 1888. He then took a full post-graduate course, after which he became a partner with his father, and since the death of the latter, in 1890, has continued successfully in the practice of his profession in Jamestown until the present time. Mrs. Bemus died March 7, 1874. On June 3, 1875, the doctor married Sarah E., daughter of Abram C. and Sarah M. Prather. Sarah E. Prather was born in Venango county, Pa.

Dr. William Prendergast Bemus was active in his professional labors until his summons came to lay down the cares of earthly life. He sank to sleep on September 19, 1890, and his remains were interred in Lake View cemetery.

JOHN B. BENSON, a son of Bernhard and Anna C. (Anderson) Benson, was born in Gothenburg, Sweden, March 4, 1866. His paternal grandfather, John Benson, was a native of Gottenburg, Sweden, where he was a respected and prosperous farmer and owner of about three hundred and seventy acres of land. He also served for a time in the Swedish army. His wife was Louise Orman, of Sweden; they had six children, three boys and three girls. The maternal grandfather of John B. Benson also lived and died in Sweden. Bernhard Benson (father) was born in Gothenburg, Sweden, September 8, 1832; he came to America about 1868, and lived about six months in Fredonia, this county, after which he came to Jamestown. He was a carver and furniture maker in Sweden and also followed that trade here. He is a republican in politics, and an active member of the Methodist church. His wife was Anna C. Anderson, and they are the parents of four children: John B., Anna C., Frederic C. and Jennie F. Anna married William Peterson, a mechanic of Jamestown; Frederic lives in Jamestown: Jennie is still a child at home.

John B. Benson received his education in the common schools of Jamestown, this county, but was obliged to leave school at an early age. However, he has since devoted much of his time to study and has thus gained a great deal of general information. He learned the trade of piano finishing, but when seventeen years of age, he placed himself under the instructions of a tutor, preparatory to becoming an actor. At the age of nineteen he went on the stage and played for four years—first with F. C. Bangs, then with Thomas W. Keene, both of whom presented plays of the highest order, such as "Hamlet," "Othello," "Richard III," etc., in all of which Mr. Benson took heavy parts, giving entire satisfaction. When about to retire from the stage, he appeared at Jamestown in the play of "Damon and Pythias," in the performance of which he was sustained by Mr. Keene's entire company. The play was given on three nights before highly appreciative audiences; the third performance was by special request. Since leaving the profession, Mr. Benson has devoted very little time to theatrical pursuits, but frequently recites on special occasions or at social gatherings in Jamestown, where his ability and merit are fully appreciated. He left the stage to engage in the manufacture of desks in Jamestown, and still continues in that business. He manufactures all kinds of office desks in the factories on Steel street and West First street. Mr. Benson is a Republican in politics, also a member of the "Knights of Pythias." On June 27, 1889, he was married to Ida L. Maplestone, a daughter of Page Maplestone, of Shippenville, Pa.

SAMUEL KIDDER, of Kiantone, lives upon the farm originally bought and cleared by his father in 1816, and which has never been out of the family. He was born where he now lives on October 12, 1825, in what was then Carroll, Chautauqua county, New York, and is a son of Ezbai and Louisa (Sherman) Kidder. The Kidders were originally from Dudley, Mass., Samuel Kidder (grandfather) being born and reared there, and afterwards moving into Vermont, where he died in January, 1805. By occupation a farmer, he married Zilpha Bacon and became the father of four sons and three daughters. Noah Sherman (maternal grandfather) was a native of Wardsboro, Vermont, and married Laura Hubbard, of Brimfield, Massachusetts. Both himself and wife died many years ago. Their children all came to the "Holland Purchase" "when the country was new," as local custom termed it. Ezbai Kidder (father) was born in Dudley, Mass., in 1787, and was carried to Wardsboro in infancy where he spent several busy years helping his widowed mother rear a large family. He came to this county in 1813, but soon after went to Vermont, and again returned to this county and settled in Carroll, now Kiantone, in 1816. He married Louisa Sherman in 1824, and had four children, one son and three daughters, one daughter (Mrs. Mitchell) now residing at Busti; two are dead. A carpenter by trade, he conducted building in connection with his farming, and many of the old frame houses and barns of the towns of Carroll and Kiantone are specimens of his skill. The farm mentioned at the opening of our sketch was one hundred acres of a plot known as the Blowers' Lot, having been located by and bought from a Mr. Blowers, one of the first settlers of Jamestown. Originally a whig, he afterwards became a republican, and at the first town meeting held March 6, 1826, was elected commissioner of highways. In 1838 he was supervisor of Carroll town, and at the formation of Kiantone, the election being held February 21, 1854, he was made the first supervisor of the new town. Mr. Kidder was a member of the Congregational church at Jamestown, and died in 1879, aged ninety-two years and three months, Mrs. Kidder passing away November 14, 1867.

Samuel Kidder was reared on his father's farm, and received his education in the schools of his neighborhood and Jamestown academy. The ring of the axe in the forest was familiar to his ears and the hooting of the owls at night was not unfamiliar. Farming was conducted without the help of improved machinery, hay being cut with a scythe. Schools were not convenient, and the boy who got an education worked for it. Life on his father's farm in summer was changed for labor and school attendance in winter, later the Jamestown academy opened her fount and he drank knowledge from it. Although always a farmer, the time spent in securing an education was not lost, for the intelligent man is needed in agricultural pursuits as well as in the counting-room. Mr. Kidder has added to the farm his father owned, and to-day is the possessor of three hundred acres of as good land as may be found in the county, and has at least twelve acres of lots in the city of Jamestown.

On October 17, 1851, he was married to Eleanor A. Partridge, a daughter of Joel Partridge, of Jamestown, N. Y. To this union have been born ten children: Ida, wife of W. C. Parker, a hardware merchant residing at Little Valley, Cattaraugus county, this State; Willard, a farmer of Kiantone, and married to Anna Miller; J. Edward; died when eighteen years of age; Henry E., married to Grace Sherrod, and resides in Knoxville, Tenn., where he follows carpentering, building and dealing in real estate; George C., who married Lilian Van Duzee, and is a farmer of Kiantone; Dora, Samuel P., Mary L. and Fannie E. at home; Jay H. is dead.

Samuel Kidder affiliates with the democrats, but was a whig before the advent of the Republican party. He has served the people of Kiantone three terms each as supervisor and assessor, and belongs to the Congregational church at Jamestown.

HARVEY SIMMONS, who has been a resident of Jamestown for over forty years, is a son of Philander and Mary Ann (Waid) Simmons, and was born in the town of Portland, Chautauqua county, New York, July 11, 1827. The Simmons, for three generations back, are to be traced as residents of Washington county, of which Zuriel Simmons, the paternal grandfather of Harvey Simmons, was a native and life-long resident. He owned a large farm, and being of good education and well versed in legal matters, was constantly employed in conducting civil cases before the magistrates. He was a whig in politics and married Sallie Hunt, by whom he had five sons and four daughters, who grew to manhood and womanhood. One of the sons, Philander Simmons (father), was born in 1797, and died in Jamestown in 1862. At an early age he came to the town of Portland, in which he purchased and cleared out a large farm in a section that then was in the woods. In 1855 he removed to Jamestown where he lived a retired life. He was a whig and republican in politics, and a member and deacon of the Free Will Baptist church. Mr. Simmons died December 13, 1882. He married Mary Ann Waid, and they reared a family of ten children: Eliza, wife of Frank Colt, of Jamestown; Leander, who died at Ashville, N. Y., in 1888, aged sixty-five years; Franklin, a lumber dealer; Harvey; Clarissa, widow of Hugh Mosier, of Brocton; Martha, widow of J. W. Clements, and wife of William Cobb, of Jamestown; Ira, who married Sarah E. Wilson, and served in Co. F, 112th N. Y. Vols., from August 25, 1862, to June 13, 1865; William H., a Union soldier in the late war and now a farmer; Adelbert P., who also served in the Union army, and Adaline, wife of Stephen Whitcher, of Mt. Vernon, Illinois. Mrs. Simmons was a daughter of Pember Waid who was born at Lyme, in Litchfield county, Connecticut, January 21, 1774, married Anna, daughter of Samuel Lord, and died February

15, 1852, in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, where he had owned and cultivated a farm for many years.

Harvey Simmons received the meagre education of his boyhood days in western New York, and commenced life for himself in the business of manufacturing scythe snaths and other tool handles. In five years he sold out and worked for some time with the manufacturing firm of Chase & Son. He then purchased seven acres of land in Jamestown, which he has continued to cultivate and improve until the present time. Mr. Simmons is a republican in politics, but has never aspired for any office within the gift of his fellow-citizens.

On March 15, 1851, he married Mary Ann Southwick, who was born in 1829, and is a daughter of Herman Southwick, a native of Cayuga county (who married Achesa Wellman), reared a family of ten children, came to Busti in 1856, and afterwards died at Oil Creek, Pa. To Mr. and Mrs. Simmons have been born five children: Mary, wife of Allen R. Manbert, a shoemaker and dealer in boots and shoes on Brooklyn avenue; H. Adelbert; and Cora, who married G. D. Andruss, a photographer, of Jamestown, and has one child, Pearl I. Two others died in childhood.

COL. THOMAS T. CLUNEY, the present efficient chief of the Jamestown fire department, who rose from a private in the ranks of the Federal army to the grade of colonel, and who, when the war closed, was in the line of promotion to a generalship and the command of a brigade, was born in Montreal, Canada, October 30, 1838, and is a son of Sergeant John and Mary (McNickel) Cluney. His grandfathers, Cluney and McNickel, were natives and life-long residents of Great Britain, the former of England and the latter of Ireland. His father, Sergeant John Cluney, was born in England, entered the British army, rose to the rank of sergeant, and was stationed with his company at Montreal, Canada, during the War of 1812. He was afterwards honorably discharged from the English service, drew a pension for over a quarter of a century, and died in Toronto, Canada, in 1840. He married Mary McNickel and had six children: Col. Thomas T., Charles, who is superintendent of a coal-wharf at Perth Amboy, N. J.; three who died young, and John, who enlisted in a New York regiment, was wounded in the shoulder at the battle of Chickahominy and taken prisoner by the Confederates, who held him for three months. After being exchanged he died in a hospital in Philadelphia from the effects of his wound, which had never been dressed during the time that he was a prisoner.

Thomas T. Cluney was, about 1849, brought by George Flint to Jamestown, where he received a good practical business education in the schools of that place. In 1859 he went to Pennsylvania, where he was a successful operator in the oil-producing business until the spring of 1861, when the life of the nation was menaced by the most gigantic rebellion of modern history. He immediately raised and equipped, at his own expense, a company of one hundred and five men at Tidioute, Pa., for the Fifth Excelsior regiment of New York volunteers, and forwarded them to Staten Island, N. Y. His colonel then ordered him to Jamestown to recruit more men. He enlisted and forwarded sixty men from that place, and had sixty more secured, when he received notice that his services were not needed any longer and that the command of his company had been given to another. This base treatment had been brought about by a couple of lieutenants in his company. He then enlisted as a private on July 5, 1861, in Co. A, 19th N. Y. vols., took part in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac from Yorktown to Appomattox Court-house, was wounded slightly in five battles but never disabled from duty, and was honorably discharged on July 10, 1865. He was promoted to second lieutenant on August

8, 1861, made first lieutenant November 6, 1861, commissioned captain April 14, 1862, and promoted to major May 16, 1863, for gallant and meritorious conduct on the battle-field of Fredericksburg. In 1864 he received his commission as lieutenant-colonel, and on July 10, 1865, he was mustered out with the rank of colonel. After the war he took charge of the Johnson House at Fredonia, and then went to Mayville, where he had charge successively of the Van Vaulkenburg, Mayville and Chautauqua hotels. From there he came to Jamestown, where he opened and run the Gifford house for six years, then was a hotel clerk for some time. He next opened the Milwaukee bottling works, which he sold in 1888, to become proprietor of the White Elephant hotel and restaurant, which has attained wonderful popularity and immense patronage under his management. In 1867 Col. Cluney connected himself with the fire department of Jamestown. He was foreman of Deluge company, No. 1, for sixteen years, then (1883) was elected assistant chief, and in 1884 he was appointed chief, and has served as such ever since. Under his management the Jamestown fire department, comprising seven companies and two hundred and twenty-five men, is now regarded as one of the best regulated and most efficient volunteer services in the State of New York. Three years' drilling in the New York militia under Captain James M. Brown well fitted Col. Cluney for his active service in the late war. His company furnished twenty-two officers, all of whom, except two or three, were killed, or died from effect of wounds or exposure.

On August 28, 1867, he married Hannah P. Benson, daughter of Rev. Henry Benson, a Presbyterian minister of Jamestown, who served as chaplain of the 49th regiment, New York Vols. He was killed near Wilson's Mills, August 7, 1883.

In politics Col. Cluney has always been a republican, and is a stanch and liberal supporter of his party. He is a member of James M. Brown Post, No. 285, Grand Army of the Republic, and captain-general of Jamestown Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar.

DANIEL B. DORSETT, a capitalist and real estate owner, who is helping to build up this city, (having just completed "De Orsay," a handsome compartment building on west Third street,) is a son of Joseph and Abigail (Hanks) Dorsett, and was born June 12, 1816, in the town of Union, Tolland county, Connecticut. The name, originally De Orsay, coming from the French, shows the grandfather's extraction, although he was born in Connecticut, where he died. He was a farmer by occupation. Joseph Dorsett (father) was born in Connecticut, where he followed farming and died. Politically he was independent. He was twice married; first, to Abigail Hanks, who bore him two sons and six daughters, and after her death he married Mary Hitchcock, who had two sons and one daughter.

Daniel B. Dorsett was educated in the common country schools of Connecticut. He began life humbly—his first work being peddling. In 1838 he was proprietor of a store at Eastford, Conn., and in 1849 came to Chautauqua county, locating in Sinclairville, where he manufactured shoes and cultivated a farm of sixteen acres during the ensuing ten years and for nearly twenty years thereafter bought butter and cheese through the country. In October, 1890, Mr. Dorsett came to Jamestown to reside and look after his real estate interests.

On November 16, 1841, Mr. Dorsett married Harriet F. Preston, a daughter of Earl Clapp Preston, a native of Windham county, Conn., where he resided until 1874, since which time and until his death, that occurred at the advanced age of 94, he made his home with Mr. Dorsett at Sinclairville. Mr. Preston, in early life, had been a farmer and later a school teacher in Connecticut and was an active worker in educational matters until nearly eighty years old,

having served as superintendent of schools in his native State. He was a republican and a particularly strong abolitionist. Religiously he had strong affinities with the Congregational church, taking a leading part for nearly eighty years, and was familiarly known to his friends as Deacon Preston. He married Harriet Fox and had four children. Mr. and Mrs. Dorsett have four children: Calista, now the wife of Edwin Williams, a merchant living in Sinclairville; Daniel H., who wedded Ellen R. Shepherd, of Iowa, is now living in Chicago. He is the inventor of Dorsett's system of electrical conduits in use in our principal cities, and is vice-president and manager of the National Subway Co., of Chicago, Ill., manufacturers of conduits—he has two children—Rae and Leonard; Charles W., married Martha Angle, of Randolph, N. Y., and now resides at Minneapolis, Minn., where he is a caterer and confectioner. They have two children: Gretchen and Hattie, and three adopted: Karl, Ralph and Lucy; and Minnie F., wife of G. F. Smith, M.D., lives at Sinclairville and has two children, Charles, and Daniel.

D. B. Dorsett was originally a whig, but with the advent of the Republican party he transferred his allegiance to it and was a strong anti-slavery member. While in Connecticut he served as deputy-sheriff and was a notary public for over twenty years. Both he and his estimable wife are members of the Congregational church.

ISRAEL RECORD. The democracy of Chautauqua county lost one of its strongest adherents when, on the 16th of July, 1887, Israel Record, of Silver Creek, closed his eyes in their last sleep and passed over into the unknown world. Israel Record descended from a line of ancestors who were thoroughly American in their character and democratic in their habits. A hundred years spent in the valleys of the Hudson were but the sequel of their earlier residence in the colonial settlements, and the sixty years of life passed in Chautauqua county completed to the present generation an unbroken citizenship in the new world of almost two centuries, during which the brain and muscle of this family were devoted to the development of the vast and unlimited resources of our country.

Israel Record was a son of Reverend John Record, who was a prominent citizen, proprietor of the village grist-mill and pastor of the Baptist church at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. In the old family Bible, the title page of which bears the date of 1766, is the quaint and curious, though laconic and succinct, entry: "Between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock, Friday, October 12, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, then was Israel Record born in Poughkeepsie." Israel Record passed twenty-five years of his early life in eastern New York and then married Mary Gardner, in Dutchess county. Eight years afterward (1830), with his wife and two children he followed the course of the setting sun until he reached Chautauqua county, and soon found a home in the town of Sherman. A few years later he moved to Hanover town and lived there until he died. His marriage resulted in nine children, four of whom are still living: Mrs. Emily Wood, and William Record, of Versailles, Cattaraugus county; John G., a lawyer of Forestville; and Mrs. N. Babcock, of Silver Creek, at whose home he died.

Israel Record was less than two years of age when the present century began, and kind nature seeming to realize that a man of that day must be possessed of great bodily and mental strength, endowed him with a massive physique and a mind and will commensurate. His memory was a wonderful store-house of knowledge, and it is said that within a few days after President Cleveland's inaugural address was published he repeated it verbatim and remembered it perfectly until he died. Dates and places, laws

Jno. F. Record

and State constitutions, amendments and the men who advocated them were as familiar to his memory when past eighty years of age as to the eye of an ordinary man when looking at the printed page of an open book, and when he once asserted the correctness of a statement it was useless to refer to a book for corroborative proof —he was always found to be correct.

His faith in democracy was as strong as the most devout Christian's in religion. An expression once made, referring to him, said: "Counter arguments, however good or impressive, fall as powerless as raindrops on a granite boulder." He endured the twenty-eight years of republican rule with outspoken condemnation and contempt, and probably no man in the country more sincerely welcomed, or was made so supremely happy by the democratic victory of 1884 and the change of administration in 1885. He was tender towards his family and the affection he felt for his wife bordered on adoration. Of her he would say: "She knew something," in a tone that indicated that to him all other women were as common clay. He died as he had lived, unflinching and unterrified, and he went into eternity "like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams," when he had reached the unusual age of eighty-eight years, ten months and four days.

JOHN G. RECORD, a strong democrat of Forestville, and a member of the Chautauqua county bar, was born at Smith's Mills, in the town of Hanover, Chautauqua county, New York, October 2, 1836, and is a son of Israel and Mary (Gardner) Record. During the last century his ancestors were settled in the rich and fertile valley of the Hudson river, which has been made famous for all time to come by the pen of Washington Irving, the prince of American writers. Rev. John Record, the paternal grandfather of John G. Record, was an active minister of the Baptist church. He ran a grist-mill, and was a man of prominence as well as of usefulness in the community in which he resided. His son, Israel Record (see his sketch), the father of the subject of this sketch, was born and reared at Poughkeepsie, and came to the town of Sherman about 1830. He afterwards removed to the town of Hanover, of which he was a resident until his death in 1887, at eighty-nine years of age. He was a cattle dealer during the active part of his life. His wife was Mary Gardner, who was born in Dutchess county, in the Hudson river valley, and passed away in 1880, when in the eighty-fourth year of her age.

John G. Record spent his boyhood days in his native county, and received an academical education at Middlebury and Wyoming academies. Leaving school he read law in 1858 with Sherman Scott, of Forestville, was admitted to the Chautauqua county bar in December, 1859, and has practiced successfully at Forestville ever since, excepting two years when he had an office at Silver Creek.

He was married in 1862, to Mary Farnham, of Forestville, who died in March, 1886, and left four children. On October 2d, 1887, Mr. Record united in marriage with Flora M. Haywood, of Versailles, New York. To this second union have been born two children.

In addition to his law practice Mr. Record gives some little time to the management of his farm of one hundred and fifty acres of land, which is situated one and one-half miles from Forestville. Thirty acres of this land is devoted to the culture of grapes, and shows this section of the county to be well adapted to the cultivation of the vine. In politics Mr. Record is a zealous democrat of Jeffersonian views, has always stood upon the platform of the old-time genuine principles of his party, and advocated honesty and economy in State as well as National affairs. John G. Record has served his town as supervisor, and has several times ac-

cepted a nomination from his party in its plucky, but hopeless fights against the overwhelming republican majority in Chautauqua county.

JOHN W. O'BRIEN had an unexpectedly hard battle to fight in life, but he fought it nobly and won a victory of which any one might be justly proud. He was born in county Carlow, province of Leinster, Ireland, July 20, 1842, and is a son of William and Ann (Kelley) O'Brien. His father, William O'Brien, was a native of the same place, a farmer by occupation, a member of the Catholic church and died in 1852, at forty years of age. He married Ann Kelley, of county Wicklow, a mining and pastoral district in the province of Leinster, by whom he had eight children, three sons and five daughters: John W.; James, who died in Ireland; Thos. B., is foreman in a large manufacturing establishment in Erie, Pa.; Ellen, wife of James Carroll; Jane, married Bartholomew Cavanaugh; Annie, married to P. C. Mulligan; Bridget and Mary, who resides with John W. All the daughters reside in Dunkirk. Mrs. O'Brien came to America in 1858 and located in Dunkirk, where she is now residing with her son, John W., in the seventy-fifth year of her age. She is also a member of the Catholic church.

John W. O'Brien received a portion of his education by a brief attendance in the common schools, but it came mainly by studying at home in the evenings. His father was in reduced circumstances at the time of his death, and John W., at the age of thirteen, with his sister Ellen, aged eleven, came alone to America in 1855, and from New York City to Dunkirk, where they expected to meet an uncle, Thomas O'Brien, but found he had died. He then went to work on a farm, remained there two years and then secured a position in the flour and feed house of William O'Neil, who was an old friend of the O'Briens in Ireland. He continued to clerk for Mr. O'Neil until 1879, when he entered into partnership with Thomas O'Neil, under the firm name of O'Neil & Co., and bought out William O'Neil. This firm continued two years, when his partner died and he bought his interest of the heirs, and since then has continued the business alone. He carries a large stock of all kinds of flour, feed and seeds and enjoys a fine paying trade. He has reared and educated his brothers and sisters and has also accumulated a moderate competency. In politics he is a democrat and in religion is a member of the Catholic church. He enjoys the respect of all who know him and is satisfied with his experience in his adopted country.

GILBERT M. RYKERT was born in Attica, Wyoming county, New York, October 6, 1840, and is a son of Rev. Gilbert and Sarah A. (Nichols) Rykert. His father, Rev. Gilbert Rykert, was a native of Washington county, this State, a minister of the Free-Will Baptist church, and in politics a republican. He married Sarah A. Nichols, a native of the town where her son was born, who is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and now resides with her son in Westfield, in the seventy-sixth year of her age. They were the parents of three children. Rev. Gilbert Rykert died in Evans, Erie county, this State, where he had lived for several years, on June 12, 1864, at the age of fifty-three years.

Gilbert M. Rykert was reared principally in Erie and Chautauqua counties, and received a common-school education. In July, 1862, he enlisted in Co. C, 154th regiment, New York Vol. Infantry, and was honorably discharged in February, 1864, on account of a wound received at the battle of Gettysburg, on July 1, 1863, while he was color-bearer. His comrade, also a color-bearer, had been previously shot, and Mr. Rykert had taken his colors in addition to his own. He was struck in his right arm by a minie-ball, permanently disabling the arm.

After leaving the army, he entered the employ of the L. S. & M. S. R. R. company, where he has remained ever since. From 1876 to 1887 he was telegraph operator at Westfield, and in the latter year he was appointed station-agent, which position he still retains. He also devoted some attention to the cultivation of the grape. Politically he is a prohibitionist, in his religious convictions a Baptist, of which church he is a member and a trustee, and is a member of Summit Lodge, No. 219, F. and A. M.; Chautauqua Lodge, No. 3, A. O. U. W.; Westfield Council, No. 81, Royal Arcanum, and William Sackett Post, No. 324, G. A. R. He has served three years as a trustee of the town of Westfield.

November 10, 1868, Gilbert M. Rykert united in marriage with Arietta H., daughter of Leonard Smith, of Brocton, this county, and their union has been blest with three children: Homer S., Charles E. and William C.

G. M. Rykert is a gallant soldier, an honest, faithful, conscientious employe, and an upright, honorable and respected citizen, ever doing all in his power for the prosperity of the town in which he resides.

MYRON W. PARDEE, a son of James and Phœbe (Chandler) Pardee, was born April 15, 1856 and died at Jamestown, Nov. 22, 1889. Myron W. Pardee was a grandson of Woodley W. Chandler, a native of the Old Dominion State where he was born February 14, 1800, and was one of the earlier of Jamestown's settlers, arriving here in 1826. Prior to this date he lived for a while in Dexterville, Chautauqua county, where he married Phœbe Winsor, daughter of Abraham Winsor, by whom he had five children. Upon his advent here, in partnership with his brother-in law, he bought a piece of land near the outlet formerly owned by Judge Foote, and built upon it a cloth-dressing and carding mill. Its site is now covered by a much larger similar establishment. At about this season he was also interested in lumbering. He afterwards removed to Levant, Chautauqua county, where he died April 22, 1851. Chandler street, Jamestown, derives its name from this family. Grandfather Pardee was a native of Connecticut.

Myron W. Pardee was educated in the Jamestown schools, graduating from the normal department in 1876, and from the high school in 1879. Previous to his graduation, however, he had left school several times for the purpose of teaching. The first time when only seventeen years of age he was principal of the school at Kennedy, N. Y., for a year and at later periods had charge of schools at Falconer, N. Y., and at Farmington, Fayette county, Pa. Immediately after graduation, in 1879, he registered with Hon. Orsell Cook and began the study of law. He also, at the same time kept books for two Jamestown firms in order to procure means with which to go through with his studies. He afterwards entered the Albany law school, from which he graduated in 1881, and settled in Jamestown for the practice of his profession. Being bright, active and energetic he soon gained a lucrative practice, and at the time of his death was one of the leading young attorneys of Jamestown.

On September 19, 1883, he was united in marriage to Eudora E. Klock, the accomplished daughter of Hiram and Margaret (Quinn) Klock. Mrs. Pardee is a musician of recognized merit. An expert instrumentalist, she has also rare natural endowments of voice which she has cultivated by thorough courses at Meadville, Pa., and in New York city under instructions from the best artists in the profession. She has sung in nearly all the city church choirs.

Politically Mr. Pardee was a republican and with his wife was a member of the Methodist church.

HON. FRANCIS BEATTIE BREWER, M.D., a resident of Westfield for over thirty years, and an ex-member of Congress, who conceived, planned and developed the present methods of producing and utilizing petroleum, one of the great sources of national wealth and revenue, was born at Keene, New Hampshire, October 8, 1820, and is a son of Capt. Ebenezer and Julia (Emerson) Brewer. Francis Beattie Brewer is a descendant of Revolutionary stock, his grandfather, Ebenezer Brewer, having held the rank of colonel and participated in the struggle of the old Thirteen Colonies, or "sea-shore republics," for independence. His father, Ebenezer Brewer, was familiar with the trying scenes of Revolutionary days and afterwards held a captain's commission during the War of 1812, in which he served with credit and distinction. He and his father were both natives and lifelong residents of New Hampshire.

Francis B. Brewer spent his earlier years at Barnet, Vermont, where his father was engaged in lumbering and the mercantile business. His preparation for college was made at Newbury seminary, Vt., and Meriden academy, N. H. After graduating from Dartmouth college he was engaged in teaching for several months at Barnet and in Peacham academy, Vt., and then (1843) commenced the study of medicine with Dr. W. G. Nelson. In 1844 he attended lectures at Dartmouth Medical college where he also studied nine months with the faculty, and then completed his medical course with Dr. W. W. Gerhart, of Philadelphia, Pa. He received his degree of M.D. from Dartmouth Medical college in 1846, practiced at Barnet until December, 1849, and then removed to Plymouth, Mass., where he remained for two years. In 1851 he went to Titusville, Pa., where he was actively and extensively engaged for ten years in lumbering and the general mercantile business. He was a member of the firm of Brewer, Watson & Co., who owned several thousand acres of timbered land along Oil creek and its tributaries. On their land, and near one of their lumber mills was an old Indian well, remarkable for producing oil. This oil was extensively used as a medicine, and was collected by absorbing the oil from the surface of the water with woolen blankets. In 1852 the idea occurred to Dr. Brewer, of using this oil in the lumber mills, both as an illuminator and a lubricator. The well was then enlarged and deepened; a pump was worked in it by wires attached to the machinery of the mill, and in this way a large quantity of oil was obtained. Thus commenced the oil business. From this date Dr. Brewer gave his time, means and efforts to discover the best manner of producing and utilizing this valuable product. Although discouraged, but never disheartened, success finally crowned the enterprise which he justly claims to have conceived, planned and developed, and which has proved to be one of the great discoveries of the age. The oil business which he inaugurated as a branch of commerce, has attained gigantic proportions and has added immensely to the wealth of the world. The first oil lease on record was made July 4, 1853, between Brewer, Watson & Co., and J. D. Angier, and the first oil company, "The Penna. Rock Oil Co.," was organized in New York City, in 1854, of which Dr. Brewer was one of the incorporators and directors, and this territory formed the basis of the company's operations.

On July 20, 1848, he married Susan H. Rood, daughter of Rev. Prof. Heman Rood, of Haverhill, N. H., but formerly of Gilmanton Theological seminary. Dr. and Mrs. Brewer have four children: Eben, born May 11, 1849; Francis Beattie and Frances Moody (wife of W. C. Fitch of Buffalo,) born October 16, 1852; and George Emerson, born July 28, 1861.

In 1861 Dr. Brewer came to Westfield to reside. He owns a beautiful farm on the shore

Yours sincere friend
D. B. Brewer

of Lake Erie. He is interested in several large business enterprises, outside of petroleum, in which he has large investments and does a large commission business in Pittsburg, Pa., as a member of the firm of Brewer, Burke & Co. In 1864 Dr. Brewer organized the First National Bank of Westfield, and was made president of the same, which position he held for ten years. He was also president of the Townsend Manufacturing Co. His various business interests have caused him to travel widely in the United States and Europe. During the late war he was appointed by the Governor of New York as a special State agent, with the rank of Major, to visit the hospitals connected with the Army of the Potomac, and in that capacity rendered valuable aid to the sick and wounded sons of the Empire State. In 1873 he was elected a member of the New York Assembly and after serving creditably throughout two terms was appointed as a government director of the Union Pacific railroad, which position he held for four years under Presidents Grant and Hayes. He served for some time by appointment of Gov. Cornell as a manager of the State asylum at Buffalo, and was afterwards elected in 1873, as a republican member of the Forty-eighth Congress from the thirty-third congressional district of New York, receiving 12,123 votes, against 9,591 received by Lowery, the democratic candidate, 1,020 for Sellers, prohibitionist; and 856 for Randall, Greenbacker. At the expiration of his term of service in Congress, Dr. Brewer returned to Westfield, where he has been ever since prominently identified with various leading and successful business enterprises. From the small beginning of Dr. Brewer in the oil business, in the backwoods of Venango county, Pa., has grown the great petroleum industry which now gives employment to thousands of men in its different departments of production, piping, refining and shipping, in the oil-fields of Pennsylvania and New York, which have produced already nearly four hundred million barrels of oil and yield an annual revenue of many million dollars.

CHAUNCEY ABBEY, president of the Fredonia National bank, is one of that honorable and distinctive class called "self-made" men, who have fought the battle of life to financial success by their own energy and skill. He was born in the town of Virgil, Cortland county, New York, April 1, 1815, and is a son of David and Hannah (Woods) Abbey. He is of New England ancestry, and his grandfathers, John Abbey and Nathan Woods, were both of English descent and served in the Continental armies during the Revolutionary struggle of the Thirteen Colonies for independence. His father, David Abbey, was a native of Bellows Falls, on the Connecticut river, in the State of Connecticut and married Hannah Woods, of Bennington, Vermont, after which he came to New York, where he finally settled in the town of Villanova (now Arkwright) in 1823. He was a farmer in moderate circumstances at the time of his death in 1876, when he was in the eighty-seventh year of his age.

Chauncey Abbey grew to manhood on the home farm and attended the ordinary schools of his neighborhood, in which he received a limited education in the common-school branches excepting mathematics: in this science he became quite proficient. Leaving school he engaged in farming, which he followed successfully for sixty years on his Arkwright farm of one hundred and ninety-six acres. This farm he has, by persistent and intelligent effort, brought into a high state of cultivation and productiveness. He is one of the representative farmers in a county noted for its fertile farms and large crops. Besides general farming and grain raising he has engaged extensively for many years in stock-dealing. In the latter business his efforts have been rewarded with the same ample measure of success which has been his in all of

his other business enterprises. In 1856 he and Stephen M. Clements, with others, were mainly instrumental in organizing the Fredonia bank which, in 1865, became the Fredonia National bank, of which Mr. Abbey has been president since 1882. He was a heavy stockholder and a prominent director in the old as well as the new bank, and in their management his good judgment and safe business methods added much to their uniform success and general prosperity. The Fredonia National bank has a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with average deposits of five hundred thousand dollars and a surplus of forty thousand dollars. This bank is recognized as one of the best managed and most reliable banks in the State, and has the reputation of having never extended or skipped the time of any payment of its dividends. The bank has been constantly increasing its volume of business under the conservative, safe and reliable management of Mr. Abbey, whose business relations have brought him in contact with and secured for him the good will of the leading business men of western New York. The directors of this bank stand high as business men and financiers, and most of them, like Mr. Abbey, are identified with other important interests of the county.

He married Elizabeth Chase, who died, and then he united in marriage with Mrs. Esther A., the daughter of Judge Allen, of Tiowanda, this State. To his first union were born three children, one of whom, Ella E., is the wife of Hon. W. B. Hooker, member of Congress from the Thirty-fourth Congressional district of New York, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume.

In addition to his farm in the town of Arkwright he owns several valuable tracts of land in other parts of the county, and has a well-improved farm in Ohio, for which he paid ten thousand dollars. At an early age Mr. Abbey developed those business habits which became the foundation of his after success in life. He was slow and careful in the beginning of his business career, but daily widened out the sphere of his operations and eventually became a potent factor in the many business enterprises with which he is identified to-day.

ROWLAND W. GARDNER is a most worthy disciple of Ceres, Pomona and Flora, and was warmly welcomed as a member of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, where he found the representatives of these three mythological goddesses occupying chairs at the head of the hall. Rowland W. Gardner is a son of William J. and Sarah (Durfee) Gardner, and was born in South Kingston, Rhode Island, October 12, 1819. His paternal grandfather, Rowland Gardner, was also born in South Kingston, Rhode Island, where he owned a farm of one hundred acres on which he spent his entire life. He was married in 1770 to Deborah James, by whom he had five children: James, a farmer; John, who moved to New York State, settled in Wyoming county, and married Wealthy Bentley; Nicholas, a foreman in a factory in Norwich, Conn., who married Betsey Hazard; William J., father of Rowland W.; and Rowland, who died at twenty-one years of age. Their father died in 1805, while the mother passed away fifteen years before. Both are interred in South Kingston, R. I. The maternal grandfather, Joseph Durfee, was born in Connecticut in 1775, but after reaching his majority he removed to Rhode Island, where he bought a farm and remained there until 1821, when he removed to Wyoming county, N. Y., and purchased a farm, having sold his large property in Rhode Island. The farm in Wyoming county he occupied and cultivated until his death in 1845. He married twice. His first wife was Esther Wood, by whom he had six children, four sons and two daughters: William was a laborer; Newell was a farmer in Rhode Island, and married Sarah Moore; Thomas was a cripple; Sarah was the mother

of Rowland W.; Eunice married Francis Hamilton, of Ireland, who was a Methodist minister; Joseph was a farmer in Wyoming county, N. Y., and married Martha Pollard. The mother of these children died in 1805, and Joseph Durfee married for his second wife Elsie Wilcox, and by this union had seven children, four sons and three daughters: Benjamin, a farmer in Wyoming county, N. Y., married Eliza Sparr; Esther, unmarried; Eliza, married Noble Fairchild, a farmer in Michigan; Whipple, bachelor and farmer; Anthony, also a bachelor and farmer; Mariamne, married Abram Pickard; and Charles, who died when a young man. William J. Gardner, (father) was born in South Kingston, R. I., in 1791. He worked on the farm with his father until he was twenty-one years old, when he leased a farm and cultivated it until 1821; then he moved to Genesee county (now Wyoming), N. Y., and bought a farm of fifty acres, partially improved. He remained here until 1829, when he removed to Monroe county, N. Y., and leased a farm on which he lived two years, and then bought a farm of twenty-five acres in the corporation of Fredonia, on which he lived until his death in 1863. He married Sarah Durfee, a daughter of Joseph Durfee, of South Kingston, R. I., by whom he had five children, two sons and three daughters: Rowland W., Joseph, a hardware merchant and seedsman at Fredonia, who married Abigail Hewitt, by whom he has had three children; Deborah, unmarried; Mary and Martha, both dead. The mother, Sarah (Durfee) Gardner, died in 1870.

Rowland W. Gardner acquired his education in the common schools of Chautauqua county and in the Fredonia academy. After leaving school he began his life's vocation of raising and selling garden seeds, to which he afterward added fruit trees. For two years he raised the seeds on leased land, and then with his brother Joseph bought a farm of fifty acres in the village of Fredonia and continued the business for eight years. In 1852 they divided the business and each continued to raise on his own farm. He raised and papered the seeds until 1861, when he discontinued papering them and has since raised them for the wholesale trade. He is widely known as a most reliable seedsman, nurseryman and florist. He imports large quantities of trees and bulbs for his local trade, and in the last thirty years has sold over one million trees, plants and bulbs of his own importation. He has been very successful and accumulated a handsome competency. He is a charter member of Fredonia Grange, No. 1; a member of Chautauqua Lodge, No. 283, I. O. O. F.; of Forest Lodge, No. 166, F. and A. M.; of Fredonia Chapter, No. 76, R. A. M.; and of Dunkirk Council and Dunkirk Commandery, No. 40, K. T. He was a member of the board of trustees and board of assessors of Fredonia several times and is highly respected as a useful, honorable and upright citizen.

Rowland W. Gardner was married July 19, 1863, to Jane Carpenter, daughter of Ezra and Minerva (Nichols) Carpenter, her father being a farmer in Sheridan, this county, and has one daughter, Sarah M., who resides with her parents.

JOSEPH T. BOUGHTON is a son of Noah E. and Polly (Todd) Boughton, and was born in Delaware county, New York, July 4, 1837. His grandfather, Avery Boughton, was a native of New York and resided in Greene county, where his son, Noah E. Boughton (father), was born in 1799. Noah E. Boughton was a farmer by occupation, residing in Greene and Delaware counties, N. Y., until 1870, when he removed to Kansas and purchased a large farm, on which he lived until his death, which occurred January 17, 1890. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and voted the republican ticket. His wife, Polly Todd Boughton, a daughter of Dudley and Irene Todd, was born in Greene county, N. Y., in

1821 and died August 1, 1851, at the age of thirty years. She was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Joseph T. Boughton was reared on his father's farm in Delaware county and attended the subscription schools of that period. He began life as a fireman in the employ of a railroad, and was afterward promoted to the position of engineer running on the New York & Lake Erie and the Alton & St. Louis railroads, until 1863, when he enlisted in Co. F., 39th regiment, New York Vols. He served until the close of the war. After he was mustered out of service, he engaged in farming in Chautauqua county, but in 1867, he removed to Butler, Missouri, and run a saw-mill for two years, at the end of which time he returned to New York, locating in Dunkirk township, where he has since made his home. In 1869, he entered the employ of the Brooks' Locomotive company, one of the important industrial companies in Dunkirk, and remained with them for fourteen years. On account of failing health he was compelled to retire from their service in 1883, and has since that time lived a retired life. He has a pleasant home in the suburbs of Dunkirk, just outside the borough limits. Mr. Boughton is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and an active democrat. He is a member of the Royal Templars of Temperance and is regarded as one of the straightforward, reliable citizens of the town of Dunkirk.

ALBERT S. COBB, a wholesale and retail liquor dealer of Dunkirk, was born in the town of Gorham, Cumberland county, Maine, June 21, 1815, and is a son of David and Sallie (Watson) Cobb. In the latter part of the last century three brothers, David, Ebenezer and Jonathan Cobb came from Scotland to this country, where David located in Ohio, Ebenezer in New York, and Jonathan in Massachusetts. Jonathan Cobb, who was the grandfather of Albert S. Cobb, resided in Massachusetts until his death. His son, David Cobb, was born in Barnstable, that State, and removed to Gorham, Maine, when that State was a part of Massachusetts. He was a tanner and currier which trade he left to engage in the mercantile business in Gorham and died in 1837, at the age of sixty-three years. He was an old-line whig, served as town collector for seven years besides filling other offices, and while energetic yet was a modest and unassuming man whose generosity and kindness to the poor were distinguishing traits of his character. He married Sallie Watson, who was a native of Gorham, where she died in 1843, when in the sixty-fifth year of her age.

Albert S. Cobb was reared in Gorham where he received a common school and academic education and where he was engaged in the general mercantile business for two years. In 1840 he went to Great Falls, New Hampshire, and was employed for nine years and six months in doing all of the painting of the Great Falls Cotton Manufacturing company. At the end of this time, in 1850, he came to Hornellsville, this State, and run for one year as a brakesman on the Erie railroad from Hornellsville to Cuba. In 1851 he was a brakesman on the first train that ran into Dunkirk and was afterwards employed by the New York & Erie railroad, as a brakesman and freight and passenger conductor for twenty-one years and ten months. As a passenger conductor he run for seven years from Hornellsville to Dunkirk and for five years from Dunkirk to Oswego. From 1864 to 1868 he was a member of the wholesale and retail liquor firm of Cobb & Smith, of Dunkirk, then for two years was in that business by himself and in 1870 became a member of the liquor firm of Cobb & Gifford which lasted two years, when Mr. Cobb established his present wholesale and retail liquor house. He removed to Dunkirk in 1861 and resigned as passenger conductor in 1871. He is a democrat, cast his first vote for Martin Van Buren and has been a

trustee of his city for six years. He served as a store-keeper in the State Arsenal at Dunkirk when John T. Hoffman was governor and in 1860 was interested in the oil production of New York and Pennsylvania.

In the year 1840, he married Abby G. Libby, of the town of Gorham, Maine, and they have had with them for thirty-five years as a domestic Barbara Hiller, a native of Germany.

A. S. Cobb has in his possession three silver dollars which he prizes very highly. The first one is a Spanish milled dollar of 1797, received for driving a widow's cow and was the first dollar which he ever earned. The next one is a Mexican dollar of 1829 and was the first money he ever earned after becoming of age, while the third one is of the United States issue of 1841, and was the first dollar which he received as a railroad employe.

SAMUEL OSBORNE CODINGTON, a manufacturer and contractor of Fredonia, was born at Geneva, Ontario county, New York, December 20, 1847, and is the eldest son of John S. and Bertha (Monroe) Codington. He was educated at Edinboro State Normal school, and is now a member of the firm of Sly & Codington. He is a master mason of Forest lodge, No. 166, F. and A. M., and on September 17, 1878, united in marriage with Mary Stanley, of Fredonia.

His father, John S. Codington, was born at Geneva, N. Y., September 12, 1824, is an architect and contractor, and has been superintendent of two divisions of the A. & G. W. R. R., married Bertha Monroe April 16, 1846, by whom he had six children: Clara (Irvin), Samuel O., Acie B., Ada, Theodore and John; and removed to Ohio in 1874. John S. Codington is a son of Samuel O. Codington (grandfather), who was born at Newburg, March 17, 1791, married Martha White, January 11, 1818, and died May 23, 1844. He was the contractor who built the first frame building at Geneva; was a Free Mason and his father, William Codington (great-grandfather), was a sea-captain who died many years ago. Captain William Codington was a descendant of Sir William Codington, the first governor of Rhode Island, who was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1601, came in 1630 to Rhode Island, where he became the founder of the Codington family of this country, and where he died November 1, 1678. The name of Codington is found on the records of England as far back as the thirteenth century.

Samuel O. Codington's mother, Bertha (Monroe) Codington, was born in Auburn, N. Y., April 3, 1827, and her father, Ansel Monroe (maternal grandfather), was an officer in the State prison at that place, and was last at Green Bay in the "Patriot War" of 1837. Her grandfather, Major John G. Perry, was killed at Queenstown in 1812, and one of her great-grandfathers, a General Busch, of the German army, was killed in a battle during the reign of Napoleon Bonaparte, and his widow and children came to America.

Samuel O. Codington's wife, Mary (Stanley) Codington, only child of Caleb and Cordelia (Crane) Stanley, was born at Fredonia, where she received her education at the academy of that place. Her father, Caleb Stanley, was born at Herkimer, N. Y., December 25, 1813, came in 1835 to Fredonia, where he married Cordelia E. Crane on September 19, 1844, and where he died, June 22, 1884. He was a son of Isaac Stanley, a merchant, who was born in Coventry, Conn., May, 1775, married Tiney, daughter of Jeremiah Smith, a merchant of Albany, on October 3, 1802, and died in Ohio, October 22, 1849. Isaac Stanley was a son of Hon. Caleb Stanley, born July 31, 1741, married Martha Robinson, July 9, 1772, and represented Coventry in 1784. His father, Caleb Stanley, was born at Hartford, Conn., May 25, 1707, came as a clothier to Coventry, where he married Hannah, daughter of Deacon Joseph Olmstead,

and died June 28, 1789. He was a son of Caleb Stanley, who was born September 6, 1674, married Hannah Spencer, May 16, 1696, was secretary of Connecticut in 1709, and died January 4, 1712. His father, Captain Caleb Stanley, was born in March, 1642, and married Hannah, daughter of John Cowles. His father, Timothy Stanley, was born in England in 1602, settled at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1636, was a selectman in 1644, and died in 1648. The Stanley family, whose armorial bearings are three stags' heads, gold on field argent, bend azure, with motto "Sans Changer," had its origin as follows: Two Norman knights who came with William the Conqueror in 1066 were Adam and William De Aldithely, who married Arabella and Joanne, daughters of the Saxons, Sir Henry and Thomas de Stoneley. William received as his wife dower the manor of Thalk, which he exchanged with Adam for the manor of Stoncley, in Staffordshire, and in honor of his lady and the great antiquity of her family, assumed the surname of Stanley, and became the recognized founder of the Stanley family.

Mrs. Codington's mother, Cordelia E. (Crane) Stanley, was the eldest child of Henry and Eliza (Cassety) Crane, was born at Eaton, N. Y., July 4, 1823, was educated at Fredonia and Eaton academies, married, September 19, 1844, to Caleb Stanley, of Fredonia, and died February 9, 1878. Her father, Henry Crane, was born at Weathersfield, Conn., November 23, 1785, made several voyages as supercargo to the West Indies, married in 1817 Eliza, daughter of Col. Thomas Cassety, one of the prominent and most highly educated men in the State, and in 1835 came to Fredonia, where he died March 9, 1857. He was a Royal Arch Mason, and his parents were Captain Curtis and Elizabeth (Palmer) Crane. Captain Crane in the early part of his life was a sea captain during the Revolutionary war, and was for seven years connected with the commissary department. He afterward removed to Eaton, N. Y., where he died.

STEPHEN N. BOLTON. One who has seen Jamestown grow from a country village to a live wide-awake city, is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He came to Jamestown in 1851, where he has lived ever since. Stephen N. Bolton is a son of Hollis and Betsy (Sawin) Bolton, and was born at Westminster, Worcester county, Massachusetts, August 20, 1829. The Boltons were among the earliest white people who came to the cold and dreary winter climate of New England, but when the verdure of spring and summer burst forth, found the home pleasant and nature hospitable. Our indisputable record is when William Bolton married Elizabeth White, at Middlesex, Mass., in 1720. It is supposed that he came up from the settlement made on the James river in Virginia. He died at Reading, Massachusetts, September 10, 1725, leaving a young widow with two little sons. The mother was of New England origin and these sons laid the foundation of the Bolton family of the present. One of the sons mentioned, William Bolton, was the direct ancestor of Stephen N. He married Mary Roberts, who was born November 30, 1725, and they had ten children: one of them, Ebenezer Bolton, born June 12, 1749, was the great-grandfather of our subject. He was married at Reading, on February 20, 1771, to Elizabeth Damon, a daughter of David Damon, and who was born May 3, 1749. Ebenezer Bolton enlisted in the Colonial army during the Revolution and served as a corporal. He was present at the battle of Bunker Hill, and was one of the minute-men, ready for immediate service all through that struggle. He had four children, of whom Ebenezer Bolton, Jr., was the grandfather of Stephen N. He was born February 14, 1778, married Linda, daughter of Simeon Leland, and served as a clerk in the War of 1812. His family consisted of four sons and two daughters. Hollis Bolton was born December 1, 1799, and is still living (May 1, 1891). He is a farmer, living

near Mount Wachusett, Mass., and is enjoying excellent health for one of his years. He married Betsy Sawin, June 1, 1821, and had ten children: Charles H., born June 24, 1822, lived in Massachusetts and Maryland until 1852, and then went to California, and has lived there and in Oregon and Washington ever since, and was the first treasurer of Douglas county, Washington; Simeon, born November 27, 1823, lives at home with his father; Franklin, born May 24, 1825, has been a selectman of his town; Almond A., born December 28, 1826, lives in Akron, Ohio; Aaron S., born April 3, 1828, served in the late war under Gen. Banks; Stephen Nelson; Eveline E., born May 6, 1831, died October 14, 1853; Andrew J., born January 17, 1833, now living in Massachusetts, a carpenter; Henry Clay, born May 20, 1834, married Anise Phillips, entered the Union army with Co. B, 100th regiment, N. Y. Infantry, and was present at Drury's Bluff, in 1864, captured and taken to Andersonville where he was held from May until December. He took part in the Seven Days fight, White Oaks and other battles, and was promoted to corporal; and Alonzo D., the youngest, enlisted from Massachusetts, but was discharged on account of poor health.

Stephen N. Bolton lived in Massachusetts until twenty-two years of age, when he came to Jamestown and worked as a wood-turner and chair-maker for nearly a score of years, and the subsequent five or six years was spent in the grocery business. Since that time he has been living a comparatively retired life. He was a sergt. in Co. B., 68th N. Y. S. M., which was called out by Gov. Seymour during the invasion of Penna., by Gen. Lee's army; enlisted in the U. S. service for thirty days and served their term of enlistment. Mr. Bolton has always voted with the Republican party, and served the city as assessor for nine years. He is a member of Ellicott Lodge, No. 221, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

HIRAM C. CLARK, a literateur of note, has been living in Jamestown since 1872. He was born at Norwich, Chenango county, New York, on July 9, 1816, his parents being Lot and Lavina (Crosby) Clark, both of whom came from old and distinguished families. His grandfather, Watrous Clark, was born in the State of Massachusetts in 1759, and with his two brothers served in the naval department of the colonial forces during the struggle for America's independence. His two brothers were lost at sea. At the close of the war, Watrous migrated into Otsego county, in this State, and followed farming, and being of a mechanical turn also, used farm tools of his own manufacture, until his death which occurred in 1831. Politically Mr. Clark was a quiet voter and of unassuming demeanor, and was a member of the Baptist church. He was not a politician. His wife was Sarah Saxton, of Columbia county, this State, and they had three sons and five daughters. David Crosby was the maternal grandfather of our subject, who came from English stock but was born in Connecticut and removed to Broome county, New York, where he owned large tracts of land which he tilled. He died in Chenango county, in 1820, aged eighty years. Lot Clark, father of Hiram C., and second son of Watrous Clark, was born in Columbia county, near Kinderhook, this State, in the year 1788. Securing as thorough an education as the times afforded, he studied law, and after being admitted to the bar, practiced for twelve years in the town of Norwich, Chenango county, and was some years district attorney of that county. Succeeding his law practice he became a projector of large enterprizes, and among others of note, was the first original railroad wire suspension bridge which crosses the Niagara river below the falls and was completed about 1848. He became and was president of that bridge company until his death in 1862. At one time he was perhaps the largest individual land-holder in the Em-

pire State, being a proprietor of one-third interest in a ninety thousand acre tract, and as many other acres in other states in the west. Politically Mr. Clark was an old-time democrat and was elected by his party to a seat in the eighteenth Congress of the United States, serving there in 1823–24; but upon the sub-treasury issue, he was not in accord with his party and in 1840, voted for William Henry Harrison for president. While in Congress Mr. Clark became very popular and was the leader of the New York delegation, at least at the time so styled. In 1840 he became an intimate and a permanent friend, socially and politically of Henry Clay and other whigs of prominence, whose reputation have survived them. He was elected in 1846 to the legislature of New York, to compel the democrats to complete the enlargement of the Erie canal. When Gen. Jackson was president he invited Mr. Clark into his cabinet, by offering to him the appointment of attorney-general, but this was declined. His first wife was Lavina Crosby, who bore him four children, all sons, who became prominent in localities where they lived: Hiram C.; Lot C., who held the office of district attorney on Staten Island for eleven years and was private counsel on the island to Commodore Vanderbilt for a number of years; Joseph B. Clark became an alderman in the city of Detroit, Michigan; and William C., moved to Illinois, and was owner of a fine land estate.

Hiram C. Clark was educated in private schools and advanced to higher education through the aid of professors and private tutors. He was appointed cadet at West Point but resigned, considering that his nervous disposition unfitted him for the strain incumbent on the routine of a successful martinet or college life. From 1833 to 1837 he lived in Augusta, Ga., as assistant to his brother-in-law in a grocery store. Returning to New York he was, in 1840, admitted to the bar, and also edited in 1849, a history of his native, Chenango county, and in the same year went to San Francisco California, where he remained and practiced law until 1865, when, returning to New York in 1866 he decided upon a European tour and went to London, where six out of the ten ensuing years were spent. During this sojourn abroad the columns of the San Francisco (California) *Daily Bulletin*, were enlivened by regular correspondence from his facile pen. Returning from England in 1872, he selected Jamestown for his future home and has since resided here devoting his attention to literary recreation, travel and newspaper correspondence.

On November 23, 1857, Mr. Clark was united in marriage to Mrs. Sarah Thompson, a native of Nottingham, England, and after her death, in 1869, in 1871 he wedded Jane, the daughter of Samuel Dixion, a resident of New York but who came of Scotch parentage. It should not be overlooked that while stopping in Augusta, Ga., when the Seminole war of 1835 broke out and men were scarce, Mr. Clark, then a very young man, joined the Richmond Blues, a famous organization, and served six months as a United States soldier and received 160 acres of government land. It was not, however, with the sword but with his pen, that he achieved prominence, and many articles of great merit have originated in his brain. In journalism and its circles he has been recognized as a prolific newspaper correspondent of his day, and among his interesting collection of papers, are letters showing correspondence and intercourse with the prominent public men of days agone. Mr. Clark is an interesting, intelligent and able man who has seen the American Republic develop from childhood into its present stature. He is possessed of a store of information sufficient to fill a valuable book of reminiscences. Mr. Clark, though possessed of personal convictions in regard to polities, is in no sense a politician. That is to say,

he has never yet sat as a member of a political convention; has never assisted a politician or himself, to obtain a nomination for public office. He regards knowledge of the law a full occupation for the common mind without any admixture of politics. Law, divinity, statecraft, pure and separate are praiseworthy and useful; but when amalgamated are too often otherwise, not to say, sometimes mischievous to the public welfare. His creed has been, that great characters may over multiply their abilities to the injury of their reputation.

ANDREW DOTTERWEICH, a public-spirited citizen, an energetic and successful business man, and the popular proprietor of the well-known "City Brewery" of Dunkirk, was born near the city of Bamberg, in Bavaria, Germany, September 7, 1834, and is a son of Joseph and Catherine (Scheitz) Dotterweich. Joseph Dotterweich and his wife were natives of Bavaria, and consistent members of the Catholic church. He was a brick manufacturer and farmer, and made a specialty of raising hops in which he was very successful. He was energetic and persevering, served as mayor of a village near the city of Bamberg for several years and died in 1879, aged seventy-eight years, while his widow survived him until 1887, when she passed away at the age of eighty-five years.

Andrew Dotterweich received his education in the public schools of Germany, and at twelve years of age left his father's farm to learn the brewery business. He worked in the breweries of all the larger cities of Germany, where he became practically conversant and familiar with all the details of successful brewing, and received a diploma as being a scientific and practical brewer. While working at the brewing business he added to the education which he had received in the public schools, by attending night schools. In 1857 he came to Dunkirk, and became foreman in the brewery of his brother, George Dotterweich, who had located in that city about 1849. He helped his brother to build up a large trade, while the superior quality and general popularity of their beer necessitated the frequent enlargement of their brewery plant. In 1884, at the death of his brother, George Dotterweich, who was a liberal and public-spirited citizen, he succeeded to the entire business, which he has so conducted as to constantly increase the number of his patrons and give his beer a wide reputation.

On October 13, 1860, in Dunkirk, he married Mary Teresa Boettinger, a daughter of Albert Boettinger, who was the King's foreman of woods in Bavaria. For the purpose of bringing his bride to Dunkirk, he re-visited his native land in the early part of the year of his marriage. To their union have been born eight children, five sons and three daughters: George A. J., Andrew Charles, Mary S., Ellen, Edward, Frank, Emma, who died at eleven years of age; and Robert.

Andrew Dotterweich is an active democrat in politics, and an earnest member of the Catholic church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus whose corner-stone was laid June 11, 1876. He is also a member of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, which was organized in 1876 at Niagara Falls, and holds membership in Dunkirk Branch, No. 21, of that organization at Dunkirk. Mr. Dotterweich owns a very handsome brick residence opposite his brewery, besides some valuable real estate in the city, and two good farms between Dunkirk and Fredonia.

The City Brewery is located on the corner of Sixth and Dove streets, and the entire plant covers a large area of ground. The main building is a substantial three-story brick 36x110 feet with cellar and sub-cellar. A wing extending from it is 35x120 feet. Attached to this wing and running parallel with the main building are the brick brewery barns and a brick ice-house connected with a double walled wooden reserve ice-house, which is cap-

able of preserving ice for five years. The area inclosed on three sides by these extensive buildings is occupied by a drive-way, fountain and lawn. Adjacent to the brewery Mr. Dotterweich has constructed two ice-houses 40x70 feet, and an artificial lake, of one acre in area, at a cost of over one thousand dollars, which furnishes a never-failing supply of ice. In 1890 he added two ice plants of forty tons each, and put in two boilers of fifty horse-power to his thirty horse-power engine. He also uses two smaller pumping engines, and employs from twelve to twenty hands. His brewing and malting buildings, ice-houses, vaults, cellars and storage rooms have all been carefully planned and built. He uses yearly twenty thousand bushels of barley and eighteen thousand pounds of native and Bavarian hops. His annual output is over seven thousand barrels of beer, which is largely used in Dunkirk and western New York. A gentleman well acquainted with the different business enterprises of the cities of New York, says of Mr. Dotterweich and his establishment, that brewers from all other parts of the State have been unable to compete with Mr. Dotterweich, and that his beer is to-day the most popular beverage in his section of the country. Andrew Dotterweich is popular as a citizen and a business man on account of his generosity, affability and integrity. His life has been one of activity and usefulness, during which he has been remarkable for his energy, perseverance, prudence and business sagacity. He has been emphatically the architect of his own fortune, and with the characteristic energy of the grand old German race, has won his way from comparative obscurity to a prominent position in business circles.

ADDISON A. and WILSON A. PRICE are sons of Charles and Mary (Neff) Price, the former born June 26, 1814, and the latter September 24, 1816, in the town of Homer, Cortland county, New York. Their grandfather was Stephen Price, a native of New Jersey, where he was born December 28, 1758. His occupation was school teaching, and in that capacity he went to the town of Homer where he died June 1, 1831. He bought a farm at that place which remained in the family for many years. Mr. Price gave seven years of service during the Revolutionary war. He married Elizabeth Hall and had eight sons and five daughters. Several of the former were engaged during the war of 1812. The maternal grandfather, Abram Neff, was born in Holland, October 18, 1772. Emigrating to America he settled in Cortland county, this State and married Eunice Beckwith, who bore him five sons and the same number of daughters. Charles Price (father) was born April 20, 1786, in the town of Clarendon, Morris county, N. J., and came to Cortland county, this State, in 1808. In 1826 he removed to Chautauqua county and settled in Portland town. Two years later he went to Chautauqua town and in 1851 he moved into the city of Jamestown where he resided until his death, November 20, 1868. His early years were spent farming but later he began to do carpenter work, a trade he had mastered years before. When a young man Mr. Price was a Jacksonian democrat but afterwards turned whig and then republican. For twenty years he was a member of the Baptist church. Mary Neff was born October 18, 1792, and lived to be over ninety-one years of age. The date of her death was November 4, 1883. She married Charles Price in 1809, and became the mother of twelve children, seven sons and five daughters: Two died in infancy; Eunice married Abel Kimberly, who lives on Lake View avenue, and is a carpenter and joiner; Addison A., Wilson A., Anna M., married Reuben S. Green (deceased); Charles H., lives in Stockton town, this county; Clarissa B., wife of Jonathan Pennock, a prominent Jamestown groceryman; Caroline and Eveline

were twins, the former married Phineas Crossman, who is a real estate man of Jamestown; the latter married Charles H. Lewis, who is a tailor in Philadelphia; Orlando L. died when fourteen years old; Silas C., married first time to Charlotte Evans and then to Sarah Sampson, and he now lives on Lincoln street, Jamestown; Cheston B., is dead; he married Mrs. Catherine Gaggin; and Adam N. (dead), was twice married, first to Helen Lowe and then to Harriet Wright.

Addison A. Price received a good education at the common schools and learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner. He is a republican and has filled various city offices. He came to Jamestown in 1839, and has been actively employed there ever since. In 1866 he built the residence where he now resides. He has been twice married. His first wife was Charlotte D. Green, a daughter of David Green, who lived near Mayville. They had six children: Oscar F., at present mayor of Jamestown; Caroline A., married Van Buren Weeks, a son of Liscom Weeks, of Ellery town; Henry C., married Florence Cook, a daughter of Judge Cook, of Jamestown; Henry C., is a carpenter and lives in New York city; Cora is the wife of Walter J. Wayt, and lives in Vancouver, B. C., where her husband is employed as a draughtsman; Fred A., is a joiner and lives with his father; and Clayton E., is a merchant on Main street, Jamestown, and is married to Mary Rush. Addison A. Price married the second time to Cynthia A. Hiller, who is still living.

Wilson A. Price came to Jamestown with his brother in 1839, and has been employed with him at the same trade, carpentering. In 1865 he erected the home where he now lives. Politically a republican; he married Amy E. Butler, a daughter of Caleb Butler, in 1840, and they have one child: Charles H., who married Mary B. Kimberly. He lives at home with his father and follows the trade of a printer.

Addison A. and Wilson A. Price, are honorable and respectable gentlemen whose labor and minds have gone far toward developing the city of Jamestown.

DAVID E. MERRILL, a member of the widely known firm, Empire Washer Co., manufacturers of washing machines, also of the W. T. Falconer Manufacturing company, is a son of Joshua S. and Olive E. (Griggs) Merrill, and was born in the town of Sheridan, Chautauqua county, New York, September 6, 1859. Lyman B. Merrill was born in eastern New York. He was our subject's grandfather, and follows his lineage to 1632, when Jonathan and Nathaniel Merrill settled at New London, Connecticut, as the original locators. The family drifted into Vermont, thence to Cherry Valley, N. Y., and finally to Chautauqua county. Lyman B. Merrill was a blacksmith by trade and pursued this occupation for many years in this county. Politically he was a democrat and when eighty-nine years of age died at Laona, this county. David Griggs was the maternal grandfather. He was a native of Connecticut but came to this county in 1810, and followed farming until about 1878, when he moved to Mishawaka, Ind., and died in 1889. Mr. Griggs was a whig and republican, and served as a private in the war of 1812, participating in the engagements at Stony Point, Lundy's Lane, and the burning of Buffalo. The renowned and wily warrior, Red Jacket, was a familiar acquaintance of Mr. Griggs, with whom he spent many days in the forest. He was a relative of Governor Clinton, and had other eminent connections. After reaching the advanced age of ninety-nine years he died at Mishawaka, Ind., in 1890. Joshua S. Merrill was born in the town of Sheridan, April 12, 1835, and spent his boyhood about the village. He attended school and acquired sufficient education to carry him through life, and then learned the trade of blacksmith and carriage-maker, and worked at it in Fredonia, Titusville, Pa., and other places, in his

younger days. Later in life he became an extensive manufacturer of fine carriages and owned extensive works at Titusville, and Erie, Pa., where he employed about one hundred and twenty-five men. In 1854 he married Olive E. Griggs and had a family of three children: David E., Effie M., who married Frank A. Stilson, and lives in Jamestown; and George J., a clerk in this city. Politically he was a republican and was a member of the Methodist church, and the Odd Fellows; F. and A. M., and Knights of Pythias fraternities. In business Mr. Merrill was conservative but astute, energetic and active, but careful, and was liberal-minded and public-spirited in his notions as to the administration of the government. He died August 23, 1877, and is buried in Erie (Pa.) cemetery, while Mrs. Merrill resides at present (1891) in Jamestown.

David E. Merrill changed his residence in youth as his father moved his business and spent his days and attended school at Fredonia, Titusville and Erie. He graduated from the high school of the latter place and attended the Normal school at Fredonia. He began his business life as a bill clerk for a wholesale grocery firm in Erie, Pa., and was then appointed paymaster's clerk in the navy. Succeeding this he was attached to the signal service and was afterwards for a number of years book-keeper in various large institutions. In 1882 he came to Jamestown and soon after with a company began the manufacture of the Empire Washing machines. His company employs above one hundred men and their annual product equals one hundred thousand dollars, shipments being made to all parts of the world.

In 1882, he married Anna H. Merrill, of Willoughby, Ohio, and they have one son: John Clayborne, born August 20, 1888.

Politically Mr. Merrill identifies himself with the Republican party; he is very public-spirited and is connected with several prominent organizations.

HENRY C. KINGSBURY, a successful lawyer of Westfield who has been in active practice in the courts of the county for nearly thirty-three years, was born at Homer, Cortland county, New York, November 6, 1830, and is a son of William and Hilpah (Winchell) Kingsbury. His grandfathers, William Kingsbury and Rensalear Winchell, were natives of Connecticut. His father, William Kingsbury, was born in "the land of steady habits" during the latter part of the eighteenth century, served as a soldier in the war of 1812, and removed from his native State to Cortland county, New York, in the year 1817.

Henry C. Kingsbury grew to manhood at Homer where he attended the public schools for several years. He then entered Hamilton college from which he was graduated in 1849. Immediately after graduation he commenced the study of law with William Northup of Homer, read two years and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of New York in 1851, at twenty-one years of age. Two years later he removed to Sherman where he practiced his profession successfully until 1859, when he came to Westfield and soon built up a good practice in the courts of Chautauqua county, which he has gradually increased from year to year. He is a democrat in politics. Though for that reason debarred from political office, his fellow-citizens have honored him—with many non-partisan positions, and for twenty years he has been president of the Board of Education. He owns nearly four hundred acres of good farming and grazing land, a part of which is well adapted to grapes and small fruits.

On September 3, 1855, he united in marriage with Mary A. La Due, daughter of Joshua La Due, a native of Auburn, New York, who held several important offices in the town of Sherman, Westfield and Portland, and died in 1865, aged seventy-one years. To Mr. and Mrs. Kingsbury have been born five children, three

A. C. Kingsbury

sons and two daughters: Carlton, who read law, was admitted to the bar and is practicing with his father; Edward P., a lawyer of Ogdensburg, New York; Clara K., wife of James L. Weeks, an attorney-at-law of Jamestown; Julia H., and Henry C., Jr.

JONATHAN P. PENNOCK, who, with his son, is conducting a first-class grocery store in Jamestown, was born in Lyme, Grafton county, New Hampshire, October 12, 1824, his parents being Alvin and Zilpha (Kidder) Pennock. Adonijah Pennock (paternal grandfather), was a native of the Green Mountain State and passed most of his days within its borders but a few years before his death he removed to this county. He was a carpenter by trade and followed it until advanced age forbad. His wife was Elizabeth Bacon and they had seven children. Alvin Pennock was born in Vermont in 1800 and came from there to Jamestown in 1827 where he was employed as a laborer at the woolen mills, which were established in 1817. He married Zilpha Kidder, who came from the family of Kidders who were among Jamestown's first settlers, in 1823, and had eight children, two of whom died young. Mr. Pennock was a whig and a member of the Methodist church, in which faith he departed from life in 1842.

Jonathan P. Pennock, upon arriving at school age, began his education and when sufficiently advanced attended the Jamestown academy where he completed the course of instruction taught, and leaving school secured employment in the Jamestown woolen mills, where he worked until twenty years of age and then employed himself at chair manufacturing.

On August 31, 1848, he married Clarissa B. Price, who, like his mother, came from one of the oldest families of the county. They have been the parents of four children: one who died in infancy; Charles P., died when fifteen years old; Frank A., in business with his father, married May Martin, daughter of Dr. W. B. Martin, a prominent physician of Busti, and they have two children: William J., and Marjorie; and Lee J. who is a machinist and draughtsman is the youngest son of J. P. Pennock.

J. P. Pennock is an active republican and served as constable and deputy sheriff for a number of years. He also filled the office of tax collector for a period of twelve years. For about one year during the war he conducted a grocery, and since 1877 has been in that business with his son, their store being located on the corner of Main and Sixth streets. They have a large trade and are doing an excellent business. Mr. Pennock is a Baptist and for the past twenty-seven or twenty-eight years has been an active member of Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 115, F. and A. M.

GUST. BURLAUND, a member of the contracting and building firm of Mahoney Bros. & Burlaund, and a native of Sweden, is the son of Abraham and Anna (Swanson) Burlaund, and was born on the 21st day of September, 1854, near Gin-iping. John Burlaund (grandfather) was a well-to-do farmer and mason and never came to America, being employed until his death in the work mentioned and as a contractor. Andrew Swanson (maternal grandfather) was a farmer and during Sweden's last war, in her struggle with Russia and Finland, he served the king as a soldier. Abraham Burlaund was born in Sweden, December 10, 1821, and followed farming in his native country until 1868, when seeing greater inducements in the new world than the fatherland offered, he left his home and came to America. On his arrival he at once came to Jamestown and engaged in farming and stock-dealing, but died very shortly after his arrival, on September 10, 1868. He left his wife with eight children, five of whom are still living. Clarence H. is engaged in the livery business.

After the death of Mr. Burlaund, Mrs. Burlaund again married, this time to Peter Swanson.

Gust. Burlaund received his early education in the public schools of Sweden and after his father's death he was apprenticed to and learned the mason's trade which he followed from 1872 to 1883.

In 1879 he married Matilda Stonfaldt, a daughter of Andrew Stonfaldt, of Morlunda. To this union have been born three children, one son and two daughters: Archie F. (dead); Anna R. (dead); and Ellen Matilda.

From 1883 until 1885 he was a contractor and builder, but during the latter year he associated himself with the well-known firm of Mahoney Bros., and the company is now known as Mahoney Bros. & Burlaund, contractors and builders. Their reputation stands equal with the best in Jamestown and as specimens of their handiwork, they point with pride to the Gifford block, Gokey house and the Swedish Orphanage, which are among the largest and finest buildings in the city. The company employs during the busy season as many as eighty workmen. Politically Mr. Burlaund is a republican, but is known as one that is independent, feeling that country is before party, and patriotism should be before partisanship. He is a communicant of the Lutheran church and takes an interest in his church work.

SILAS S. DERBY, an old and highly respected citizen of Jamestown, is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Kenyon) Derby, and was born April 29, 1820, in Monroe county, New York. His grandfather, Phineas Derby, was born in Vermont, where he quietly pursued farming and died. The Kenyon branch of the family came from Rhode Island and settled near Batavia, in Genesee county, this State. Joseph Derby was born in the Green Mountain State but while yet a young man, went to Monroe county, this State, and later to Warren county, Pa., locating near Sugar Grove, where he died March 14, 1837. While nominally a farmer he was essentially a mechanic, conducting his farm, as did many artisans of that day, to keep employed. He was a democrat and a member of the Free Baptist church. He married Elizabeth Kenyon, in 1811, and had five children, all sons: Phineas, who removed to Michigan, where he died in 1889, at the age of eighty years; Sylvanus was a resident of Saginaw, Michigan, where he died in 1883, at sixty-nine years of age; John K., is a painter, residing at Jamestown (see his sketch); William R., who for many years followed farming, and is now buying and dealing in stock at North Warren, Pa.; and Silas S. Derby.

Silas S. Derby was educated in the schools near his early home and at the age of eighteen came to Jamestown, from Warren, Pa., and has resided here ever since. Soon after his arrival he established himself as a painter and in 1839 opened a paint store in partnership with his brother, Jno. K. Derby, which they conducted for at least twenty years, but for the last sixteen years he has laid aside the cares of active business and only attends to his investments made from the accumulations of earlier toil. He is now the owner of considerable real estate.

On December 17, 1840, Mr. Derby married Huldah E. Frask, a daughter of Elijah Frask, who resides adjacent to Busti, this county, although they came originally from Penfield, near Rochester, this State. They have been the parents of but two children: Agnes D.; and Sylvia A., who wedded Darwin E. Hayward, a railroad conductor living at Buffalo, this State.

S. S. Derby was a republican and as such held the office of street commissioner in this city, but of late years his sympathies have been with the prohibitionists. He belongs to the Royal Templars of Temperance and is a member of the Wesleyan Metho list church

CRAWFORD STEARNS is one of the most successful farmers and cattle dealers in this county. He was born in Arkwright, Chautauqua county, New York, May 9, 1830, and is a son of Benjamin and Electa (Halstead) Stearns. Benjamin Stearns was of English descent and was born in Vermont, in 1803, and came to this county in 1820, where he became an extensive farmer and stock-dealer and was successful in gathering together a goodly share of riches. In politics he was a democrat and held the office of county commissioner for several years. His religious convictions prompted him to become a member of the Baptist church, of which his wife was also a member. He died in Villanova, this county, in 1866, aged sixty-three years. In 1825, he married Electa Halstead, a native of Canada, who is now in her eighty-fifth year and resides at Villanova. They had six children.

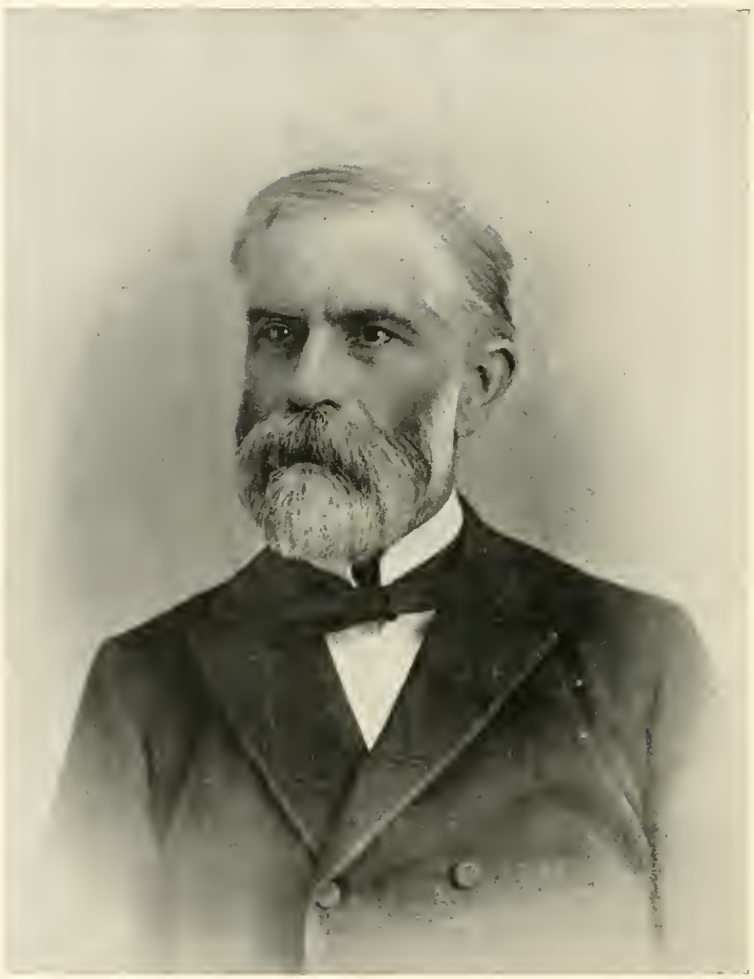
Crawford Stearns was reared on the farm and received his education in the public schools. He has always been occupied in agricultural pursuits, and now owns a fine farm of four hundred and fifteen acres in Villanova, besides being largely interested in cattle-dealing. In 1883, he came to Forestville and built a fine residence which he still occupies. Full of push and energy, he has as a natural consequence been very successful and now in the autumn of life is enjoying the fruits of his efforts. Politically he is a republican and has held several village offices. In religion he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of which he is also a steward and trustee. He is a member of Hanover Grange, No. 594, Patrons of Husbandry, and Hanover Lodge, No. 10, A. O. U. W. Strong in his convictions, pleasant and kindly in temperament and disposition, he is respected and esteemed by all who come in contact with him.

In 1854, Mr. Stearns was united in marriage with Louisa White, a daughter of Joel White, of Arkwright this county, and they have been the parents of two children: Lester F., district attorney at Dunkirk, this county; and Allie M., married to Irving Powers, who is engaged in the railroad business and resides at Buffalo. Mrs. Stearns is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

SAMUEL SHEPARD CRISSEY is a well educated man of advanced ideas, and in addition to his labors in his nurseries, frequently contributes to the newspapers valuable, interesting and instructive papers on the subject of farm work. He is a son of Harlow and Anna (Shepard) Crissey and was born in Stockton, Chautauqua county, New York, August 13, 1833. His paternal great-grandfather, John Crissey, was born in Massachusetts in 1700 and married Martha Davenport in July, 1731, at Boston, Massachusetts. By this marriage there were six sons, and three of them came to Stockton, this county, in 1816. The names of these six sons were: John Jr., James, Gould, Nathaniel, Samuel and Sylvanus. Samuel Crissey (grandfather) was the fifth son of John (great-grandfather), and was born in Fairfax, Franklin county. In 1816 he settled in the north part of the town of Stockton, on lot thirty-nine, where he resided until his death March 1, 1848, having just passed his seventy-seventh birthday. This lot comprised one hundred acres of wilderness, which he cleared and cultivated. He was one of the founders of the Baptist church in Delanti, and served it occasionally as a preacher. Samuel Crissey was married in 1799 to Lucy Grosvenor of Fairfax, Vermont, by whom he had seven children, three sons and four daughters: Almira, born in 1800, married Ethan Covley, both dead, (she died in 1868) whose daughter, Genevra, is the wife of Mortimer Ely; Harlow (father) born in December, 1802; Jason, born in 1805, married Roxanna Winsor and died in 1875, leaving four children: a son, Jirah; a son, Edward J., living in Fredonia N. Y.; a daughter,

Mary, wife of Lucien C. Warren, of Stockton; and Sardis, who served in the army, and is in the department of the Interior at Washington, District of Columbia; Lucy, born in 1808, married Chauncey Winsor of Delanti, whose children are Wealthy Ann, widow of B. W. Fields, of Sinclairville, N. Y.; Cynthia, born in 1812, married Zalmon Jennings, removed to Pennsylvania where she died in 1836; Patty, born in 1809 and died in 1821; Samuel, born in 1816, married Julia Grant of Fredonia and resides in Stockton, and has a daughter Lucy, the wife of Cassius Perrin, for several years a justice of the peace; a daughter Myra, wife of George Putnam; and a son Forest. Of the seven children of Samuel Crissey, Sr., none are living, except Harlow. Nathaniel and Sylvanus Crissey, of Vermont, were brothers of Samuel Crissey, Sr. Nathaniel had two sons, Alson, who died at the age of thirty-one years; and Merrill, who married Eunice Tracy, has been supervisor of Stockton, and had five children: Thomas, and two pair of twin brothers, of whom one is dead. Sylvanus Crissey removed with his family to the west. Samuel Shepard (maternal grandfather) was born in Ashfield, Franklin county, Massachusetts, February 13, 1778, and came to Stockton, this county, July 9, 1819, and was the first justice in Stockton. He married Rachel Cobb in June, 1798, by whom he had five children, two sons and three daughters: Ezra, Pamelia, Anna, Polly and Madison, all born in Massachusetts. Samuel Shepard died June 5, 1862, in the eighty-fifth year of his age; Mrs. Shepard preceded him to the better land November 8, 1860. Harlow Crissey (father) came to this country with his father and settled in Stockton, taught school a few years and then purchased two hundred acres of land which he cultivated, and also started one of the first dairy farms in this section, owning forty cows. He was supervisor a few terms and was elected justice of the peace in 1850 on the Whig ticket for one term of three years. In religion he was a member of the Baptist church. Harlow Crissey was married November 2, 1862, to Anna Shepard, a daughter of Samuel Shepard of Stockton, this county, by whom he had four children, all sons: Newton, born April 6, 1828, married Cynthia R. Miller and is a farmer in Stockton; Samuel S.; Seward M., born April 9, 1839, married Lucy Wood and is also a farmer in Stockton; and Elverton B., born June 23, 1843, married Mary Langworthy and is a banker in Jamestown, this county.

Samuel Shepard Crissey was educated in the district school of Stockton until he was eighteen years of age, after which he attended the Fredonia academy for three years, and then taught school three terms. He then engaged in the nursery business and fruit growing, having now eleven acres of most excellent land, four acres of which are devoted to grapes, and last year those four acres produced seventeen tons of the best quality of that esculent fruit. Growing grape roots for market is another specialty in which he indulges. For seven years he has been secretary of the Chautauqua Horticultural society. In religion he is a Baptist, being a member of the church of that denomination in Fredonia. He has been a member of the board of trustees of Fredonia for several terms. Samuel Shepard Crissey was married in December, 1859, to Mary A. Leonard, a daughter of George V. and Anna Leonard of Fredonia, by whom he has had three children, all sons: Jay, born January 15, 1861, who is principal of the academy at Belmont, Allegany county, New York, and who married Alice Kennedy; George H., born December 24, 1862, and now a resident of California; and Howard B., born February 22, 1864 and died October 11, 1889, while a junior at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. Mrs. Crissey died May 31, 1868, and S. S. Crissey married January 15, 1871, Mrs. Ella K. Wright, widow of A. J. Wright, D.D.S., of Fredonia and by her has had two



MAJOR E. A. CURTIS.

children, sons: Newton K., born July 12, 1873; and Lester, born in 1877 but died in infancy.

MAJOR ENOCH A. CURTIS, a successful architect of Fredonia and a prominent post and encampment commander in the Grand Army of the Republic, is a son of Isaac C. and Susan H. (Hunter) Curtis, and was born in the town of Busti, Chautauqua county, New York, July 19, 1836. Enoch A. Curtis is of Scotch-Irish descent on his paternal side and his grandfather, Rev. Enoch Curtis, was born in New Hampshire. He was an itinerant minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, removed to Pennsylvania and afterwards died in Cattaraugus county, this State. His son, Isaac C. Curtis, the father of Enoch A. Curtis, was born in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he married Susan Hunter, a native of the same county. In 1834 he settled on a farm in the town of Busti, and died in 1881, aged seventy-two years.

Enoch A. Curtis was reared on his father's farm. He received his education at Jamestown academy from which he graduated in 1848. He then learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, which he followed until the breaking out of the late civil war, excepting a part of the winter seasons during which he taught in the public schools. On July 13, 1862, he enlisted in the 112th regiment, N. Y. Infantry, under President Lincoln's call of that year for three hundred thousand volunteers, for three years service. On August 12, 1862, he was commissioned captain of Co. D, which he commanded in the various skirmishes and battles in which his regiment was engaged until the fearful struggle at Cold Harbor where he received such severe wounds as to unfit him for further military service. He was honorably discharged on September 12, 1864, on account of his wounds, and on June 27, 1867, was brevetted major by Governor Fenton for "gallantry at the battle of Cold Harbor." After the war he settled at Fredonia, where he resumed his studies in architecture, which had been interrupted by the war, and in a short time had erected several fine and tasteful buildings which recommended him to the public favor as being a competent and skilled architect. He has prosecuted the study of his profession for over thirty years and his experience as an architect has specially fitted him for the responsibilities of this most exacting of all the art sciences. The structures which he has designed, stand as evidence of his skill, and prominent among them we may mention: the fine residence of A. O. Putnam, of Fredonia, R. G. Wright, of Westfield, and M. L. Hinman, of Dunkirk; National Transit company building, Oil City and the Fredonia, and Oil City Town Halls.

On Sept. 12, 1859, he married Jennie Norton, of the town of Harmony. They have two children: Isabella and Edith.

Major Curtis is kept very busy in his profession, and does a large and lucrative business. He is a republican in politics, and has been president of the village corporation. He is a member and has been president of the Chautauqua County Veteran union. He is past commander of Northern Chautauqua Encampment and commander of E. D. Holt Post, No. 403, Grand Army of the Republic.

WILLIAM R. DOUGLAS, who owns and conducts the largest grocery, crockery and queensware house of Westfield, was born in county Down, Ireland, January 30, 1847, and is a son of Thompson and Anna J. (Shaw) Douglas. His parents were both born in county Down and became members of the Presbyterian church. His father was engaged in the grocery business and in farming, and died in 1889, at eighty years of age. His mother is a daughter of James Shaw, who was a prominent linen manufacturer of Ireland (see sketch of Robert Shaw). She is now in the seventy-fifth year of her age and resides on the home farm in county Down.

William R. Douglas passed his boyhood days on the farm and attended the national schools at Ireland. At sixteen years of age he left his native land and came (December, 1863) to Westfield, where he learned the trade of stone and marble-cutter, which he had to abandon at the end of his apprenticeship, on account of ill health, occasioned by the stone dust. He then learned the trade of moulder, which he followed in the Lock factory until it shut down in 1870. During this same year he secured a clerkship in a grocery store, where he remained until 1874, when he became a partner with Robert Shaw and J. R. S. Cosgrove in the grocery business, under the firm name of R. Shaw & Co. The firm was changed several times during the next eight years, but he remained a member of it during all of that time. In 1882 he purchased the interests of all his partners, and since that year has conducted a very extensive and lucrative business. His establishment is at No. 3 and 4, on Main street, and is divided into two large departments. His trade is now of such proportions as to require the service of five clerks. He deals largely in groceries, provisions, glassware, china, crockery, standard proprietary medicines and notions. Mr. Douglas has been a republican since coming to this country, and is now serving as a member of the school board of Westfield. He is a member and deacon of the Presbyterian church. In addition to his mercantile interests, he owns some valuable real estate, is a stockholder of the "Pulley Works" and has a promising young vineyard. Nov. 19, 1874, he united in marriage with Mary Winsor, daughter of David Winsor, of Westfield. To their union have been born seven children: John R., Harry W., William M., Elizabeth A., James R., Alice R., and Grace.

ARTHUR L. BROWN, one of the enterprising young men of Silver Creek, is a son of Carlton S. and Caroline S. (Bancroft) Brown, and was born July 10, 1854, in Dunkirk, Chautauqua county, New York. His grandfather, Eleazer Brown, was of English ancestry, and born in Massachusetts in 1798 in which State he was a life-long resident, dying in 1853 at the age of fifty-five years. He was a hotel-keeper and manufacturer of oyster and powder kegs. Carlton S. Brown (father) is a native of Massachusetts, born in 1827, and removed to Dunkirk, this county, in 1850, where he resided ten years and then removed to Westfield, remaining there until 1867, and again changed his local habitation by removing to Silver Creek, where he has since lived. At Dunkirk and Westfield he operated a bakery and for twenty years thereafter was in the employ of the L. S. & M. S. R. R. He is now in his sixty-third year and has retired from active business. In religion he is a member of the Presbyterian church, and in politics is a democrat. Carlton S. Brown married Caroline S. Bancroft, by whom he had five children. Mrs. Brown is a native of Massachusetts, born in 1829, is a member of the Presbyterian church and is still living, being in her sixty-first year.

Arthur L. Brown was reared in Dunkirk, Westfield and Silver Creek and attended the public schools of each place. After leaving school, which he did at the early age of fourteen, he was employed as a clerk in a store in Silver Creek until 1873, when he went west, remaining a year or more, where he was employed as a clerk and also travelling salesman for the Iowa Paper Co., of Davenport, Iowa. After returning to Silver Creek he was employed as clerk and bookkeeper for O. L. Swift & Co., until 1876, and in the following year was engaged in the grocery business on his own account in Buffalo, in which he continued a year and then sold out to return to Silver Creek and enter the office of roadmaster of the L. S. & M. S. R. R., as a clerk, where he remained three and one-half years. In the spring of 1882 he entered the office of Howes,

Simeon Howes

Babcock & Co., manufacturers of the widely celebrated Eureka Smut and Separating Machine, where he held a clerkship for six years, and then (March 1, 1888) bought a third interest in the parlor furniture frames factory of Kofoed & Bro., in Silver Creek, the firm name being changed to Kofoed, Bros. & Brown, in which firm he still continues. They employ thirty operatives, their average sales being three hundred suits per month. In politics he is a democrat, and was a member of the board of trustees of Silver Creek for two years and in March, 1891, was elected president of the Village. He is a past-master of Silver Lodge, No. 757, F. and A. M. of Silver Creek.

Arthur L. Brown was married November 17, 1880, to M. Cora Norton a daughter of Henry S. Norton, of Belmont, Allegany county, this State, by whom he has one son and two daughters: Ralph A., Florence N., and Alice M.

SIMEON HOWES. Probably the one man who has done more to advance the material welfare of the village of Silver Creek than any other is the venerable and aged gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch. He became identified with this place in 1856, and since New Year's Day, 1866, has been at the head of our leading manufacturing establishment.

Simeon Howes is a son of Sylvanus and Persis (Crittenden) Howes, and was born in Franklin county, Massachusetts, March 28, 1815, and is now seventy-six years old. He is a direct descendant of rugged and long-lived ancestry and traces his family back to a very early day, when three brothers emigrated to North America, settling at Cape Cod. When he was about one year of age his parents removed to Middlebury, Wyoming county, this State, where they tilled the soil for subsistence for themselves and family. While he was still a boy his parents died and left him to battle with the world alone. Fortunately for him, his grandparents were still living, and he returned to Massachusetts and spent three years with them near the scene of his birth. His life during this period was probably not materially different from that of other boys of that time. He went to school and worked hard on the farm in his spare hours, and considered it the climax of earthly bliss to go to "general training" with a couple of shillings in his pocket to spend. When he was sixteen years old, Mr. Howes returned to Wyoming county, and from that time on he has had to "paddle his own canoe." Three months at the academy at Middlebury, then quite a noted educational institution, finished his schooling and placed him in a position to impart to others the education he had himself received. For eight years he earned his living teaching school in winter, and working on a farm during the summer months. Then in 1838, he married Angeline Ewell and settled down to farming. The issue of this union was eight children, five of whom are still living. These are: Mrs. Geo. P. Brand, Miss Charlotte L. Howes, Mrs. R. J. Quale, and Mrs. W. H. Merritt, of Silver Creek, and Mrs. L. F. W. Arend, of Buffalo. At this occupation he continued for fourteen years, and apparently had found his life work. But, fortunately, as it afterwards proved, his health began to fail and he decided that he would give up farming and turn his hand to something else. A fortunate determination indeed. On the farm he had only made his living and a trifle more. In his new business he was to make a reputation and a fortune.

In the spring of 1853 Mr. Howes went to Miami county, Ohio, and joined with Benjamin Rutter and Henry Rouzer in placing upon the market a combined smut and separating machine. This embodied in a crude form the principles of the Eureka machine, which has proved so successful, but, as is generally the case with new inventions, the first machines

made were of comparatively little value for the use intended. Still it was the pioneer, and as such is worthy of respect. Some fifty machines were made and sold during the continuance of his partnership. The work of introducing them to millers was done entirely by Mr. Howes.

In October of that year a patent was granted to Rutter & Rouzer, and then it was decided to stop making machines and to sell the patent instead. Accordingly, in the spring of 1854, Mr. Howes and Gardner E. Throop, acting as agents for Messrs. Rutter & Rouzer, sold the patent under which the machines were made to Ezekiel Montgomery and his two sons, of Silver Creek, and the right of selling in fourteen counties in western New York; while Alpheus Babcock purchased the right of selling in nine counties of western Pennsylvania. Mr. Howes then went to Watertown, New York, where he devoted considerable time to improving the machine; at the same time the other parties who had purchased the right to manufacture were striving in the same direction, and the result naturally was much improvement. Not many machines were built, however, until in 1856 Mr. Howes moved to Silver Creek and joined hands with the Montgomerys in building the machines. In that year and the next about 120 machines were built, and they were received with favor by millers.

In 1858, after a considerable delay in the patent office, a patent was granted Messrs. Howes and Throop for improvements in combined smut and separating machines. The principal points of novelty claimed in this patent were, first; the placing of the separators side by side, and second; the enclosing of the perforated case within an outside casing and connecting the space thus formed by means of tubes with an exhaust fan for the purpose of removing the dust. This patent was subsequently held to be the foundation patent on combined smut and separating machines, and Howes and Throop claim to be its original inventors.

At its expiration, in 1872, it was re-issued and its term extended for seven years. In 1879 it finally expired.

In 1859 Mr. Howes sold out his interest—one-third—to his partners, and retired from the grain-cleaning machine business for a time, and during the interim between that date and 1864, the business was carried on by the Montgomerys and also by the Babcocks, who each manufactured a machine differing in some respects from that of the other. In 1864 Mr. Howes joined the Babcocks, and they carried on their business under the style of Howes, Babcock & Company. The Messrs. Babcock had already made some improvements in the machine, and Mr. Howes now suggested certain others.

On January 1, 1866, Howes, Babcock & Co., bought for $20,000, the business of the Messrs. Montgomery, and the firm changes since that date have consisted in the addition of Mr. Albert Horton, in 1866, who, the same year sold his interest to Mr. Carlos Ewell; the removal by death of Messrs. Babcock and Ewell, and the purchase of the interests of the estates of those gentlemen by Mr. Howes, who now for nearly three years has been the sole proprietor of this immense business. How steadily the business has grown may be judged by the constant enlargement of the buildings, and the great increase of the working force. In 1865 employment was given to only fifteen men; subsequently this number was increased to fifty. In 1873, large, new brick shops were erected and another addition to the workmen was made, so that now about 130 men are kept steadily employed in the factory which is 220x50 feet on the ground and is four stories high.

In 1865 about 200 machines were made. All the work was done by hand, and the castings were made outside. The next year the output was increased to 700 machines, and after that the number averaged about 1000 annually. At first only the combined smut and separator

OWNED AND OPERATED BY SIMEON HOWES.

RESIDENCE OF SIMEON HOWES, SILVER CREEK.

was built, but beginning in 1874 other machines were added, until now a full line of grain cleaning machinery is made and the total sales amount to upwards of 2000 machines per year.

We have not, nor can we obtain, the figures relative to the number of men employed and the amount paid out in wages, prior to 1865, but we have figures beginning with that year, when Mr. Howes re-acquired an interest in the business, and a brief study of them will prove not only interesting, but highly instructive as well:

YEAR.	NO. MEN.	YEARLY WAGES.	YEAR.	NO. MEN.	YEARLY WAGES.
1865	11	$18,979.27	1878	66	$47,424.33
1866	29	33,594.80	1879	66	47,456.11
1867	39	37,209.30	1880	75	53,777.15
1868	52	35,161.42	1881	89	57,819.99
1869	55	43,337.55	1882	105	68,250.62
1870	53	44,946.88	1883	131	74,650.34
1871	53	48,093.78	1884	121	70,718.69
1872	58	50,198.63	1885	112	71,601.37
1873	61	53,356.21	1886	113	74,757.76
1874	67	55,005.42	1887	113	71,227.56
1875	64	53,277.22	1888	106	68,124.77
1876	67	48,668.43	1889	128	79,813.98
1877	71	48,756.43			
Total wages in twenty-five years					$1,356,208.01

Making an average annual pay-roll of $54,248.32; an average monthly roll of $4,520.69; and an average amount of $151.71, paid out for every day.

In all these years Mr. Howes has had sole control of the financial and business management of this company and the manner in which he has discharged his duties needs no comments.

No man's word stands higher than his; a promise is never forgotten nor in the least degree abated from. Financially, none in Silver Creek ranks higher than Simeon Howes; socially he is esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, and in general popularity it is doubtful if a man could be found in Chautauqua county who possesses a larger degree of the people's confidence.

He is a liberal supporter of the Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal churches of Silver Creek, and, although allied with neither, is now, and for fifteen years past, has been a trustee of the latter.

In political adherence he is a staunch republican, and, although four times a delegate to the State conventions of his party, has steadily refused other political distinction.

ANSON A. BURLIN is one of the nation's brave defenders, who responded when the second call was sounded, and remained until Union, one and inseparable, was acknowledged by our southern brothers. He is a son of Bradford and Amelia R. (Standish) Burlin, and was born in Jamestown, Chautauqua county, New York, December 18, 1842. His ancestors were long to the manor born, the paternal side coming from the Green Mountain State, while his mother's early fathers were Puritans, and she a direct lineal descendant of the renowned Captain Miles Standish. His grandfather, John Burlin, lived and died a citizen of Vermont, and the maternal grandfather, Samuel Standish, was reared and resided in Washington county, this State. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and served with credit and distinction. Bradford Burlin came to Chautauqua county in 1832, and built a house in the vicinity of Brocton, afterwards, in 1838, coming into Jamestown where he died, November 10, 1864. While living at Brocton he kept a hotel, but his business in this city was the manufacture of wagons until the year 1859, when he sold out and engaged in milling at Dexterville, besides owning and cultivating a farm in the town of Poland. Mr. Burlin was a democrat, and a prominent member of Ellicott Lodge, No. 221, I. O. O. F. He was married to Amelia R. Standish in 1832, and had six children: George, died in infancy; Robert H., is a contractor of Cleveland, Ohio. He served in Co. H, 6th regiment, Indiana Infantry, entering in 1861,

and remaining three years, a portion of the time a non-commissioned officer, and being attached to the Army of the Cumberland, was present at the battle of Chattanooga, where he was wounded; Anson A.; Charles, who died young; Louisa I. and Samuel P., who left home in 1883, and has not since been heard of.

Anson A. Burlin received a college education and, when in his twentieth year, enlisted in Co. A, 112th regiment, New York Infantry, serving until the close of the war. The greater portion of his active service was rendered along the Atlantic coast, being with his regiment until December 20, 1863. He was then detailed for recruiting service, and coming north, was in New York until May 4, 1864. Returning to the front and rejoining his regiment, he was again detailed, this time for service as orderly at brigade headquarters, remaining there until February 20, 1865, when he again joined his company, but four days later he was sent to headquarters of the 20th army corps, and engaged in the printing department, where he stayed until discharged at the close of the war. Being mustered out of service, he came back to Jamestown and soon opened an establishment for the manufacture of wagons and carriages, running it for one year, and then went into the oil business at Oil Creek, Pa., afterwards returning to Jamestown, and entered mercantile life, following it about ten years. This, in turn was succeeded by a news and stationery store, continued for five years, and then he went to Virginia and lumbered, subsequently running a steamboat for one year on Lake Chautauqua. He then returned to manufacturing, this time wood seat chairs, when in 1889 he quit that and has since been living in retirement.

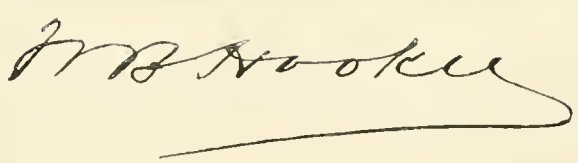
In political matters Mr. Burlin is a democrat and a prominent secret society man, being a member of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 145, F. and A. M., Western Sons Chapter; and Jamestown Commandery, and is also connected with James M. Brown Post, No. 285, G. A. R.

HONORABLE WARREN B. HOOKER.

They who have won prominent position and honorable distinction in life are not all old men. In political, as in business or military life, those who win the rank of leaders, do so at an early age, or else give decided earnest of future achievement. Of that class of young men in Chautauqua county, who have won success by their own efforts, is Hon. Warren B. Hooker, the present member of Congress from the Thirty-fourth congressional district of New York, composed of the counties of Allegany, Chautauqua and Cattaraugus. He is a son of John and Philena (Waterman) Hooker, and was born at Perrysburg, Cattaraugus county, New York, November 24, 1856. John Hooker was a native of Vermont, and settled in Cattaraugus county, where he was a leading farmer at the time of his death, June 24, 1888, when in the eighty-second year of his age. He married Philena Waterman, of Massachusetts, who passed away in 1883, aged seventy years.

Warren B. Hooker was reared on the farm and received his education at Forestville academy, from which he was graduated in the class of 1872. At the close of his academic course, he determined upon law as a life vocation, and pursued his legal studies with J. G. Record, of Forestville, this county. He was admitted to the bar in 1879, and practiced in Chautauqua county until 1882, when he went west. At the end of two years he returned to Chautauqua county, and established himself in active practice at Fredonia, where he has remained ever since. His political career commenced in 1878, when he was elected special surrogate of Chautauqua county, which position he held for three years. In 1890 he received the nomination of his party for Congress over several popular and able republican leaders, and at the ensuing election had a majority of 5,726 votes over his democratic opponent.

On September 11, 1884, he united in marriage with Etta E. Abbey, daughter of Chaun-



cey Abbey (see his sketch in this volume). They have two children: Sherman A. and Florence E.

In addition to the duties of his profession and the calls upon him in the political field, he has always found time to serve his fellow-townsmen, or to labor in any movement for the benefit of Fredonia or the county. When Mr. Hooker was elected to Congress from his district, he was a member of the Board of Supervisors of Chautauqua, which position he held two years, the second time being the nominee of both the Republican and Democratic parties. In politics Warren B. Hooker has steadily supported the Republican party and its cardinal principles, while the part he has taken and the measures which he has advocated in political affairs has always met with the popular approval of his own party, and never failed to command the respect of his opponents.

THOMAS J. NEWELL is a son of Harvey C. and Jane E. (Buck) Newell, and was born in Sherman, Chautauqua county, New York, February 29th, 1848. His grandfather, Jesse Newell, was a native of Connecticut and emigrated to Genesee county, this State, when in 1822 he came to Sherman, in this county, where he owned and cultivated a farm of two hundred acres, and where he died, aged ninety-one years. In politics he was a democrat. He took great delight in military affairs and was a captain in the New York State militia. Jesse Newell married Amarias Cole, by whom he had eleven children, six sons and five daughters, all living but Harvey C. (father). One of the sons, Thomas, served in the army in the late war. The maternal grandfather of Thomas J. Newell was Lansing L. Buck, a native of Connecticut, who came to Sherman, in this county, about the time the Newells did (1822), when this locality was a dense forest. He was a farmer by occupation, and an influential man among the pioneers here. Lansing L. Buck married Lydia Lewis and had four children, one son and three daughters; the son and one of the daughters are still living. Wallace, the son, is engaged in manufacturing in Bellville, N. J. Harvey C. Newell (father) was born in Connecticut, January 28, 1816, and died in Sherman, this county, in 1867, aged fifty-one years. His principal occupation was that of a farmer. In religion he was a member of the Methodist church, as was also his wife, and in politics he was a republican.

Harvey C. Newell was married to Jane E. Buck, by whom he had four children, three sons and one daughter: James H., who is in mercantile business at Belvidere, Nebraska; Thomas J.; Mary A., who married G. W. Tassell, a merchant, and lives in Iroquois, South Dakota; and Ziba J., who is a railroad conductor and lives in Brocton, this county.

Thomas J. Newell in 1869, engaged in the mercantile business at North Clymer, this county, where he kept a general store for eleven years, and in 1880 came to Sherman and opened a grocery store, in which he still continues. In politics he is a republican, and is now on his sixth term as town clerk, and is also village clerk. While he was at North Clymer he was appointed postmaster there. Thomas J. Newell was married November 24, 1870 to Sarah E. Pitt, a daughter of N. Pitt, and has two children, a son and daughter: Edith E. and Clifford H.

JOHN W. PITTS was the son of John and Charlotte Pitts, and was born in England August 29, 1829. John Pitts (father) was a native of England, and came from there to America, settling at Chatham, Columbia county, N. Y., removing from thence to the State of Iowa, where both himself and wife died.

John W. Pitts secured his education while young and went into a store when a mere boy, and after a clerkship of several years, established himself in a store, first at Canaan, N. Y., where

he was a general merchant and postmaster for a number of years, and in 1866 he came to Jamestown and opened a grocery store at No. 209 Main street, which he conducted for several years, then built a brick store on Third street and removed there, but failing health compelled him to give up all business three years before his death, which occurred in December, 1881. In 1850, he married Lucy E. Bristol, a daughter of George and Sarah (Hutchinson) Bristol. This gentleman was a native of Columbia county, but removed to Oswego, Tioga county, where he died.

Mr. and Mrs. Pitts had nine children (five living), four sons and one daughter: Henry, married Allie Bassett, and lives in Washington, D. C., where he is engaged in handling dressed beef; Sarah B., is the wife of Henry Anderson and lives in Brooklyn, N. Y., where her husband is employed as an instructor in the gymnasium of the Adelphi academy; J. Edwin is employed in the U. S. Railway Mail service, and married Agnes Kretch, of Corry, Pa.; William is employed in Jamestown, by A. D. Sharp, who is in the dry goods business; and George is a book-keeper in the hardware store of Clark & Co., of Jamestown.

Mr. Pitts was a member of the Congregational church in this city and belonged to the Knights of Honor and Royal Templars. He was a sterling gentleman, and his death, when but fifty-two years of age, was mourned by his sorrowing widow and a large circle of friends. His remains were interred in Lake View cemetery at Jamestown.

FRANK HUNT, D.V.S., comes from a long line of farmers, his great-grandfather, of whom we are first apprised, following that occupation in New England, and he was followed in the same work in turn by each succeeding generation; Dr. Hunt being so employed until 1884. But while agriculture is among the noblest of man's pursuits, an active mind and ambitious disposition often seeks a broader field, and this is what our subject decided to do in 1884. Leaving the farm he came to Jamestown and entered the insurance business, which he followed for two years, when he decided to attend the Ontario Veterinary College of Toronto. He matriculated in 1886, and pursuing the study with interest, he graduated in 1887, since which time he has been successfully practicing his profession in the city of Jamestown, but retains his interest in his farm just inside the city. Mr. Hunt was born at Ellicott (now within the limits of the city of Jamestown) on the twenty-eighth day of January, 1857, and is a son of John L. and Orilla Hunt. John L. Hunt is a son of Elvin Hunt, whose father came from New England. Orilla, wife of John L. Hunt, was a daughter of George R. Nelson, a native of England, but who came to America, and located in Chautauqua county, New York. He left there in 1860 and went to Minnesota, where he settled and afterwards died. Elvin Hunt was born in Washington county, New York, but located near Jamestown, on what is now known as the Hunt road. He was a farmer, and in politics affiliated with the whigs, although like his children since, he never aspired to be an office holder. He married Sylvia Lee, and with her raised a family of six boys and four girls, nearly all of whom settled adjacent to Jamestown. Of this large family all were farmers, excepting one who was a machinist. John L. Hunt was born in Washington county, New York, in 1840, and moved to Chautauqua county with his parents when a small boy, where he died, when forty-four years of age. He was the father of four children, one of whom died young. Of the others George E. married Lizzie Loucks, and is living in the city of Jamestown on the Hunt road. He has two children: John L. and George E. Jr.; and William H., who is employed in Jamestown.

Dr. Hunt led to the altar Miss Kate

L. Crosby, whose father, Eliakam Crosby, one of the earliest settlers of the county, served the people acceptably as justice of the peace, and died in the town of Poland, of which place he was one of the original settlers. Dr. Hunt is a republican, but the office-holding bee does not buzz in his hat. He is satisfied that those who desire them shall have the trials and cares of political life, and is glad to see them secure all the honor and emoluments they honestly can. His veterinary practice, which is constantly growing, takes all of his time. Being a good friend, he is popular with all his acquaintances.

JOHN A. SLOTBOON is a son of Garrett J. and Seena (Huytink) Slotboon, and was born in Holland, May 22, 1841. His paternal grandfather was also a native of Holland, where he lived and died. John Huytink (maternal grandfather) was likewise a native and life-long resident of Holland, and died there. His wife, after his death, came to America and died in Albany, this State, aged ninety years. Garrett J. Slotboon (father) was born in Holland, February 6, 1802, emigrated to America, spending his first winter in Albany, and came to this county in 1847, locating in Mina. Afterwards he came to Clymer about 1850, where he died September 6, 1885. He was a farmer by occupation, in politics was a republican, and in religion was a member of the Reformed church. While in Holland he had, in compliance with the laws of that country, served his time in the regular army. In 1832, he married Seena Huytink, a daughter of John Huytink, by whom he had five children, four of whom are living, all in this county; three of them in the town of Clymer.

John A. Slotboon was educated in the common schools of Clymer, this county, and began life as a farmer. He enlisted August 11, 1862, in Co. D, 112th regiment, N. Y. Vols., and served until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged June 8, 1865. He was promoted to corporal, and participated in the siege of Suffolk and the battle of Blackwater, siege of Charleston, capture of Ft. Wagner and bombardment of Ft. Sumter, went into Florida during the campaign there, thence to Bermuda Hundred, and was wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864. In April, 1866, he entered the mercantile business at Clymer Hill, continuing in the same for about twenty-five years, and then moved to Clymer village, where he has been in business ever since, owning and running a first-class general store, and doing a large business. Politically he is a republican, and served as a justice of the peace of Clymer four years, declining a re-election, and has also served as supervisor of Clymer seven years.

John A. Slotboon was married on January 13, 1866, to Magdalene Kooman, a daughter of Peter Kooman, of Dutch extraction, but born near Antwerp, and emigrated to Buffalo, this State, in 1847, where he resided eleven years, and then came to this county, settling in Clymer, where he died January 6, 1879, aged seventy-three years. To Mr. and Mrs. Slotboon have been born five children: Sarah W., wife of Abram Beckrink, a gardener in Jamestown, near Falconer, they have one child, a son, Marvin Edward; William Leonard, who lives in Clymer, and is in business with his father; Ada Paulina, at home; one who died in infancy; and Lydia Louisa.

A. JOHN PETERSON was born a subject of the King of Sweden, on June 18, 1844, and is a son of Andrew and Anna (Thranck) Peterson, of the town of Kaulstarp. His grandfather, Peter Peterson, was a life-long resident of his native land, Sweden, but his maternal grandfather, John P. Thranck, emigrated to America and settled in Jamestown, where he resided until his death. He was a carpenter and farmer, in politics a republican,

and in religion a Methodist. He married and reared children. His father, Andrew Peterson a native of Sweden, was born about 1815. He came to America in 1858, located in Jamestown, but subsequently removed to Sugar Grove, Pa., where he remained one year, and then returned to Jamestown, where he passed the remainder of his life. By trade he was a carpenter and joiner, and was also a contractor and builder. He was a republican in politics, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and married Anna Thranck, by whom he had nine children: Theodore, enlisted in the Union army, July, 1862, in Co. A, 112th regiment, N. Y. Vols., and served until the close of the war. He was wounded in the arm at the battle of Cold Harbor, but this did not prevent his engaging in several other battles, and died in Jamestown, July 27, 1881; Louisa married Peter Morgan, who was drowned in Lake Chautauqua, and after his death married John Kofod, of Jamestown; Matilda, wife of George Howard, of Jamestown; Christina, married to James Holmes, of Jamestown; Josephine, wife of Gustavus Carlson, a tailor of Jamestown; William O., married to Aleoia Tingwall for his first wife and after her death married Dora Fox, and resides in Jamestown; and Edward A., married to Edith Kirkpatrick, and is a salesman in his brother's store.

A. John Peterson received a common school education in Jamestown, supplemented by a practical business experience and by wide reading and observation. He began life on his own account as a contractor and builder with his father and brother, and after his father's death he formed a partnership with his brother under the firm name of T. & A. J. Peterson, continuing therein fifteen years. During the latter part of that period they also engaged in the grocery business at No. 110 Main street, and finally abandoned contracting and building and devoted their attention to the grocery business until 1885, when he sold out, and the following year purchased the clothing business in which Mr. Peterson still continues, his brother having died. As merchant tailor, clothier, hatter and gentlemen's furnisher, he transacts a large and paying business. He is a republican in politics and has served on the board of aldermen of Jamestown two terms. He enlisted with his brother Theodore in the same company in July, 1862, serving until the close of the war, participating in all the battles in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged and never received a scratch, although at the battle of Chapin Farm, he found seven bullet holes through his clothes at the close of the engagement.

On Aug. 16, 1866, A. J. Peterson united in marriage with Clara Lanson, of Lottsville, Pa., and after her death espoused Sophia Jones, of Jamestown. Their union has been blest with four children, three sons and one daughter: James C., a clerk in his father's store; Conrad (dead); Mabel Jenevieve, and John T.

Loyal to his adopted country and his friends, yet having an affection for his native land, liberal in his ideas and broad in his sympathy, he is an excellent type of an ideal naturalized American.

JOHN M. HARDENBURG is an honest, industrious and hard-working man, who has successfully conducted several farms, making money out of each, and after a more than average life-time, spent in agricultural pursuits, has, in the sere and yellow leaf of life, turned his attention to horticulture and enjoys it, for it is healthful, keeps one in touch with advancing methods, and is pecuniarily compensating for the time and labor employed. At least four generations of the family of Hardenburg have been Americans by birth, so that the more moderate Teutonic blood neutralizes the swifter and more nervous fluid which pulsates through the veins of an American, whose ancestors peopled Albion or Scotia. The paternal grandfather of John M. Hardenburg was a native of

Ulster county, New York, being born in 1775. He became a farmer and removed to Oneida county, N. Y., locating on a farm there, but not being satisfied with his environments, he went to Tompkins county, where he bought a farm, which he a few years after sold and moved to Chautauqua, this county, where he purchased a farm, which he subsequently sold to his son Volkert, father of John M., about 1835. It is located nearly four miles from Mayville and is now owned by Nelson Crandall. He married Jane Vedder, by whom he had six children: Maria, who married Jacob Mowers; Betsy, who married Israel Denman; John; Judith, who married Adam Hoffman; Volkert, father of John M.; Cornelius, whose wife was Adeline Tucker; and James. The father of these children died in 1840, and the mother in 1858. The maternal grandfather of John M. Hardenburg, John Miller, was a life-long resident of Oneida county, New York. The father of John M. was born in Oneida county, New York, January 25, 1799, and came to this county in 1834. He purchased a fifty acre farm three miles east of Mayville, worked it a short time and selling it, bought the farm of his father above alluded to and lived there two years. Thence he removed to the south-western part of Stockton, this county, where he bought a farm of one hundred and sixty-seven acres and continued investing in land until he became possessed of three hundred acres. He now lives in Portland, Chautauqua county, a hale, hearty and happy nonogenarian. He married, October 4, 1818, Susan Miller, daughter of John Miller, of Oneida county, New York, by whom he had six children, three sons and three daughters, of whom Jane A., the first-born, married George Munger, a blacksmith in Portland, this county; Jacob is a farmer and dealer in cattle in Westfield, and married Antoinette Hassett, Dec. 30, 1851; Catharine, now dead, married Thomas Ralph, a farmer in Stockton; Cornelia, also deceased, married Stephen Reinhart, January 9, 1850. He is a farmer in Stockton, this county; and Henry, a farmer in Westfield, married Diana Pane. The mother of these children died August 1st, 1868, and was buried at Westfield.

John M. Hardenburg, a son of Volkert and Susan (Miller) Hardenburg, was born in Oneida county, New York, October 4th, 1823, and was educated in the common schools of Stockton, which he continued to attend, but only a few months in each year, until he was twenty-four years old, when he rented a farm in Stockton, where he remained two years and then bought a farm of one hundred acres, which he cultivated a brief time and sold it, only to buy another comprising one hundred and fifteen acres, on which he remained fourteen years. He then disposed of it and removed to Portland, where he purchased a smaller farm, some sixty acres, and lived three years. He bought, occupied and sold these farms successively and after the disposal of the third, he removed to Westfield, where he conducted a dairy farm for one year. Returning to Portland he purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres and occupied it sixteen years, after which, he sold it and came to Fredonia, where he now owns seven acres in the village on which he raises choice grapes. In religion he is a member of the Baptist church.

John M. Hardenburg was married to Julia A. Denton, September 12, 1848. She was a daughter of Fowler and Sophia (Colwell) Denton (her father being a farmer in Stockton), and by her had two sons and two daughters, of whom Sophia, the eldest, married Homer Burr, a farmer in Portland, the union resulting in eight children; Medora married A. J. Walker, a grape-grower in Portland, and they have one child; Warren died in infancy; and Fowler Denton, a grape-grower in Portland, who married Lizzie Burrows, and they have three children.

CHARLES M. DOUGLASS, a descendant of one of the pioneer families of Chautauqua county, is a son of Zattu and Elizabeth (Frazier) Douglass, and was born in the town of Dunkirk, Chautauqua county, N. Y., June 21, 1839. The Douglass family is of Scotch descent, and one of its members, Richard Douglass (grandfather), was a native of Connecticut, but removed early in the present century to Chautauqua county, and bought a farm in the town of Dunkirk, which embraced part of the present site of Dunkirk city. He was a prominent Freemason, and although his "clearing" did not consist of over fifty acres, yet he was considered one of the rich men of Chautauqua county at that time, for his farm was one of the few to supply provisions to the new settlers until such time as their land would be cleared and become productive. One of his sons, Zattu Douglass (father), was born in the State of Vermont, and was engaged in farming during the most of his life. He was a stanch supporter of the Republican party until he died in October, 1862. In 1835 he married Elizabeth Frazier, daughter of Fill Frazier, of Chautauqua county, by whom he had seven children.

Charles M. Douglass was reared on his father's farm, and attended the subscription schools of the town of Dunkirk. He owns a valuable farm, about one-half mile southeast of the city, on which he has resided all his life. In addition to his own farm he cultivates the lands of several of his neighbors.

On April 27, 1867, he married Dinah Harrison, a native of England. To their union have been born five children: Frederick and Diana, twins, were born January 27, 1868; Charles M., Jr., born March 20, 1869; Clarence E., born July 27, 1872; Arthur, born April 15, 1878; and Walter, born October 7, 1886.

Charles M. Douglass is a republican in politics, and is ranked among the energetic farmers of his town.

ABRAHAM BULL, the sexton at Lake View cemetery, is a son of Benjamin and Ann (Lyons) Bull, and was born in the city of London, England, November 5, 1836. His grandfather, Abraham Bull, was a native of England, but emigrated to America and settled at Jamestown, remaining, however, but a short time, when he returned to his native land and died. He gained a livelihood by following the sea. The maternal grandfather, John Lyons, came from Ireland. When Napoleon was leading his seemingly irresistible forces to victory after victory, until he met with disaster, disgrace and a banishment to end in death at St. Helena, Mr. Lyons joined the army that defeated him and was never heard of after the battle. Benjamin Bull was born in England in 1812, and came to America, settling at Jamestown about 1849, where he still resides. He married Ann Lyons, who is still living, and by whom he had ten children, five sons and five daughters. Politically, Mr. Bull affiliates with the Republican party.

Abraham Bull received such education as his own efforts would secure him, and in early life was a day laborer. Mr. Bull is, and since April 19, 1864, has been, the sexton at Lake View cemetery, performing the trying and responsible duties satisfactorily.

On November 30, 1857, he married Lucy Cossart, daughter of Peter and Roxanna Cossart, of Jamestown. They have had five children: Jennie, married Perry Goodwin, a son of Augustus Goodwin, and lives in Jamestown; Nellie, wife of Darwin Clark, a farmer; Fannie (dead); Lucy, wedded Frank Dickerson, a resident of Jamestown; and Clyda (dead).

Politically, Mr. Bull is a republican, belongs to the Methodist church, and is a member of Jamestown lodge, No. 34, A. O. U. W., and of Chautauqua Lake lodge, No. 16, Knights of Honor. The *Jamestown Journal*, speaking of the beautiful Lake View cemetery, says: "Twenty years have elapsed since Abraham

Bull was first appointed sexton of Lake View cemetery, which is nearly ever since it was first used. It is now one of the best kept concerns in the country, nicely laid out in walks and drives. He has always been reliable, and carried out his portion of every contract to the letter."

A. H. LIBBY, who served for twenty-one years as foreman of the H. G. Brooks Locomotive works, of Dunkirk, was born in the town of Gorham, Cumberland county, Maine, December 26, 1819, and is a son of Daniel and Martha Ann (Morton) Libby. The Libby family is of English descent and some of its members were among the earliest and foremost settlers of the province of Maine. In a book compiled and published by Charles T. Libby of Portland, Maine, the history of the Libby family is accurately traced from 1602 to 1881. Simeon Libby, the grandfather of Albert H. Libby, was a Maine farmer, born September 3, 1755, and served as a soldier in one of the Indian wars of the frontier and in the War of 1812. He died March 11, 1830, when considerably past his four-score years of age. His son, Daniel Libby (father), was born on the home farm, March 18, 1792, and learned the trade of wheel-wright and carpenter, which he followed for some years before turning his attention to farming. He was an attendant of the Methodist Episcopal church, a strong democrat, like his father before him, and died in Gorham, Maine, May 11, 1826, at the early age of thirty-four years. His wife, Martha Ann Morton, was a Methodist and a native of Gorham, where she died in 1821, when but twenty-one years of age.

Albert H. Libby grew to manhood in his native town. As his parents died when he was quite small he was compelled to do for himself at an early age, and thus was able to secure but a limited education. He learned the trade of blacksmith and upon attaining his majority removed from Gorham to Portland, in the same State, where he was foreman of the Portland Company's locomotive and machine works for twelve years. In 1860 he left his native State and came to Dunkirk where he became foreman of the H. G. Brooks Locomotive works, now the largest manufacturing establishment of the city, which position he held until 1881, when he resigned. Since leaving the locomotive works, Mr. Libby has been engaged to some extent in the real estate business, in which his investments have been reasonably profitable. He now resides with his son, Frank L. Libby.

On the 12th of August, 1845, he married Eliza A. Woodward, a daughter of Samuel Woodward, of Gorham, Maine, and who died in January, 1881, leaving three children, one son and two daughters: Josephine A., wife of Francis Lake; Clara I., married to Arthur J. Scott; and Frank L., who married Margaret J. Morris, and resides in Dunkirk. Mr. Libby has seven grandchildren: Florence I., daughter of Mrs. Lake; Emma L., Nettie L., and Gertrude A., daughters of Mrs. Scott; and Mabel S., Alice Gertrude, and Albert W. H., children of Frank L.

Politically Mr. Libby is a democrat like his father and grandfather before him, and has been a member of the common council, besides serving several terms as assessor of Dunkirk City. He is a Knight Templar in Masonry and holds membership in Irondequoit Lodge, No. 301, Free and Accepted Masons, Dunkirk, N. Y., Dunkirk Chapter, No. 191, High Royal Arch Masons and Dunkirk Commandery, No. 40, Knights Templar, and is a past master and a past high priest.

GEORGE B. DOUGLASS, a descendant of the Scotch family of Douglass, who were among the earliest settlers of Chautauqua county, is a son of Arnold and Nancy (Baldwin) Douglass, and was born on the farm on which he now resides, in the town of Dunkirk, Chau-

tauqua county, New York, January 14, 1833. His grandfather, Richard Douglass, the pioneer, was a native of Connecticut and removed with his family, in 1806, to Chautauqua county, this State. He purchased a large tract of land, to which he added from time to time, until he owned 750 acres of the finest farming land in the county. He was a Free Mason, a member of the Baptist church, and died in 1845. His son, Arnold Douglass (father), was born in Connecticut, December 14, 1802, and accompanied his parents to Chautauqua county in 1806. He was a successful farmer, a supporter of the Democratic party, and died July 6, 1838, when in the thirty-sixth year of his age. He married Nancy Baldwin, daughter of Samuel Baldwin, of Pawlet, Vermont. They had three children: George B., Sarah, wife of Russell Jones, of Dunkirk; and Betsy, who died at the age of five years.

George B. Douglass was reared on his father's farm, attended the subscription schools of Chautauqua county, and learned the trade of carpenter. In 1856, he went to Illinois and entered the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, in the capacity of delivery clerk. He remained with them some time and then engaged in farming and afterwards in carpentering, until 1861, when he returned to Dunkirk, where he bought a productive farm of sixty-five acres (the old homestead), on which he has since resided, and has erected a good house, barn, and other necessary out-buildings. He has also a vineyard of four acres.

In 1850 he married Aurelia E. Blakely, daughter of David Blakely, of Springville, Erie county, New York; she was the twelfth child of fifteen children. They have four children: George M., a resident of Dunkirk, in the employ of the American Express Company; Frank E., who is engaged in farming near his father; Clarence E., baggage master on the Dunkirk & Warren R. R.; and Lilly V., who died in 1868, at the age of eleven years.

George B. Douglass is a member of the Baptist church of Dunkirk, and an active republican. He has held several of the most important of the offices of his town. He is a prosperous farmer and law-abiding citizen of the town of Dunkirk.

EMERY W. FENTON, the senior member of the well-known firm, Fenton, Robertson & Co., of Jamestown, is a son of William H. and Hannah (Tracy) Fenton, and was born in the village of Fluvanna, Chautauqua county, New York, March 23, 1836. The family on either side were natives of New England for some generations. The paternal grandfather, Jacob Fenton, came to Jamestown in 1811, and being a potter by trade, he established a kiln and pottery between what is now First and Second Streets, and manufactured all kinds of earthenware. His wife was Lois Hurd, and she bore him nine children. Jacob Fenton died in 1822. Elias Tracy (maternal grandfather) was a native of Vermont, and came to this State, locating on the Conewago flats, in 1814, where he followed farming until he died. William H. Fenton was born in New England in 1796, and came to Jamestown when sixteen years of age, and entered the earthenware manufacturing house with his father. They worked together until the old gentleman's death in 1822, when William H. Fenton continued the business alone until 1826, and then took Samuel Whittemore as a partner. They moved their business to Fluvanna. This partnership remained effective until 1839, when they dissolved, and W. H. Fenton moved back to Jamestown, and shortly after was elected justice of the peace, a position that he held for fifty years. The old gentleman is still living, hale and hearty, and although ninety-five years of age is as enthusiastic a republican as can be found in the county of Chautauqua. Prior to the inception of this party he was a whig. Mr. Fenton is a member of the Congregational

church, being the oldest member in the State. In 1816 he married Hannah Tracy, who bore him fourteen children, eight of whom are still living: Erasmus D. is living in Minnesota; Elias J. is a farmer in Iowa; Harriet is the wife of John Harvey, of Iowa; Carlos lives in Austin, Minn.; Merriette is Mrs. Charles Jeffords, and resides in Jamestown; Dana is engaged in the lumber business here; and Emily H. married James Smith, and lives in this city.

Emery W. Fenton spent his boyhood days at Fluvanna and Jamestown, and attended the public schools and academy at the latter place. He began to work in a pail factory when about eighteen years of age, and followed that line of business for a number of years, but at present is engaged in the furniture manufacturing, being the senior member of the firm of Fenton, Robertson & Co., of Jamestown. Their factory employs from fifty to seventy-five men, and the output of the factory is about fifty thousand dollars per year. The plant is equipped with all modern improvements, and is one of the business enterprises to which Jamestown's citizens may point with pride.

In 1861 E. W. Fenton married Louise Myers, a daughter of Peter Myers, of Frewsburg, N. Y., and has two daughters living: Lulu E., born August 10, 1868; and Grace J., born May 5, 1871. Both of these young ladies were educated at the Jamestown high-school, and are charming entertainers.

Emery W. Fenton is a democrat, and belongs to Jamestown lodge, No. 13, A. O. U. W., and to the Equitable Aid Union. He has been throughout his life a straightforward and thoroughgoing man, and by his earnest will and untiring industry has risen to opulence. He is a good citizen and successful business man.

MELVIN J. KNOX, who has been a successful contractor and builder for many years, has erected many of the fine residences in Silver Creek, and is one of the most enterprising citizens of that village. He was born near Wattsburg, Erie county, Pennsylvania, March 13, 1853, and is a son of Charles and Ann (Beart) Knox. His grandfather, James Knox, was born in 1794, in Connecticut, and was a soldier in the War of 1812. He resided in Sheridan, this county, several years, and died in 1866, aged seventy-two years. Charles Knox (father) was born in Cortland county, this State, on August 24, 1824. For several years he lived in Erie county, Pa., but removed to this county in 1854, locating in Sheridan, where he remained until 1868, when he came to Silver Creek, where he has since resided. He is a carpenter by trade, but has been a contractor and builder most of his life, and politically is a republican. In 1850 he married Ann Beart, who was born in England in 1827, and she bore him five children.

Melvin J. Knox was reared in this county, receiving his education in the common schools, and after leaving school at the age of fourteen years learned the trade of a carpenter, and has worked at it ever since, although he has largely added to it by taking up contracting and building. He came to Silver Creek in 1868, and worked at his vocation until 1884, when he built the large plant he now owns on Buffalo street, known as the Silver Creek planing-mill, where he manufactures doors, sash, blinds, shutters, mouldings, lumber, lath, shingles and deals largely in builders' hardware and general supplies. He is a large contractor and builder, and has built all the way from three to twenty-three houses a year for several years, and generally has a very flourishing and steadily increasing business. Politically he is a republican, and is assistant chief of the fire department.

Melvin J. Knox was married, September 8, 1875, to Lily Holcomb, of Silver Creek. Their marriage has been blest with three children, one son and two daughters: Edith, Porter and Drusilla, aged thirteen, eleven and two years respectively.

JOHN T. GREEN, who has been a leading citizen and merchant of Sherman, this county, for twenty-seven years, was born January 31, 1829, in Lincolnshire, a pastoral county on the east coast of England, and is a son of William and Martha (Tomlinson) Green, both natives of the same place. His parents came to America in 1830, locating near Utica, this State, for a short time, thence coming to Chautauqua town, and finally settled in Sherman, this county, where the father spent the remainder of his life. He was a carpenter and joiner by trade, was supervisor of the town of Sherman from 1856 to 1857, and in 1858, married Martha Tomlinson, by whom he had five children. He died March 25, 1862, at the age of fifty-nine years.

John T. Green was reared on a farm, and received his education in the common schools. After leaving school he learned the carpenter trade, at which he worked for a short time, when he bought out the firm of Adams & Harrington, and engaged in the mercantile business, associating with him W. F. Green, now cashier of the bank of Sherman, the firm name being J. T. & W. F. Green, which was dissolved in 1886, since which time John T. Green has carried on the business alone. He also owns two hundred acres of good land near Sherman, was supervisor of that town from 1870 to 1872, and was again elected in 1874. In politics he is a republican, and when the village of Sherman was formed, he was elected its first president, in October, 1890, and at the spring election in 1891, he was re-elected. This is a distinction of which any man might feel proud.

John T. Green was married January 7, 1851, to Livia P. Hall, a daughter of Ahira Hall, a farmer of Portland, this county. Mr. and Mrs. Green have been blest with three children, two sons and one daughter: William A., the eldest son, is now in Australia, having been sent there by a manufacturing syndicate to represent them; Frederick R., who is the present cashier of the Fredonia National Bank, this county; and Florence, is at home.

JAMES VINCENT is one of the largest dealers in cattle, and is one of the prosperous and enterprising farmers of this county. He is a son of Sampson and Rhoba (Smith) Vincent, and was born in Herkimer county, New York, December 14, 1818. His grandfather, Caleb Vincent, was a resident of Herkimer county for a number of years, but was born in Providence, Rhode Island. By occupation he was a farmer, and died in Crawford county, Pennsylvania. He married, and had five children, four sons and one daughter. The maternal grandfather of James Vincent was a Mr. Smith, who was born near Utica, Oneida county, this State, where he died. Sampson Vincent (father) was born in Rhode Island, and came to this county in 1825, and located on a farm of three hundred and fifty acres in Sherman, which, with the help of a few hired men, he cultivated, in connection with running a saw-mill, the remainder of his life. In religion he was a member of the Free Will Baptist church, and in politics belonged to the whig party first, then became an abolitionist, and later on joined the republican party. He served a short time in the war of 1812, being stationed at Sackett's Harbor, this State, on the east shore of Lake Ontario. Sampson Vincent married Rhoba Smith, by whom he had eleven children, eight sons and three daughters, all the daughters and two of the sons being dead. Of the sons living, Dressor B. lives in Cold Water, a manufacturing city in Branch county, Michigan, and having studied medicine, is a practicing physician there; Jeremiah H. is a farmer in Wyoming county, this State; Walker B., William B., and Stephen D., are all farmers in Sherman; also James.

James Vincent was educated in the common schools, and began his business career as a farmer and a cattle dealer, having nearly always

dealt extensively in cattle. He owns a farm of four hundred acres in Sherman, which he operates. Some years he has bought and sold two thousand head of cattle. When the Sherman bank was organized in 1883, he was one of the first board of directors, and has been a prominent member of the directorate ever since. In politics he is a republican, and has served two terms as road commissioner. When he was twenty-five years old he was elected a justice of the peace, but would not serve. James Vincent was married in 1845 to Ann Price, a daughter of Alexander Price, of Owasco, N. Y., and by her has had three children, one son and two daughters: Jay S., who is a graduate of Eastman's business college in Poughkeepsie, New York, and a hotel-keeper at Eureka Springs, Ark. He is married, and has one son, Claude; Mary, married to Cornelius Myrick, formerly a hardware merchant, and now owns two large farms in Sherman; they have one child, a son, Preston R.; Adelaide, a graduate of Syracuse University, who is married to Almon Taylor, the principal of the Union school at Westfield, and has one son and one daughter: Vincent and Katheryn.

JOSEPHUS H. CLARK, well known to the citizens of Jamestown, for a number of years as president of the Board of Education, was born in Worcester county, Massachusetts, December 1, 1819. He attended the common schools of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and in 1830 removed to Chautauqua county, to the town of Carroll. Five years later he came to Jamestown and learned the trade of foundryman, at which he worked for about eight years as a day workman. In 1851 he purchased the foundry on Fourth street and has run it, and a machine-shop in connection with it ever since, employing some fifteen men. July 13, 1851, he married Jane Marsh, a daughter of Moses Marsh, formerly of Sutton, Massachusetts. Josephus H. Clark is an active member of the Republican party in Jamestown, and has served as one of the Board of village trustees, of which board he was president. For twenty-one years he had been prominently connected with the educational interests of Jamestown, and for fifteen years has been president of the Board of education. He attends the Baptist church and has been one of the trustees of that church for over thirty years.

REV. WILLIAM LYMAN HYDE, a minister of the Presbyterian church and a graduate of Bowdoin college, is a son of Capt. Henry and Maria (Hyde) Hyde, and was born at Bath, Maine, December 27, 1819. The first record that we have of the Hyde family in the United States is in 1636, when the name of William Hyde appears in the municipal affairs of Hartford, Connecticut. He soon thereafter removed to Norwich, that State, where he was frequently elected and served as a selectman. From him was descended General Elijah Clark Hyde, the paternal great-grandfather of Rev. W. L. Hyde, who was born on June 14, 1735, at Lebanon, Connecticut, where he died on the last day of the first year of the present century. He was the confidential friend of Gov. Trumbull and served as Washington's quartermaster-general during the Revolutionary war. His son Zabdial (grandfather) was born June 4, 1762, at Lebanon, served at eighteen years of age in the closing struggles of the revolutionary contest and afterwards removed to Bath, Maine, where he died May 15, 1842. He married Mary Lyman and reared a family of eleven children, one of whom was Capt. Henry Hyde (father), who was born at Lebanon in 1792, and died at Bath, Maine, November 4, 1873. He was a book-seller by occupation, served as captain of an artillery company in the Maine militia for several years, held the office of notary public for several terms and was a whig in politics. He was twice married. His first wife was Maria Hyde, his third cousin, by

whom he had one child—Rev. W. L. Hyde, and after her death he married Elizabeth Lovett, of Beverly, Massachusetts, who bore him three children—Henry, of Maine, and two who died young.

William Lyman Hyde received his education at Bowdoin college, from which he was graduated in the class of 1842. Leaving college he completed his theological studies, entered the ministry of the Presbyterian church and was ordained May 4, 1849. He was first settled as a minister over the church at Gardner, Maine, in 1849, where he remained until 1856, when he accepted the call of the Presbyterian church of Dunkirk, this county, of which he had charge for six years. At the end of that time (1862) he became chaplain of the 112th regiment, New York Vols. and served until the close of the war, when he accepted a call from the Presbyterian church at Ripley. He left Ripley in 1871 to become pastor of Sherman Presbyterian church, with which he labored until 1874. For the next ten years he was principal of the high school at Ovid, N. Y. In 1884 he came to Jamestown, where he has been principally engaged in journalism ever since. Mr. Hyde is a republican in politics and a member and the chaplain of James M. Brown Post, No. 285, Grand Army of the Republic.

On May 4, 1852, Rev. W. L. Hyde married Frances E. Rice, granddaughter of Dr. Thomas Rice, circuit court judge of Wiscassett county, Maine. To their union have been born three sons—Dr. Henry Warren, a practicing physician of Omaha, Nebraska, who married Nancy Plato, of Sherman; Wallace E., who died in infancy, and Captain Frederick W., born at Dunkirk, N. Y., and who is in command of the Fenton Guards of Jamestown, where he has been editor of the Jamestown *Evening Journal* for fourteen years.

CORNELIUS W. MYRICK is a son of Nehemiah and Abba D. (Reed) Myrick, and was born May 31st, 1846, in Chautauqua, Chautauqua county, N. Y. His grandfather was John Myrick, who was a native of Putnam county, N. Y., where he was a life-long resident and a farmer by occupation. John Myrick married Hannah Merritt, by whom he had six children, three sons and three daughters. The maternal great-grandfather of C. W. Myrick was John Reed, who was a native of Middlesex county, Connecticut, where he spent his entire life, being by occupation a farmer and blacksmith. He married Abbie Whitney and by her had four children, three sons and a daughter. One of the sons was Moses Whitney Reed (maternal grandfather of C. W. Myrick), a native also of Middlesex county, where he ended his days. He studied for the ministry, but was compelled to abandon the idea of preaching on account of ill health and turned to teaching school for a few years. In his religious views he was a Presbyterian, being a member of the church of that denomination. Moses Whitney Reed married Polly Middlebrook and they had one child, a daughter. His wife dying, he married for his second choice Hannah Haight, whose father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and by her he had two children, both daughters: Miriam, married to William Dougherty, who is in business in New York; and Abba D. The mother of these two children died November 17th, 1886, aged ninety-three years. Nehemiah Myrick was born in Putnam, New York, September 3d, 1806, and for a few years was engaged in the river business on the Hudson, coming to this county in May, 1838, and settling in Sherman, where he died August 6th, 1876. He entered the mercantile business in Sherman, but for several years followed farming in the town of Chautauqua. Politically he was a republican, and firm in his convictions. Nehemiah Myrick was married October 24th, 1831, to Abba D.

Reed, a daughter of Moses Whitney Reed, and a native of Connecticut, where she was born January 16th, 1814, this union being blessed with four children, three sons and a daughter: Sylvanus H., who was born June 5th, 1833, married Mary L. Hawley, and lives on the old homestead in Chautauqua, where he cultivates the farm; he served in the 112th regiment New York Volunteers a few months during the late civil war; Elmore, born March 10th, 1836, married to Martha Dutton, and lives in Sharpsburg, Pennsylvania, where he is a retired merchant; Marion E., born December 9th, 1840; and Cornelius W.

Cornelius W. Myrick was educated in the common schools of this county, and began his business life as a hardware merchant in Sharpsburg, Pennsylvania, where he remained five years, and then came to Sherman and continued in the same business an equal length of time. He is now engaged in farming, owning two large farms. Politically he is a republican. Cornelius W. Myrick is married to Mary P. Vincent, a daughter of James Vincent of Sherman, by whom he has one son, Preston R.

J. D. MAYNARD is one of the leading druggists and pharmacists in Fredonia, and has, by his own exertions, accumulated a very comfortable competency. He was born in Ontario county, New York, June 19, 1820, and is a son of John and Sarah (Putney) Maynard. His paternal grandfather, John Maynard, had four sons and one daughter: Elisha; Needham; John (father); Permelia and Joseph. The last named son was a house joiner in Lockport, Niagara county, this State, acquired considerable property and was one of the influential men in his section. John Maynard (father) was born in Goshen, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, in 1783, and was a mechanic and contractor until 1830, when he came to this county and settled in Charlotte, where he bought a farm of one hundred and forty acres. Prior to this transaction he had built a mile and a half of the Erie canal under the administration and supervision of Governor DeWitt Clinton. He occupied and cultivated this farm until his death, in 1862, aged seventy-six years. He was colonel of a regiment in the war of 1812, and worshipful master in a lodge of F. & A. M. in Niagara county. In religion he was a member of the Christian church, first in Niagara county and then in Sinclairville, this county, of which he was a deacon for several years. He was always a conscientious and able man and filled local offices in his town. John Maynard married Sarah Putney, in 1805, and by her had seven children, four sons and three daughters: Abigail, who married Pascal Darling, a farmer in Michigan; Almeda, married to Daniel Burgess, a merchant and extensive farmer in Wisconsin, where he owns eight hundred acres; Needham, a farmer in Niagara county, this State, where he owns one hundred and sixty-five acres, was keeper of Lockport poor-house two years, married first, Polly Buzbee, second, Elmira Culver; Addison, a farmer in Gerry, and merchant in Ellington, this county, and removed to Michigan, married to Amanda Bronson; Adeline married Evison Maynard, a farmer and speculator in Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Elisha, who died young; and J. D. Mrs. Maynard died in 1823, and John Maynard, the following year, married Charity Andrew, a daughter of Loudon Andrew of Royalton, Niagara county, this State, by whom he had six children, three sons and three daughters: John, a farmer in Iowa, married to Lydia Smith; Harriet married James Lacker, a farmer in Niagara county; Daniel, a farmer in Wisconsin, married to Mary King of Niagara county, this State; Eliza married Joel Fletcher, a farmer of Greeley, Colorado; Perry, farmer, but now a merchant in Iowa, married to Mary Fletcher; Martha married to Job Reynolds, a wealthy retired gentleman in Iowa. The second wife of John Maynard, died in 1870.

J. D. Maynard was educated at Sinclairville, this county, attending the common schools until he was eighteen years old and spending two years in the select schools. Being brought up on a farm, he worked at farming until he left school in 1840, and then labored at the business of carpenter and joiner in summer and taught vocal music in winter for eighteen years, two years in Pennsylvania and the remainder in this State. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. B., 112th regiment, New York Volunteers, of which he was first lieutenant, and served one year, during which time he was besieged twenty days by General James Longstreet's army, and participated in the battle of Deserted House, where the first man of the 112th regiment was killed. Lieutenant Maynard's health failing so as to incapacitate him for service, he was honorably discharged May 28th, 1863, and in the following September he engaged in selling musical instruments, which business he continued for three years, then bought an apothecary store in Fredonia, a very fine three-story brick, now known as Maynard's drug-store, and has continued in the drug business ever since, having one of the best selected and most complete lines of drugs, chemicals, etc., in the county, his average stock being worth seven thousand dollars. A farm of one hundred and thirty-eight acres in Sinclairville, is also owned by him. In religion he favors the Presbyterian church, (Mrs. Maynard being a member), is a constant attendant upon its meetings, and contributes toward its support. He is a member of Holt post, G. A. R. in Fredonia.

J. D. Maynard was married September 30, 1845, to Amelia Bronson, a daughter of Samuel Bronson, a farmer and mechanic of Sinclairville, this county, and this union was blessed by the birth of a daughter, Margaret, who was born Feb., 1847. She married Charles P. Ingersoll, a merchant at Jamestown, who is now in politics, having been in the Assembly for several years. He is also interested in the insurance business in New York city. Margaret was drowned in Cassadaga lake with her three-year-old son, July 3, 1876. Mr. Maynard then took an orphan boy, three years old, who is a bright young man and has taken the name of Maynard.

HON. HENRY C. LAKE, a successful financier of Fredonia and an ex-member of the Assembly of New York, from the Second district of Chautauqua county, was born in that part of Gerry which is now included in the town of Charlotte, Chautauqua county, New York, May 30, 1823, and is a son of Calvin and Sarah (Mathers) Lake. The numerous Lakes throughout the United States are descended from three Lake families, one of which was of English origin, another of German lineage and the third of Irish descent. The subject of this sketch traces his paternal ancestry back to three brothers by the name of Lake, who came from England to Massachusetts soon after the voyage of the "Mayflower" and the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. Two of these brothers returned to England, while the third brother remained and was afterwards killed by Indians. One of the descendants of this third brother was Henry Lake, grandfather of Hon. Henry C. Lake. Henry Lake was a resident of New Hampshire, and served in the Revolutionary war, and his son, Calvin Lake (father), was born in 1792 and died in September, 1851. Calvin Lake was a native of New Hampshire, and in 1819 removed to the town of Gerry. Some years previous to his death he lost his sight. He married Sarah Mather, daughter of Eusebius Mather, of Vermont, who was a Revolutionary soldier and a lineal descendant of the celebrated Rev. Cotton Mather, who figured so conspicuously in the early history of Massachusetts and New England.

Henry C. Lake was reared on the farm, attended Fredonia academy, and after leaving school taught several terms in the public schools. While teaching he read law for the purpose of

fully qualifying himself for business pursuits and not with any intention of entering the legal profession. In 1851 he removed to Charlotte Centre, in the town of Charlotte, where he opened a general mercantile store and engaged in the manufacture of a wood-sawing machine for cutting railroad wood, besides giving some attention to various other lines of business. In 1865 he came to Fredonia, where he has resided almost uninterruptedly ever since and been engaged in various business enterprises. He was weigher for two years at the New York custom-house, and then was appointed assistant surveyor of that port, which position he held for over four years. Mr. Lake was interested for some years in financial matters. He was one of the proprietors of the Union bank of Fredonia. He was also interested in the Chautauqua County Savings bank for several years as vice-president and director.

On August 31, 1847, he married Margaret M. Ames, who is a native of New Hampshire. Their children are: Clarence H., assistant cashier of the Chautauqua County National bank and ex-sheriff of Chautauqua county; Nellie C. and Mary M.

In political matters Mr. Lake is a republican and has held the various offices of his native town. He was elected in 1862 as a member of the Assembly from the Second district of Chautauqua county, was re-elected in 1863 and served two full terms as an assemblyman at a very trying and stormy period in the history of New York, when the duties and responsibilities of that position were as numerous and important as at any other time within the career of the Empire State since its colonial days.

HONORABLE GEORGE BARKER, who served as a justice of the Supreme Court of New York, in the Eighth Judicial District, from 1868 to 1889, is one whose career well illustrates the great lesson that there are few obstacles which industry, energy, integrity and intellectual ability cannot overcome. He was born at Venice, Cayuga county, New York, November 6, 1823, and is a son of John A. and Phebe (Ogden) Barker. His parents were both of English ancestry, and his paternal grandfather served in the Revolutionary war, in Connecticut, and removed to Long Island, where he was widely known for his kindness, generosity and hospitality. His son, John A. Barker (father), was born in 1787 and died in Cayuga county in 1858. He learned the tanning business, which he followed in connection with farming, after removing, in 1810, to New York. "He was a man of activity and energy, of great force of character, prosperous in his business pursuits, of good repute and of considerable local influence in public affairs." In 1810, at Chenango Forks, Broome county, he married Phebe Ogden, who was born at Elizabeth, N. J., and passed away in 1860 in Cayuga county. She was a member of that Ogden family of New Jersey, which has produced so many eminent and distinguished men. One of the able jurists of this family was David Ogden, a graduate of Yale college and a judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, whose son, Hon. Abraham Ogden, one of the great jury lawyers of his day, was the founder of Ogdensburg, New York, and the father of Thomas Ludlow Ogden, who was the law partner of Alexander Hamilton and the legal adviser of the Holland Land company. Among the many other Ogdens of New Jersey who were distinguished divines, inventors and statesmen, was United States Senator Aaron Ogden, who graduated at Princeton and served under Washington in the Revolutionary war.

George Barker grew to manhood on his father's farm and received his education in the common and select schools of his neighborhood and Aurora academy. He commenced the study of law in 1844, with David Wright, of Auburn, and was admitted to the bar of that place in November, 1847. In January, 1848, he came to Fredonia, where he entered upon the practice

of his profession and where he has resided ever since. He was clerk of the village in 1850, 1851 and 1852, and served as president of the village in 1853, 1857 and 1858. In 1853 he was elected district attorney of Chautauqua county and again in 1862, but resigned before the expiration of his second term. He devoted his time assiduously to the practice of his profession with good success until 1867, when he served as a member of the Constitutional convention of New York, of that year, and rendered good service on the committee of "the judiciary" and "the legislature and its organization." His colleague from Chautauqua county was Augustus F. Allen. After the close of his labors in the Constitutional convention, he returned home and was elected during the same year as a justice of the Supreme Court of New York in the Eighth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Niagara, Genesee, Orleans and Wyoming, to succeed Hon. Martin Grover, whose second term was then expiring. Judge Barker served his full term of eight years, was re-elected in 1875 for a term of fourteen years, and at its expiration, in 1889 retired from the bench. In the following year, 1890, he was appointed and served as a member of the commission, consisting of thirty-eight members, created by an act of the legislature, to propose amendments to the article of the constitution relative to the judiciary system of the State, and to report their recommendations to the legislature for their action.

On October 13, 1857, Judge Barker married Achsah Elizabeth Glisan, of Frederick county, Maryland. They have one child, a daughter, Mary E., who is the wife of John Woodward, of Jamestown.

Judge Barker has never been a politician in the popular sense of the term, and while quiet and unostentatious in manner, he has never been lacking in the courage to express his convictions on public questions.

WALTER W. HOLT, a lawyer of over forty years active practice before all the courts of the State of New York and senior member of the legal firm of Holt & Holt, of Dunkirk city, was born at Springfield, Otsego county, New York, September 24, 1821, and is a son of General Walter and Sarah (Van Benschoten) Holt. The Holts of New York trace their English lineage through the Connecticut family of that name, of which their family is a branch, and was founded by Deacon George Holt (grandfather), who removed from Connecticut to Otsego county, where he followed farming until his death, when eighty-six years of age. He was a democrat and an active member of the Baptist church. His son, Gen. Walter Holt (father), was born in 1791 and came with his parents about 1796 to Otsego county, where he died in 1867. Gen. Holt was an extensive farmer and a large stock-raiser. He was a deacon of the Baptist church, served as a major-general in the New York Militia and was a man of energy and unusual will-power. He was a democrat until 1856, when he became a republican and afterwards served for seven years as a justice of the peace. His wife, Sarah Holt, was a member of the Van Benschoten family of Otsego county, and a Baptist in religious belief; she died in 1857, aged fifty-six years.

Walter W. Holt spent his boyhood days on the farm and received his early education in the common schools. He then entered Gilbertsville academy, but completed his academic course at Clinton academy of Oneida county, where the principal gave him charge of several classes while he attended there. Leaving Clinton academy he became principal, in 1845, of Akron High school, Ohio, and while there that year he aided in establishing a union school, and organized the first teachers' institute ever held in the State of Ohio.

In 1847, while on his way to visit his father, he was taken sick at Fredonia, and after recovering from his sickness he was so favorably im-

pressed with this county that he decided to settle in it. He then read law with Stephen Snow, of Fredonia, was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of New York in 1849, and four years later opened an office at Fredonia, where he practiced until 1861. In that year he came to Dunkirk, where he soon acquired a lucrative practice, and where he now stands in the front rank of the resident lawyers of the city. He is an active democrat and was city counselor for several years, but resigned in 1882 in favor of his son, Walter D. Holt.

He married, in 1845, Mary S., daughter of Stephen Stewart, of Warren, N. Y., and who died in 1853, leaving one child, a daughter, Isabella S. On October 3, 1855, he united in marriage with Sarah S. Brown, daughter of Enos Brown, of Utica, New York. To this second union was born one child, a son, Walter D., who read law, was admitted to the bar, served as city counselor since 1883, and since 1879 has been a partner with his father in the practice of law.

In early life Mr. Holt was engaged in several extensive business enterprises, and furnished the stone used in the construction of several sections of the Erie & Lake Shore railroads, besides building a plank walk from Dunkirk to Fredonia. He has been the counsel of the Chautauqua Assembly for over twelve years, and is also counsel of the Free Association of Cassadaga Lake.

WILLIAM H. WALKER, postmaster of Westfield, and a past commander of Wm. Sackett Post, No. 324, Grand Army of the Republic, was born at Warsaw, Wyoming county, New York, July 18, 1838, and is a son of William and Abigail E. (Ensign) Walker. His parents were natives of St. Albans, Vermont, where his father, William Walker, learned the trade of harness-maker. He served as a soldier from Vermont, in the War of 1812, and afterwards came to Warsaw, where he followed farming and harness-making and where he died in 1885, at the advanced age of ninety years.

William H. Walker was reared at Warsaw, where he received an academic education. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. K, 17th New York as a private and was afterwards promoted to sergeant major of his regiment. He was at Hanover Court-house, Second Bull Run and Antietam, and was honorably discharged in June, 1863, having served the full term of his enlistment. He returned to Warsaw where he was in business until 1866, when he came to Westfield and became a partner of L. Parsons in the drug business. Mr. Parsons died eighteen months later and Mr. Walker purchased the interest of Mr. Parsons' heirs in the business and since then has successfully conducted his drug store. He has a large stock of pure and carefully selected drugs, and enjoys a liberal patronage. Having received the appointment by President Harrison, as postmaster of Westfield, he assumed the duties of the office on March 3, 1890, which office he has held with credit to himself ever since.

On September 3, 1863, he married Jeannette A. Taber, of Warsaw, New York. They have two children: Charles T., a graduate of Williams college, now a teacher in the "Berkely school," New York City; and Edward T., book-keeper of the National Bank of Westfield.

William H. Walker is a republican in politics, but was never an office seeker, and as postmaster of Westfield has endeavored to discharge faithfully every duty of his office. The Westfield postoffice is the successor of Chautauqua postoffice, the first postoffice in the county, and was established on May 6, 1806, on the west side of the creek, with Col. James McMahan as postmaster. It continued until June 15, 1818, when it was discontinued, and Westfield postoffice was established as its successor, with Fenn Demming as postmaster. The postmasters since then have been: Orvis Nichols, William Sex-

ton, Rev. H. W. Beers, Dr. M. Kenyon, David Mann, Byron Hall, F. C. Borger, W. E. Wheeler, C. U. Drake, F. A. Hall, J. La Due, and the present incumbent, W. H. Walker. Mr. Walker is an active member of Wm. Sackett Post, No. 324, Grand Army of the Republic, and the present secretary and past regent of Westfield Council, No. 81, Royal Arcanum.

HARVEY MONTGOMERY is a descendant of a very old family in Ireland, which has sent several representatives to America, who have become distinguished in military, naval, religious and political fields. He is a son of Ezekiel and Fidelia (Martin) Montgomery, and was born in Hanover, Chautauqua county, New York, October 8, 1843. His father was a native of the eastern part of New York, born in 1800, and came to Chautauqua county, locating in Hanover in 1832.

By trade he was a mill-wright, and for a number of years was engaged in the manufacture of milling and grain-cleaning machinery, in partnership with two of his sons, Henry and Martin, under the firm name of E. Montgomery & Co. They continued in this business until 1866. He died in 1868, aged sixty-eight years. Politically he was a republican. Ezekiel Montgomery married Fidelia Martin, by whom he had eight children. One son, Baldwin, lives in Silver Creek; another, Henry, died in Buffalo, October, 1887; and a third, Martin, in Newark, Ohio. Mrs. Montgomery was a native of eastern New York, born in 1806, and died in the autumn of 1886, aged eighty years. She was a member of the Presbyterian church.

Harvey Montgomery was brought up in Silver Creek, this county, and received a common school education. After leaving school he learned the machinist's trade, which he followed for the last thirty years. In March, 1886, he engaged as foreman in the establishment, where he still holds that position, and is considered an expert, skillful and reliable workman with excellent executive ability. He is a member of the fire department, and also of Silver Creek Council, Royal Arcanum, No. 139.

Harvey Montgomery was married November, 1871, to Helen Horton, a daughter of Albert Horton of Silver Creek.

JOSEPH W. HUNTLEY is a son of Michael and Mercy R. (Higgins) Huntley, and was born in Lyme, Connecticut, April 21, 1812. His grandfather, Reuben Huntley, was also a native of Connecticut, but emigrated to Chenango county, this State, where he passed the remainder of his days as a farmer. In politics he was a democrat. Sylvanus Higgins (maternal grandfather) was a native of Lyme, where he spent his life on a farm. Michael Huntley (father) was born in Lyme on October 27, 1777, and for a few years followed farming as an occupation. He then sought the sea for a livelihood, and became captain of a merchant vessel running between New York city and the West Indies, and during a passage home from the latter port, died of yellow fever, January 23, 1818. Politically he was an old-line whig. In 1800 he married Mercy R. Higgins and had five children, all of whom are dead except Joseph W.

Joseph W. Huntley was educated in the common schools of his native town, and after leaving school began the life of a sailor, which he followed until twenty-three years of age, when, in 1836, he exchanged the tempestuous kingdom of Neptune for the more quiet and peaceful realm of Ceres by coming to Sherman, this county, and buying a farm of two hundred acres in the primeval forest, where an axe had never been seen, which he cleared and cultivated until April, 1881, when, feeling he was justly entitled to enjoy the harvest of his labors in a serene old age, he moved into the village of Sherman, where he has since resided. In his political opinions he is a republican, and has

held the offices of road commissioner and assessor several terms.

Joseph W. Huntley was married on October 10, 1835, to Mary E. Reed, a daughter of Ely Reed. To this union have been born three children, two sons and one daughter: Sylvanus H., who died at seven years of age; William R., who married Delia Frost, of Cherry Creek, and is a farmer in Sherman; and Elizabeth M.

ALBERT C. WIDMAN, one of the successful and enterprising young business men of this city, was born in Dunkirk, Chautauqua county, N. Y., September 15, 1860, and is a son of Charles and Sabina (Hiller) Widman. His father was a native of Heiningen, Germany, and was born in 1827. He was brought up in his native country, receiving his education in the schools there, after which he taught school. He then learned the trade of a pattern-maker, and in 1853 emigrated to Canada, where he resided in Quebec for one year. He came to the United States in 1854 and located at Dunkirk, where he spent the remainder of his life. As a pattern-maker he worked in the Brooks locomotive works for twenty years, at the expiration of which time he engaged in the grocery business with William Wyman, the firm-name being Widman & Wyman. At the end of two years he withdrew from the firm and went into the same business alone, in which he remained during the rest of his life. He was a very successful business man, and built a handsome two-story brick block, using the ground floors for his business and the second story as his private residence The block was erected in 1874 at the corner of Railroad Avenue and Courtney Street. Politically he was a democrat, and died July 25, 1889. In 1847 he married Sabina Hiller, a native of Ulm, Germany, who was born July 21, 1822, and now resides in Dunkirk with Albert C. They were the parents of four children, two sons and two daughters.

Albert C. Widman was reared in Dunkirk, received his education in the public schools, and in 1889 bought his father's saloon and grocery business and still continues at the old stand. He not only has a most excellent trade, but adds materially to his revenue by handling flour and feed. In politics he is a democrat, has served as inspector of election boards, and is a promising and popular young man.

Albert C. Widman was married, May 28, 1889, to Nellie Westerberg, daughter of S. J. Westerberg, of Hartfield, this county. This union has been blest with one child, Barbara L., who was born September 16, 1890.

JOHN HILLIARD is one of the men to whom several of the best citizens and firms of Dunkirk owe the solidity and durability of their residences and places of business. He was born on Staten Island, New York, October 26, 1842, and is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Tims) Hilliard. His father, Samuel Hilliard, was of Quaker ancestry, born in New Jersey, in 1808, spending his early youth in that State and in Philadelphia, Pa. He was a contracting mason by occupation, moved to Staten Island in 1839, where he worked at his trade until 1844, moved to and resided in Buffalo until 1849 and then came to Dunkirk to complete the Loder House, which was opened to the public late in 1850, when the Erie railroad was completed to Dunkirk. He moved his family here in 1850, and for twenty-three years was foreman of the masons in the employ of the western division of the Erie railroad. In religion he was an attendant at the Episcopal church and politically was a democrat. He was a member of the Board of Education at Dunkirk for two years and was a very energetic man. In 1839 he married Elizabeth Tims, a native of England, who came to America when quite young, and they were the parents of ten children, six sons and four daughters. Mr. Hilliard died in 1882, at the age of seventy-four

years, and Mrs. Hilliard in 1884, aged sixty-three years.

John Hilliard came to Dunkirk with his parents in October, 1850, and received his education in the common schools of that place. He then learned the trade of a mason and for the last twenty years has been engaged in contracting and building, and among the buildings which show his handiwork are the Avery, Bookstaver, Brooks and Hinman residences, St. Mary's Retreat, the offices and additions of the Brooks Locomotive Works and scores of others. Since the organization of the Brooks Locomotive Works in 1869, he has done all their mason work and is accounted as skilled a workman as this section affords. He is a member of St. John's Episcopal church, of which he is also a vestryman, is a democrat in politics and has been a member of the common council. He is a member of Dunkirk Chapter, No. 191, R. A. M., and Dunkirk Council, No. 25.

John Hilliard, on May 1st, 1872, was married to Alice Cruser, a daughter of Samuel Cruser, of Dunkirk, and to their union have been born three children, one son and two daughters: Maud, Ethel, and John, whose ages are respectively, eighteen, sixteen and nine years.

FRANK EDWARD GIFFORD, a son of Horace H. and Rhoda (Steward) Gifford, was born November 6, 1845, at Wrightsville, Warren county, Pennsylvania. His paternal grandfather was William Gifford, one of the pioneers of Chautauqua county, and one of its most respected citizens.

Frank E. Gifford received his education, after the common schools, at the Fredonia Academy, and at Fort Edward, New York. He developed marked business tastes early in life, and at the age of sixteen began a career for himself. During the war he held a responsible position in the quartermaster's department at Albany, N. Y. After business ventures in New York City and elsewhere, he returned, in 1870, to Jamestown, where his family all reside, giving his attention to the Jamestown Cane-seat Chair Works. In 1880 he, with his brothers Charles H. and William S. Gifford, bought the entire plant, and F. E. Gifford became president of the company, which office he still holds.

On June 29, 1881, Mr. Gifford was married to Miss Josephine Fenton, daughter of Governor R. E. Fenton, of New York. To them have been born two children. Governor Fenton died August 5, 1885, leaving a large estate, of which Mr. Gifford was executor. He succeeded Governor Fenton to the presidency of the First National Bank of Jamestown, and still retains the office.

Mr. Gifford is a democrat politically, a man of large ideas and wide influence.

HUGH W. THOMPSON, editor and proprietor of the *Westfield Republican*, the seventh established and now oldest newspaper of Westfield, is a son of Hugh W., Sr., and Eliza (McDowell) Thompson and was born at Westfield, Chautauqua county, New York, October 2, 1858. His parents are natives of County Down, Ireland, and came in 1851 to Westfield, where his father has followed carpentering.

Hugh W. Thompson was reared at Westfield, where he attended the academy of that place until he was eighteen years of age, when he went to Mayville and learned the trade of printer in the office of the *Sentinel*. In July, 1885, he returned to Westfield and worked on the *Republican* until May 13, 1889, when he purchased the paper of A. E. Rose, then its proprietor, and has published it ever since. The *Republican* was started April 25, 1855, by a company composed of G. W. Patterson, W. H. Seward, Alvin Plumb and Austin Smith. Its first editor was M. C. Rice, and its circulation under his charge was about one thousand copies.

Hugh W. Thompson has always been independent in politics, and is a member and for the last three years has been an elder of the Westfield Presbyterian church. His paper is a folio, 30 by 44 inches in size, has a circulation of one thousand copies and is a reliable weekly; crisp, attractive and interesting.

The *Westfield Republican*, as its name implies, has always been and is republican in politics. It has always been aggressively republican, and has never been neglectful of the interests of Westfield or Chautauqua county. It has been so edited and conducted by Mr. Thompson as to command attention and respect from his political opponents, as well as to win support and advocates within his own party. He has succeeded in giving his county a clean and newsy sheet while establishing a fearless and successful organ in the interests of the party of Lincoln, Grant and Garfield.

JOHN K. DERBY, an aged citizen of Jamestown, Chautauqua county, New York, has resided here since 1836, and for many years was a painter, and conducted a paint and oil store here until 1866; he then sold out the business to his brother Silas S. Derby, who had been a partner for a number of years. Mr. Derby is the third son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Kenyon) Derby, and was born near Batavia, Genesee county, New York, February 9, 1816. He comes from two very old families. Phineas Derby (paternal grandfather) was one of two brothers who came from England and settled in Vermont; he followed farming until his death. He was active, politically, and served in the Colonial army; the maternal grandfather, Rouse Kenyon, was a native of Rhode Island, but removed to Genesee county, near Batavia. Joseph Derby was born in the State, whose bosom holds the form of the glorious Ethan Allen, and he remained there until reaching manhood, when he left the place of his nativity and saw it no more. He first went to Genesee county, New York, and there married Elizabeth Kenyon, and a few years after they removed to Monroe county, this State, and still later he removed to Warren county, Pennsylvania, and died there March 14, 1837. Mr. Derby gained a livelihood by farming and stone mason work. His marriage resulted in five children: Phineas, died October 6, 1887; Sylvanus, died in 1886; John K. and Silas S. Derby (see his sketch) reside in Jamestown, New York; William R. Derby resides in North Warren, Pennsylvania, where he is engaged in the butchering business.

John K. Derby was educated in the common schools of Monroe county, acquired the painting trade at Rochester, New York, and was employed in that city five years. He afterward, in 1836, came to Jamestown, and for twenty-eight years was proprietor of a paint and oil store. He then went out of active business, but since then has not been idle, but has been engaged in building and repairing his houses and has done considerable joiner's work and painting, besides building two steam yachts and a few row-boats for his own use on Chautauqua lake.

He has been twice married, first to Ruth Smith, of Busti, New York, December 13, 1837, by whom he had two children, a son, Ami, died at the age of thirteen months; and a daughter, Edna, who married N. A. Arnold and died when twenty-three years of age. His second was L. Antoinette Dill, by whom he has one child, I. Frederick Derby, born May 30, 1882.

J. K. Derby is in more than comfortable circumstances, owning considerable real estate, houses and lots. Politically he is a republican, his first vote being cast for Martin Van Buren, when that gentleman ran for President. He has held no office except that of poor-master for ten years, and a trustee of the Jamestown schools. Mr. Derby is a member of Ellicott lodge, No. 221, I. O. O. F., of which he has been a member for eighteen years.

ALFRED A. STARRING, a member of the well-known and enterprising firm known as the Silver Creek Step-Ladder company, is a son of Sylvanus S. and Grace A. (Stearns) Starring, and was born in Barry county, an agricultural region in southwest central Michigan, September 24, 1860. His father, Sylvanus S. Starring, is a native of Utica, Oneida county, this State. When a young man he followed the avocation of a sailor on the lakes for seven years, until he was wrecked on Lake Erie by the burning of the boat on which he was employed. He then started for the west, but fell in with a party expecting to work for the Detroit & Milwaukee railroad, then being constructed. He worked on the road-bed until it passed through Lowell, where he quit and, going five miles south, he cleared a farm from the wilderness in Barry county, Michigan, which he cultivated until 1861, and then enlisted in Co. D, 3d regiment, Michigan Infantry, serving until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged, on June 3, 1865, at Washington, D. C. He was with Berdan's Sharpshooters one and one-half years, and rose to the rank of captain, and while with them was wounded in front of Petersburg, Va. In 1866 he moved to Irving, this county, with his family, where he remained until 1879, engaged in the blacksmith's business. In that year he came to Silver Creek and resumed the same trade, which he followed until 1884, and then organized the Silver Creek Step-Ladder company, which manufactured the Starring patent truss step-ladder, the shelf-lock and half-truss step-ladder, the folding wash-bench and wringer stand, and the standard ironing-table, in which business he is at present engaged. In politics he is a republican, and in 1890 was elected a coroner, which office he is now holding. In religion he is a Methodist, being a member and steward of the church of that denomination. He is a member of Lodge No. 757, F. & A. M. In 1856 he married Grace A. Stearns, a native of Bergen, Genesee county, this State, by whom he had five children. Three are deceased. Mrs. Starring is a member of the M. E. church, and is now in the forty-ninth year of her age.

Alfred A. Starring came to this county with his parents, was educated in the public schools, learned the trade of a blacksmith with his father and in 1880 became his father's partner in that business. In the spring of 1885 he bought out his father's interest and continued the business alone until 1888, when he bought a half-interest in the Silver Creek Step-Ladder company, the firm-name remaining the same. They have a large and rapidly-increasing trade, will double their capacity, and are now erecting new buildings for the purpose of manufacturing fine parlor furniture. They expect to have this plant in operation July 15, 1891, and will then employ fifteen additional men. They have a branch office in Baltimore. About fifteen men are employed. Mr. Starring is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, politically is a republican and takes an active part in politics.

Alfred A. Starring was married, on October 26, 1881, to Jennie M. Fuller, a daughter of Albert C. Fuller (deceased), of Silver Creek. To this marriage have been born four children, one son and three daughters: Albert, Beulah, Gertrude and Vera.

LEWIS ROESCH was born in Baden, Germany, January 4th, 1851, and is a son of Philip and Mary (Glaser) Roesch. His parents are both natives of Baden, where his father was born in 1825. His youth was spent in his native home among the foot-hills of the Black Forest, in the beautiful valley of the Wiese, celebrated for the numerous large cotton, wool and other mills that line its banks, as well as by its own native poet, J. Peter Hebel, the Robert Burns of that country.

There Mr. Roesch received a common-school education and in 1868 came to Albany county, N. Y., and the year following to Fredonia, where he has resided ever since. Having no

particular trade or occupation, he followed his natural bent and soon drifted into the growing of fruit and vegetables, which business he started with a capital of two hundred and eighty dollars. This he soon developed beyond the requirement of the home market, and he opened a line of trade along the Erie and D. A. V. & P. railroads. This trade in turn was pushed beyond the ability of his own gardens to supply, and he became a dealer in country produce, which trade by the year 1880 amounted to over $10,000 a season.

The growing of strawberries, raspberries, etc., incidentally got him into the small fruit plant trade, which he also developed and added to it, dealing in general nursery stock. In 1879 Mr. Roesch contracted to grow grape-vines for another nursery on a larger scale for four years, at the expiration of which term he continued the business on his own account. This trade flourished and in a couple of years became of such magnitude that he decided to drop that of growing and dealing in fruit and vegetables, which by the way had grown poorer and more unsatisfactory every year, owing to over-production, southern competition and the failure of canning factories. Mr. Roesch continued to increase the grape-vine and small fruit nursery, and has recently extended the same to include general nursery stock. At present Mr. Roesch's business consists of forty acres of grape-vines, currant and gooseberry plants, etc., ten acres of fruit and ornamental trees, four acres in experimental and sample vineyard and some two acres of lawn and ornamental grounds, fruits and vegetables, etc., all in a high state of cultivation and fertility.

He has a fine office; a cellar 60 by 100 feet for the storage of grape-vines and other nursery stock; a large packing-house and grading-room connected and under one roof. He employs from ten to forty men and boys, according to the season. His market extends all over this country and Canada, but principally in the grape-growing section east of the Rocky Mountains.

In 1879 Mr. Roesch married Sophia Miller, of Dunkirk, N. Y. To their union have been born three children, two sons and one daughter: Flora M., Sidney C. and Milton E. Without political aspirations, Mr. Roesch is a business man; he gives most of his attention to business and personal affairs, is careful, patient and methodical, and never embarks in any enterprise without a thorough investigation embracing every possible detail of the same. To these qualities as well as to his enterprise and push is due the large degree of success attained in a business for which he had no special education or preparation.

WILLIAM L. HIMEBAUGH. The term German-American is usually synonymous with success. William L. Himebaugh began life with nothing, and to-day, although less than forty years of age, is at the head of a manufacturing business employing not less than twenty-five men. He was born in Venango, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, April 14, 1854, and is a son of Joseph and Susan (Sherrard) Himebaugh. The ancestors of W. L. Himebaugh were all of sturdy German stock, his grandparents emigrating to this country from the fatherland. The paternal grandfather was the parent of three children: Polly, Jacob and Joseph. These children were born in the northwestern part of Pennsylvania, near Erie. Joseph, the father of William L., died at Venango, Pa., where, up to the time of his death, he was a farmer and carpenter, and also filled the office of justice of the peace for many years. He was a popular man in his locality, had recognized good judgment, and after once occupying the office the people continued to re-elect him to it, until advanced age compelled him to peremptorily decline to again serve. Like most of the Germans of his day he was an uncompromising democrat, but was also a deeply religious man and a communi-

cant of the German Lutheran church. Susan Sherrard was Mr. Himebaugh's second wife, and she bore him seven children; with a former wife, Matilda Grear, he had five children. They were: Jacob, David, Gusta, Delila and Sarah; and Matilda, now Mrs. Lesher, living at Venango, Pennsylvania; Almira, living at Edinboro', Erie county, Pennsylvania, is the wife of Alex. A. Torrey; Hiram, who married Orlina Hotchkiss, lives at Venango, Pa.; Joseph, whose wife was Anna Beystone, lives at Jamestown and is connected with William L. in the manufacture of woven-wire bed-springs, cots and spiral springs; John, also living at Venango, Pa, married to Lydia Hotchkiss; Ransom, married Emma Baker and moved to a point in Kansas near Shiloh; and William L.

William L. Himebaugh, like many of our best men, got his education in the public schools, and when grown to manhood began to toil as a day laborer in a saw-mill, alternating with farm work. This he continued for a while and then moved to the oil region, where for a season he continued to labor, but later took an interest in two wells while working by the day. This continued until 1886, when he came to Jamestown, and with his brother Joseph began the manufacture of bed-springs, in which they are still engaged. Politically Mr. Himebaugh is an unswerving prohibitionist, theoretically and practically, and also is a member of the Methodist church.

On the 22d of May, 1877, he married Henrietta Standish, daughter of Alonson and Lora Standish, who resided near Northeast, Pa. This union has been blest with three children: Bertha E., Neal and Henry.

William L. Himebaugh is still a young man, and the goods he manufactures are of recognized merit, so it may be expected that the business he has already made prominent may, in the future, become vast.

PEARL C. KIMBALL, a respected gentleman, advanced in years, living at No. 338 Allen street, Jamestown, is a son of Sylvester and Lydia (Atwater) Kimball, of Montgomery county, New York, where he was born Dec. 16, 1818. His great-grandfather, Richard Kimball, came from English parents; lived in Novia Scotia for a time and afterwards came to the State of Connecticut, where he died. His paternal grandfather, Lebbeus Kimball, came to Ames, Montgomery county, this State, and followed the trade of stone-cutting in early life. Prior to his removal inland, he had been a sailor. He married Sarah Crafts and had three children, two sons and one daughter. Caleb Atwater (maternal grandfather) was born in New England, but came to this State, first to Columbia county, and later to Ames, Montgomery county, where he died, a farmer. Sylvester Kimball was born in Connecticut, but came to New York and settled at Ames, where he was employed as millwright. He married Lydia Atwater and had four children: Matilda, died young; Norman (dead) lived at Cherry Creek at the time of his death; Jane, married Geo. N. Frost, and is living at Cherry Creek; and Pearl C. Mr. Kimball was a democrat and a Mason, standing high in the councils of the lodge.

Pearl C. Kimball, after receiving his education, apprenticed himself to a carriage-maker and learned the trade. In 1836 he went to Cherry Creek and worked at his trade for a number of years and was also engaged here in the mercantile business for a time. In 1847 he came to Jamestown and established a carriage manufactory, continuing it until 1873, when he sold out and lived quietly for two or three years, but he was too energetic to remain idle longer, so he opened a grocery store, which he conducted until 1887, when having reached nearly threescore years and ten, he sold out and has since lived quietly and in retirement.

On May 27, 1838, he married Lucy Shattuck,

a daughter of Pliny Shattuck, and they have been the parents of five children, four of whom are living: Matilda, now a widow, married Willard Smith; Corolin, wife of Fred L. Farlee, a traveling man for the Jamestown Plush mills; Maurice was twice married, first to Rhoda Williams, by whom he had one child, Ernest; his second wife was Anna Spies, who bore him one child, Frances; and Allen, who married Julia Macy, a daughter of William Macy, of Poland, and has one child, Pearl L.

P. C. Kimball is a republican in politics and has been town clerk for three years, in the town of Cherry Creek.

REV. ANDREW FREY, pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus of Dunkirk, was born in the city of Cassel, Germany, February 26, 1856, and is a son of George and Christine (Baker) Frey. George Frey was a member of the Catholic church, served in a civil capacity under his government for several years, and died in his native city of Cassel in 1886, at sixty-seven years of age. His widow, who is a consistent member of the Catholic church, was born in 1827, and still resides in Cassel.

Father Andrew Frey was reared in Cassel, where he received a collegiate education, and then took a five years' course in theology at Louvain University, Belgium. Upon completing this course in October, 1879, he was ordained priest, and came to Buffalo, New York, where he had been appointed by Bishop Ryan, as assistant pastor of St. Louis church of that city. He served in this capacity until June, 1884, when he came to Dunkirk, and assumed his present pastoral charge of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

This church, which is the second in age of the three flourishing churches of Dunkirk, is the successor of St. George's church, which was built by the German catholics of Dunkirk, in 1857, and used for church purposes until 1877. The Jesuit, Franciscan and Passionist orders had charge of St. George's church until 1874, when it was made an independent parish, and on June 11, 1876, the corner-stone was laid of its successor, the present handsome Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, which was dedicated on November 18, 1878. It is a fine brick structure, admirable in architectural design, and beautiful and rich in all of its interior furnishings. It was erected at a cost of twenty thousand dollars, and one who contributed liberally towards its erection was the late George Dotterweich (died in April, 1884), who also paid for the town clock in the steeple, the chime of bells, and gave the beautiful five thousand dollar marble altar, which was consecrated July 23, 1882.

Since 1884, the membership of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus has increased rapidly under Father Frey's charge, and now numbers two hundred and seventy-five families. In 1885 he erected the present handsome brick parsonage, which is gothic in design, conveniently arranged, and cost over five thousand dollars. After the completion of the parsonage he turned his attention to the educational needs of his congregation, and carried out the long cherished design of erecting a first-class school building adjoining the church. This three-story brick structure—St. George's Hall—was erected in 1884 at a cost of nine thousand dollars, and is fitted with gas, steam and water. The first floor is divided into three large school-rooms, the second floor is St. George's Hall and stage, while the third floor is occupied by the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. Father Frey has labored faithfully in Dunkirk for his people and the cause of Christianity, and his efforts have been duly appreciated by his congregation and all who know him. He is a pleasant gentleman of classical education, general information and good address.

DAVID H. TAYLOR is one of the prominent grape-growers of Chautauqua county. He was born in Murray, Orleans county, New York, September 4, 1822, and is a son of Jonathan H. and Polly (Hendrick) Taylor. He comes from an old and honored family, his ancestor, a Taylor, coming from England to America in 1630 and settling in Massachusetts. His grandfather, Theophilus Taylor, was born in Connecticut, January 28, 1760, and died November 24, 1831. He was a farmer by occupation, and one of his sons, Jonathan H. Taylor (father), was born at New Fairfield, Connecticut, 1792. He was stationed with the State militia, of which he was a member, at New London, during the blockade of that port by the British, and in (1814) received a commission of lieutenant from Gov. John Cotton Smith. He came to Westfield in 1831 and built the first foundry in this town. In religion he was a member and a deacon of the Presbyterian church, and died April 28, 1846, aged fifty-four years, at Westfield, where he had resided fourteen years. He married Polly Hendrick, a native of Fairfield, Conn., by whom he had two children. She was a member of the Presbyterian church and died in 1860, at sixty-six years of age.

David H. Taylor was reared principally at Westfield and received his education in the common schools and in the Westfield academy. In 1860 he began operations as a farmer, adopting the latest and most improved methods, and has continued to keep pace with the strides in improvement. He has fifty acres in the village of Westfield devoted to the cultivation of grapes.

On November 22, 1851, D. H. Taylor united in marriage with Harriet P., the only daughter of Judge Thomas B. Campbell, who had been a prominent citizen of Westfield and Chautauqua county since 1817, when he came to this town from Batavia, and built a saw and grist-mill. Westfield was then known as Portland. Judge Campbell was born in 1788 in Alexandria, Grafton county, N. H., a town now somewhat famous for its extensive mica mines. He continued the milling and flouring business for forty-seven years. He owned hundreds of acres of farm lands and in 1860 sold sixty acres in the southern part of the village for fair ground purposes. In 1819 he was appointed clerk of this county, associate judge in 1826, and first judge in 1845, which office he held until the election of judges under the constitution adopted in 1846. He was supervisor eight years, 1819–'27, a member of Assembly from 1822 to 1836, and a member of the board of commissioners for building the present county court-house. He had two sons and three daughters, all of whom are dead but Mrs. Taylor. Judge Campbell died at the house of Mr. Taylor, on President Cleveland's inauguration day, aged ninety-seven years, in full possession of all his faculties. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have been the parents of four children, three of whom are living, one son and two daughters—Mary L., wife of Dr. Charles G. Stockton, one of the most prominent physicians in Buffalo; Anna, wife of Henry W. Hunter, of Canton, Ohio, and Thomas B. C. married to Charlotte Flower, of St. Lawrence county, this State.

In politics Mr. Taylor is an uncompromising democrat, a good substantial citizen, honorable and enterprising, broad and liberal-minded and a very pleasant and agreeable gentleman. A community which possesses such citizens generally feels a just pride in them, and the more they have of such men the greater is their material advantage and advancement. Mr. Taylor occupies a high place in the respect and esteem of the people among whom he has dwelt so long.

FRED. W. THOMAS. The press to-day is a factor of potential power; has a wonderful influence over the people among whom it circulates, and molds public opinion to a large degree. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch is the proprietor and editor of the *Hanover Gazette*, the successor of a paper

called the *Silver Creek Local*. Fred. W. Thomas is a native of Wales, where he was born, December 28, 1853, and comes from Cymric ancestors as far remote as the family can be traced. His parents were James and Ann Elizabeth Thomas, honorable and respected people of their native country.

Fred. W. Thomas was reared and educated in the old country and remained close to the scene of his birth until he reached his twenty-fourth year, having been trained and practiced in the art of book-keeping. As was customary with those who aspired to the higher employments, he received a good classical and commercial education, in a prominent grammar school. After his arrival in America Mr. Thomas found employment in various capacities until 1885, when he embarked in the fire insurance business in Silver Creek, and his success in this line has been pronounced. In February, 1890, his business mind saw that a newspaper here would be a good investment, and although it might not at once net large returns, the succeeding years would increase its value, and he bought the *Hanover Gazette*, the name to which the *Silver Creek Local* had been changed. This paper was founded by J. I. Spears, who was attached to the *New York Sun's* recent expedition to explore Greenland. The circulation of the *Gazette* is constantly increasing under the new management and it is entering into the confidence of its readers in a way that is gratifying and creditable to Mr. Thomas.

Journalism in Silver Creek has had a checkered career for thirteen years, but the *Gazette* is founded on a solid basis, is a clean and carefully edited paper such as commends itself to every home, and whilst its future is full of promise, it may truthfully be asserted, that to the present editor belongs the honor of establishing the most successful newspaper ever published in Silver Creek.

October 18, 1882, he married Hattie Wells Ward, a daughter of Dr. Spencer Ward, who was a pioneer physician of northeastern Chautauqua county, and lived in this village. Dr. Ward was a native of Vermont, from which State he came and settled here. Fred. W. and Mrs. Thomas have been blessed with three children, all daughters: Helen Elizabeth, Annie Spencer and Marian Ward, who are yet, young and live with their parents.

EDWARD A. SKINNER, a well-known business man and president of the National Bank of Westfield, was born in the town of Aurora, Erie county, New York, May 10, 1841, and is a son of Rev. Levi A. and Laura (Patterson) Skinner. His paternal grandfather, Levi Skinner, was a farmer, and a native of Massachusetts, from which he came to Oneida county, this State, where he died in 1850. He was of English origin and had been a member of the Presbyterian church for many years before his death. His son, Rev. Levi A. Skinner (father), was reared in the faith of the Presbyterian church, in which he became a minister in early life. After preaching for several years in Erie county, this State, his voice failed him, and he was thus compelled to retire from the pulpit. He then (July 1, 1854) came to Westfield and succeeded J. N. Hungerford as cashier of the Bank of Westfield, which position he held until 1864, when he became a stockholder and director of the First National Bank of Westfield. In October the bank commenced business and he was elected cashier, which position he held until 1875, when he was elected president and served in that capacity until his death, April 12, 1876, at sixty-five years of age. He was a man of moderate means, stood well in financial circles, and married Laura Patterson, a daughter of John Patterson, who was of Scotch-Irish descent.

Edward A. Skinner was reared in Erie county until he was twelve years of age, when

he came with his parents to Westfield where he completed his education in the Westfield academy, from which he was graduated. At sixteen years of age he went into the Westfield Bank as book-keeper, remained two years and then was engaged in mercantile business until 1861, when he enlisted in Co. G, 9th N. Y. cavalry, and served as second lieutenant several months. In 1862 he was promoted to first lieutenant and shortly afterwards was commissioned regimental quartermaster, which position he held until March, 1864, acting as brigade quartermaster much of the time. He was then discharged on account of physical disability, returned to Westfield where he became assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Westfield, which position he held until 1870, when he helped organize the First National Bank of Ottawa, Kansas, with which he is still identified. He returned from Ottawa in 1874, was elected in 1875 vice-president of the First National Bank of Westfield, which position he held until 1886, when at the death of his father he succeeded him as president, and has acted in that capacity ever since. This bank was organized in 1848 as the Bank of Westfield, has a capital of fifty thousand dollars and its deposits average over two hundred thousand dollars. A well established and well conducted bank is a marked feature of progress in any community and the National Bank of Westfield has been so conducted that it has always commanded public confidence.

In 1864 Mr. Skinner married Frances M. Barger, who died in June, 1872. On August 19, 1874, he married Augusta Wheeler, of Portville, New York, who is a daughter of Hon. William F. Wheeler, president of the First National Bank of Olean, this State. By his second marriage he has three children: Flora, Egbert and Frances.

Edward A. Skinner is a republican in politics and was supervisor of Westfield several years. He has served since 1880 as treasurer of the Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum, and disburses nearly three million dollars per year of the funds of that organization which numbers over one hundred thousand members in the United States and Canada.

CHARLES D. COLBURN is a farmer of prominence and was born to David L. and Ann (Walter) Colburn in the town of Poland, Chautauqua county, New York, Dec. 2, 1841. David Colburn (grandfather) was a native of Otsego county, but died in Chautauqua county. David L. Colburn was born in Otsego county, this State, and removed to the town of Poland, where he worked by the day as a common laborer for a number of years, beginning when eighteen years of age. He afterwards became a landed farmer. He married Ann Walter and reared three children: William entered the Federal army in 1861, joining the 42d regiment, Illinois Infantry, where entering as a private he was discharged at the close of the war with a captain's commission. Returning to his home in Michigan, he died in 1873. He carried a number of scars of wounds received, none of which were permanently disabling; Mary married a farmer named John Smith, and lives in Villanova, this county; and Charles D., who married Elizabeth Ingersoll, a daughter of Peter Ingersoll, who was a native of Chenango county, and from there removed into Chautauqua county, locating in the town of Ellington, where he died in 1872, aged seventy-two years. When a young man he engaged in merchandising, but later became a farmer. Politically a democrat, he was elected justice of the peace soon after his arrival in Chautauqua and held the office almost all his life. His wife was Lois M. Smith, who became the mother of the following children. Martin V. B., a farmer residing in the town of Ellington; Erastus S., resides at Randolph, Cattaraugus county, and is a prominent merchant. He was a member of the New York State Assembly two years;

Charles P., also represented his district in the Assembly, and has until lately resided at Westfield, but now lives in New York city, holding the position of grand dictator of the Knights of Honor; J. Lambert was a lawyer and died at Jamestown, in 1881; and Martha, married Perry Slater; she is now dead; before her marriage she was a teacher in the public schools. They were all members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Colburn married the second time to Theda M. Lily, and had a large family, four of whom are living.

Charles D. Colburn has always followed farming and owns a farm of one hundred and eight acres, a portion of it being in the corporate limits of Jamestown, and has recently purchased one hundred acres on the shore of Chautauqua lake.

On February 15, 1865, he married Elizabeth E. Ingersoll and their union has been blest with three children: Mina B., is a very popular teacher in the Jamestown Kindergarten schools, having gradnated from the Jamestown High school and prepared especially for teaching; Martha died when fourteen years and five months old; and B. Vincent. The maternal grandmother of Mrs. Colburn was among the oldest inhabitants of Ellington, and lived to the advanced age of one hundred and two years.

Mr. Colburn is a republican, and with his wife and entire family are members of the Methodist church. He is also a member of Lodge No. 34, Ancient Order of United Workmen.

LEVERETT BARKER GREENE, of Fredonia, is a grandson of General Leverett Barker, and a lineal descendant of the brother of General Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary memory. He is a son of Rosell and Eliza (Barker) Greene, and was born at Fredonia, Chautauqua county, New York, November 23, 1839. The Greenes are of English origin, and the founder of the American branch of the family was a Quaker, among whose descendants were General Nathaniel Greene and his brother, from whom Rosell Greene (father) was descended. Rosell Greene was born in Herkimer county in 1815, and came, about 1830, to Mayville, where he attended school. He afterwards removed to Fredonia, learned the trade of tanner with Gen. Leverett Barker, and then took charge of the tannery of the latter. He continued in the tannery business until his death, in 1859, when he owned the Fredonia tannery, besides a large tannery and mills in Cattaraugus county. He married Eliza Barker, the second child and eldest daughter of Gen. Leverett Barker, and had two sons and three daughters, all of whom are dead except Leverett B., the subject of this sketch. General Leverett Barker (maternal grandfather) was a son of Russel Barker, of Branfort, Connecticut, where he was born May 6, 1787. He came to Chautauqua county in 1817, and on March 3, 1811, married Desire, daughter of Hezekiah Barker, who had come to Canadaway in 1806. He built at Fredonia the first tannery in the county, had an interest in a large tannery afterwards erected at Jamestown, and died in 1848. He was one of the prime movers, in 1831, in establishing the first bank in the county—the Chautauqua County Bank—of which he was president for several years. He served in the war of 1812, and was successively commissioned lieutenant, adjutant, lieutenant-colonel (1818), colonel (1823), brigadier-general of the 43d brigade (1824), and major-general of the 26th division of New York Infantry (1826). He left a family of two sons and six daughters.

Leverett Barker Greene spent his boyhood days at Fredonia, where he received his education in the old academy of that place. At the death of his father he assumed charge of the estate, and is now engaged in the tanning business and looking after his real estate interests in Chautauqua, Cattaraugus and Erie counties.

On February 27th, 1868, Mr. Greene married

Isabella Burnham, a native of Madison county, and they have one adopted daughter, Kate. Mrs. Greene is a lineal descendant of the De Burnham, who was lord of the Saxon village in England which was afterwards known as Burnham.

L. B. Greene is a republican in politics, and has been for several years a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is a stockholder of the Fredonia National Bank, the successor of the Fredonia Bank of which his father was the first president. He owns some valuable property at Fredonia, which is his present home. The General Leverett Barker homestead was bought by his uncle, Darwin R. Barker, who willed this property to the village to be used for a public library.

ARAD FULLER. The material wealth of a community is largely advanced by the possession of good live stock. Chautauqua county is justly renowned for the superior stock she raises, and to Arad Fuller the credit is largely due for its introduction. This gentleman, a son of Amos and Charity (Roberts) Fuller, was born November 13, 1822, at Norwich, Windsor county, Vermont. His great-grandfather, William Fuller, was born in Boston, Mass., where he married Persis Paine, either a sister or niece of Robert Treat Paine. Their children were: William, Persis, Witt and a daughter (name forgotten).

Witt Fuller was born in Massachusetts and married Deborah Garfield, by whom he had eight children: Persis, Betsey, Lucy, Laura, Walden, Nathan, Arad and Amos. He removed to Vermont, where he died in 1809 or 1810. Amos Fuller was born in Vermont, but in 1833 he emigrated to Chautauqua county and settled in the town of Poland, where he lived until his death, which occurred September 27, 1879, aged eighty-one years. By occupation he was a lumberman and farmer, in politics a whig and republican, and was a member of the Methodist church, but before his death he became a Universalist. Amos Fuller married Charity Roberts and had six children, two sons and four daughters, of whom Arad is the oldest. The daughters died when young, and the other son, Danford D., went to Iowa and afterwards to Dakota, where he died in 1885.

Arad Fuller was educated in the early public schools and began life as a lumberman, subsequently purchasing a small farm in Poland, to which he added until his death, when he owned about six hundred acres of land. He early devoted his attention to raising fine stock, and brought some fine blood to Chautauqua county. A clipping from a Jamestown paper, published at the time of his death, April 11, 1887, says: "All these years Arad Fuller has been one of the representative men of southern Chautauqua, full of ambition, possessed of great industry, and loving his work he has lived for a purpose and filled it well. He was a great lover of fine stock and always spent his money freely in any investments that tended to elevate and develop the same.

"Chautauquans owe much of their celebrated stock, to-day, to the good judgment exercised in the past by Arad Fuller.

"It is proper here to say that no man was better or more favorably known to this community than Mr. Fuller. He was genial and always glad to meet his fellow-citizens, they, in return, ever had for him a warm and cordial reception.

"He will be greatly missed. His counsel and advice will no more encourage his friends, but his memory will remain, and in future years, as now, many of us will recall the grandeur, the integrity and the association of Arad Fuller."

Arad Fuller married Malvina Bill, on March 4, 1846. She was a daughter of Norton B. and Cementha (Ransom) Bill. The father of Mrs. Fuller was a native of New England, and came to this county from Oneida county, N. Y., in 1830, and located in Poland, where he followed farming until his death, in 1871. Mrs. Fuller

was the second child of a family of seven. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller had three children: Sophia, married John Ely, a farmer living in Kennedy, Poland town, this county; Martha A., at home; and Frank, who wedded Elizabeth Phillips, of Villanova, and lives in South Dayton, Cattaraugus county.

Politically he was a republican, a kind friend and a devoted husband and father.

JOHN JAY LIVINGSTON is a venerable and dignified old gentleman of Jamestown, who was familiar with the use of the compass, tripod and chain for more than half a century. He is a son of William and Sarah (Tracy) Livingston, and came into the world at Hebron, Washington county, N. Y., on October 19th, 1798. His grandfather, John Livingston, was a native of Monaghan, Ireland, and from there came to America, locating in Saratoga county, New York, where he lived three years, and during this period subject's father, William Livingston, was born, the scene of his birth overlooking the now renowned, but then unknown, historical battle ground where General Burgoyne, the haughty Briton, was compelled to acknowledge defeat and surrendered his sword and entire army. The elder Livingston moved to Salem, Washington county, N. Y., while subject's father was a toddling infant. His wife was a Miss Boyd, who bore her husband a family of six sons and one daughter. Two of the former, Francis and John, served in the Continental army and were present at the surrender of Burgoyne. William Livingston was born in 1768, and early in manhood, or soon after the close of the war, he studied medicine and was a practicing physician for about fifty years. He was a republican in politics, and represented Washington county in the State Legislature four terms. Later he went to Essex county, this State. About 1830 he removed to Chautauqua county, residing at Hartfield for a few years; then returned to Essex county, where he died in his ninety-second year. William Livingston married Sarah Tracy, who was born in Connecticut, and was twelve years old when Benedict Arnold betrayed New London.

John Jay Livingston was born and educated in Washington county, and then went to Essex county, where he remained until 1830, and then he came to Chautauqua county and stayed two years. In 1832 he went to Venango county, Pennsylvania. Eight years later the county was divided and Clarion county was erected from the detached portion. Mr. Livingston was a citizen of that county, the town being called Shippenville, for fifty-eight years. He was a student of languages, and attained a wonderful proficiency in French and German, and was also well informed on general subjects, particularly mathematics, and observing the demand for proficient surveyors, he took up the study of that profession and followed it more or less since 1832 until 1883. After his eightieth birthday he performed field work with transit and chain for twenty-seven consecutive days. He was married first to Mary Ball, and for his second wife he took Maria Rice, of Washington county, New York. By that union he had seven children, four of whom yet live: James B. is a physician at West Middlesex, Pennsylvania; William R. lives at Silver Lake, Minnesota, and is a farmer. He served four years in the 10th regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, and was wounded in battle; Mary married I. G. Lacey, a lumberman at Warren, Pennsylvania; and Harriet E., still unmarried. John Jay Livingston, for his third wife, married Elizabeth J. Whitehill. Her father was a native and citizen of Centre county, Pennsylvania, until late in life, when he moved up into Clarion county, and was a blacksmith by trade. He died at the latter place. Mr. and Mrs. Livingston lived happily together during more than thirty-eight years, until June 7th, 1886, when the latter died. She had one child, a son,

Alfred T., who is now a practicing physician at Jamestown, New York. He married Catherine Packer, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania. Alfred T. Livingston was born in Clarion county, Pennsylvania, and educated at the Jamestown academy and Allegheny college. He then studied medicine with his half-brother, Dr. James B. Livingston, and then attended the medical department of the University of Buffalo, after graduating at which he began the practice of medicine in that city in 1873, but staid there less than a year before he was appointed assistant physician of the State Insane Asylum at Utica, where he remained for five years. After this he went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and established a home-hospital for the treatment of mental disorders, which he conducted for eight years and then he came to Jamestown, where he is now established.

John Jay Livingston is one of the oldest citizens of western New York, and his virtuous and upright life has gained him the confidence and respect of all his acquaintances. He is now living at the home of his son Alfred, with whom he has resided for seven years. Rapidly approaching his ninety-third year, he realizes that his time upon earth is short at the longest, but he is at peace with his Maker and worships Him in the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mr. Livingston has been a member since 1833.

WILLIAM M. NEWTON. Many of our most brilliant men are cut down in the prime of life, seemingly because the physical man is too weak to sustain the mental strain under which it labors. William M. Newton was of this class. His early life was passed with toil and hard study to attain an eminence which he finally reached. His maturer years were marked by close application, that his client's interests should not suffer, and he had the confidence of those who employed his talent, and the respect and consideration of his brother barristers, even though they were opposed to him at the bar, because he disdained subterfuge and petty advantages. William M. Newton was a son of John and Sally (Loomer) Newton, and was born in Norwich, New York, October 30, 1827, and died at Jamestown April 11, 1887, aged fifty-nine years and six months. His father, John Newton, went to Busti town in 1832 and settled as a farmer, and died a number of years ago.

William M. Newton early gave evidence of a bright mind, which developed rapidly as he approached manhood, but his parents were struggling to maintain a family of five children, and the young man got naught but such advantages as the common schools afforded. He early determined to master the law for his life profession, and his studies were directed to attain this end. Various labor was performed to secure means, and he spent the winters teaching school, principally in Chautauqua county.

On June 3, 1848, he married Prudence Barber, a daughter of Elihu Barber, an old resident and farmer of Poland, who served as a drummer boy in the war of 1812. He had two children: Agnes, who married Ed. D. Warren; and Otis J., who wedded Mary E. Wilcox, and has two children, Burt and Maud. Mrs. Newton was of great assistance to her young husband in his studies. Instead of being a burden to him, she was the bright star which led him onward, and Mr. Newton, in later years, gave her great credit for his attainment in legal study.

In 1850 he entered the office of Madison Burnell, of Jamestown, who was one of the most prominent lawyers of western New York. His practice was extensive, and the young student had excellent opportunities for practice in the justices court long before his admission to the bar. After spending two years with Mr. Burnell, he attended the law school at Ballston Spa, Saratoga county, this State, where he rapidly improved in legal knowledge and style of oratory. Naturally gifted with an eloquence

which swept away all doubt, he soon acquired a reputation for effective advocacy. He was admitted to practice in all the courts of the State early in 1853, and on the 5th of December, following year, he formed a partnership with the Hon. C. R. Lockwood, of Jamestown, which continued only a year, when Mr. Newton went to Waterloo, Black Hawk county, Iowa, where he remained about seven years, and was elected district attorney. During the sixties he returned to Jamestown and followed his profession with great success until his death, which occurred in 1887. Mr. Newton's death cast a gloom on the legal fraternity of Chautauqua county. Probably, excepting his family, none missed him so completely as his brother lawyers, who were wont to listen to his eloquence and wit. Politically, Mr. Newton was originally a democrat, but being of large ideas he saw the fallacy of parties and expressed himself as a rigid adherent of no party. His integrity of purpose and regard for the people, induced him to act for the maintenance of right." "To his conscience, there were inconsistencies in the prevalent teaching of orthodox religionists, which he regarded as inconsistent with divine goodness, and from a sense of duty, although not allying himself to any particular denomination, he advocated the more liberal sentiment of the time." "He regarded superstition and bigotry as relics of darkest ages, which should succumb to the purer light and higher education of the present." He was devoted to his family, to his friends and to his profession, and although nearly sixty years of age, was still a young man, for age cannot be numbered by years. He is survived by his wife, one son and a daughter, Agnes,—Mrs. Warren.

Ed. D. Warren was a journalist of extraordinary ability. He was born in Trenton, Oneida county, N. Y., July 1, 1849, was educated at Jamestown academy and learned the printer's trade. He then took up editorial work and was soon recognized as a brilliant writer and a successful journalist. The Jamestown, and Springfield, Mass., papers were well acquainted with him and prized the products of his pen. The *Union* of the last named city was his home for ten years. He then went to Concord, N. H., and took charge of the *Blade*. It was there that he did the best work of his life. In 1884 he returned to Springfield and in the fall of 1888, assumed the editorship of the *Paper World*, a monthly publication devoted to the news of periodicals and paper production, which position he held until a few weeks before his death when exhausted vitality compelled him to relinquish his pen and surrender his desk. He died at Boston, Massachusetts, March 9, 1890, leaving a young wife in sorrow. His health had never been rugged. For years he had been a sufferer and many days were spent at work by force of will only. His employers respected, and fellow employees admired him for the determination not to give up, which though unspoken was displayed, and it was only when completely exhausted that he quit.

Ed. D. Warren was a republican, a member of De Soto lodge, No. 155, I. O. O. F., and an active Christian worker in Sabbath-school and church. His wife is now living at her home, on Lake View avenue, Jamestown.

HON. ALBERT B. SHELDON, one of the leading representatives of business, political and social life of central Chautauqua county, is a son of Franklin and Eliza (Brigham) Sheldon, was born in the town of Westfield, this county, on April 7, 1842. The parents of our subject came from Pawlet, Vermont, and reached this county about 1830. Franklin Sheldon settled in the town of Westfield and began to farm and deal in cattle, which he has followed to a greater or less extent until within the past few years. He is now eighty-two years of age, and for many years was assessor in the town of Westfield, and he filled the office in a most commendable manner.

Albert B. Sheldon was born and reared on a farm, and received his education at the district schools. Although the facilities for securing an education were far inferior to those of the present day, before he had reached the age of twenty-one he was the possessor of a teacher's State certificate of proficiency, and it is doubtful if there is another parallel instance. At fifteen years of age he began to teach and followed the profession during the winter seasons for ten years. The summers were passed in the purchase and sale of stock, from the proceeds of which he accumulated considerable money. In 1863 he became a produce dealer, and although now interested in many other matters, he still is identified as a drover. Butter and cheese form a large part of his annual business, and he is one of the *very few* who have made it a success. Between forty and fifty thousand dollars worth of these staple commodities pass through his hands yearly. In 1881 he was elected to the State legislature, and was re-elected the following year, and served as chairman of the committee on agriculture. Mr. Sheldon was supervisor of the town of Sherman for three years, and is now vice-president of the State Bank of Sherman, that was organized in February, 1890, and of which Enoch Sperry is president. The towns of Sherman, Kiantone, Westfield and Chautauqua, and the city of Jamestown, contain valuable real estate that belongs to him. He also has large real estate interests at Buffalo.

Hon. A. B. Sheldon has a fine house at Sherman, in which he takes much comfort and pleasure. In 1872 he married Maria Slocum, a lady from Frewsburgh, this county, and they had one child, which unfortunately died. He is a hard worker and pays close attention to business for nine months each year, but during the cold winter months he takes a vacation for amusement, rest and pleasure. Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon have traveled very extensively both in Europe and America, and are well informed regarding the manners and customs of foreign countries, and the current news of American politics and the affairs of State and nation come to them daily through the medium of periodicals published at Buffalo.

FRANK S. WHEELER, a member of the Chautauqua county bar, is a son of Silas and Maria (Camp) Wheeler, and was born in the town of Ellington, Chautauqua county, New York, December 16, 1864.

His great-grandfather, Seth Wheeler, was born in New Hampshire, in which State he lived during his life time; he was a farmer by occupation. Moses Wheeler (grandfather) was born in New Hampshire, but removed to Ellington, Chautauqua county, New York, in 1824 or 1825. He was a farmer by occupation, and a whig in politics until the disruption of that party, when he joined the republican ranks. When the Free Will Baptist church of Ellington was organized in 1824, Moses Wheeler was one of the eight original members. He had four children, two sons, Albert and Silas, and two daughters, Emily and Mary Jane. One of his sons, Silas Wheeler (father), was born in the town of Ellington in 1834, and is a prosperous farmer of the town of Poland, owning about three hundred acres of land in the towns of Ellington and Poland. He is a republican, and always votes that ticket. In 1862 he married Maria Camp, daughter of William and Eliza Camp, of the town of Poland. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler have had one child, Frank S. Wheeler. William Camp, Mrs. Wheeler's father, was born in Onondaga county, New York, and removed to Chautauqua county about 1831, and settled in the town of Poland. He is a farmer by occupation, and a republican. He married Eliza Wheelock, daughter of Eliab Wheelock, of the town of Poland. Mr. and Mrs. Camp had three children: Maria, Julia and Martha.

Frank S. Wheeler received his education in

the public schools of the town of Ellington, in the Ellington academy and the Chamberlain institute at Randolph, Cattaraugus county, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1883. In the fall of 1884 he began the study of law, reading first with Theodore Case, of Ellington, and with Bootey, Fowler & Weeks, of Jamestown, and then attended the law school at Albany, from which he was graduated in 1887, and was admitted to the bar as attorney and counsellor of the State in 1887, since which time he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, first at Ellington, but since July, 1890, at Jamestown, where he has decided to make his permanent home.

He votes the Republican ticket, but avoids all political complications. During the Harrison campaign he unfortunately lost his left leg by the bursting of a cannon. He is a member of Lodge 97, A. O. U. W., of Ellington, and I. O. O. F., No. 522, of Kennedy.

REVEREND CHARLES EDWARD SMITH, D.D., pastor of the First Baptist church of Fredonia, is of New England birth and parentage. He is a son of Philip and Roby (Simmons) Smith, and was born in Fall River, Bristol county, Massachusetts, January 22d, 1835. His grandfather, Edward Smith, was born at Newport, Newport county, Rhode Island, in 1770, and was a farmer by occupation. One of the beaches on the sea-coast near Newport is named Smith's Beach in honor of his ancestors, who settled there when they came from England. He moved to Massachusetts in 1822, and settled in Fall River, and there lived a retired life, being of a theological turn of mind and an acute reasoner. He died in 1834, in his sixty-fourth year. Brown Simmons, the maternal grandfather of Rev. C. E. Smith, was born in Somerset, Bristol county, Massachusetts, where he spent his whole life in the occupation of a farmer. In religion he was a member of the Baptist church. His ancestors were English people, who reached Massachusetts not long after the "Mayflower." Brown Simmons was married to Huldah Brown in 1776, and for that reason was excused from serving as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. By this marriage there were seven children, two sons and five daughters. The father of these children died in 1838, and the mother in 1848, in her ninety-third year. Philip Smith (father) was born in Newport, Newport county, Rhode Island, in 1804, and worked on the farm until he was eighteen years old. Being ingenious to an unusual degree, and to develop this gift, he went to Fall River, Massachusetts, served three years' apprenticeship in a machine-shop, eventually became a contractor for building cotton-mill machinery, and continued in this business the remainder of his life. In religion he was a member and deacon of the First Baptist church of Fall River, of high moral character, and very highly respected. Politically he was a member of the so-called Liberty party. Philip Smith was married (1828) to Roby Simmons, and had three children, two sons and a daughter: Philip B., born in 1830, and died at the age of twenty-three years; Roby M., born in 1832, and died in 1834; and Charles Edward.

C. E. Smith graduated from the Fall River (Massachusetts) High school in 1856, then went to the university of Rochester, New York, where he graduated in 1860, and then entered the Rochester Theological Seminary, graduating therefrom in 1863. He was licensed to preach by the church the night after he left home for college, and that summer had been assistant editor of the *Fall River News*. His first pastoral charge was in Pawtucket, Providence county, Rhode Island, where he was ordained in August, 1863, as pastor of the first Baptist church. In 1868 he became pastor in Cincinnati, Ohio, which pastorate he was compelled to resign in 1870 on account of ill-health. He then spent a year at Fulton, Oswego county,

this State, where he was assistant engineer on the Erie canal, at the same time being active pastor of the church there. From 1871 to 1875 he was pastor of Calvary Baptist church in New Haven, Connecticut, a large church with a seating capacity of twelve hundred. In the latter year he came to Syracuse, this State, where he was pastor of the First Baptist church for six years, when he was again forced to resign on account of ill health. While recuperating, he wrote and published the book known as "The Baptism in Fire." In 1885 he came to Fredonia as pastor of the Baptist church, where he has since resided and occupied that pulpit. This church was organized October 8th, 1808, and is believed to be the second church organized in the county, and the present brick edifice was built in 1853. Rev. Mr. Smith has just published another book entitled, "The World Lighted," a study of the Apocalypse.

On June 16, 1891, the University of Rochester, N. Y., conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity, a title which he is well qualified to sustain with dignity.

Rev. C. E. Smith was married February 17th, 1864, to Catherine A. Kimball, a daughter of Morris and Louisa C. Kimball, of Fulton, New York, her father being a civil engineer all his life on the Erie canal. By this marriage there is one daughter, who is married to Dr. Nelson G. Richmond, a prosperous physician of Fredonia.

ISAAC A. SAXTON. Within the last half-century several citizens of Chautauqua county have been very successful in the gold-fields of the Pacific slope and prominent in the founding and early progress of some of the leading cities of the great west. Among these was the late Isaac A. Saxton, of Fredonia. He was a son of Major Isaac and Lucy (Chapin) Saxton and was born in Oneida county, New York, June 24, 1818. Major Isaac Saxton removed with his family from Oneida county to near Brocton, in the town of Portland, where he afterwards died. He married Lucy Chapin, who was a descendant of the Massachusetts family of that name.

Isaac A. Saxton, after completing his academic course, was engaged for a short time in teaching in Kentucky, where he received one thousand dollars per year and was furnished a negro page to attend him. After returning from Kentucky he entered Hamilton college, from which he was graduated at the close of his senior year. He then went to Shreveport, Louisiana, and was in business for some time, after which he became a resident of New Orleans, but his place of business burned soon after its establishment. To repair his loss, he sought the then new discovered gold-fields of California, where numerous ventures in locating and developing gold territory were successful, although at various times he met with reverses and had his residence and business buildings burned. Returning from California to Chautauqua county, he read medicine for a short time, but then abandoned all idea of that profession and applied himself to the study of law at Fredonia in order to fully fit himself for a business career as well as for a professional life. He was admitted to the Chautauqua county bar and did a large amount of real estate and other business during his life. At an early day in the history of Chicago he had strong faith in the future development of that then mere town. He invested largely in Chicago real estate, which advanced rapidly in value, as he had anticipated, and yielded him a wonderful increase of profit on his investments. He purchased western lands which became valuable and had various other profitable business interests in this county and in the western States, besides forty acres of land within seven miles of the heart of the city of Chicago. He accumulated a fortune of large proportions by his unceasing activity, unwearied energy and successful investments. While cool, calculating and conservative, while heeding carefully boom and lull in business, yet he was far-seeing and able to

Isaac A. Sayton

predict the future successful results of various investments in which many substantial business men were afraid to become interested. In political matters he supported the Republican party. After nearly half a century of active and successful business life he died on March 4, 1884, when in the sixty-sixth year of his age. His remains were entombed with appropriate ceremonies in Forest Hill cemetery.

On January 2, 1855, Isaac Saxton married Louisa W. Pier, of this county. Their union was blessed with four children, of whom one son still lives: Isaac Henry, who is married and resides in Chicago when not engaged on his horse ranch of nearly four thousand acres in the State of Kansas.

At the time of her marriage Mrs. Saxton was teaching in the city of New York. She resides at Fredonia, where she has a beautiful and pleasant home. Mrs. Saxton is a daughter of Daniel Pier, who was born at Cooperstown, New York, and removed to the site of Dunkirk city in January, 1814, where he engaged in farming. He and his father-in-law, Amon Gaylord, two of his brothers-in-law and four other parties sold their farms to a company who laid out on their purchase the village of Dunkirk. Daniel Pier had purchased the larger part of the site of the village for seventy dollars and sold it to this company for twenty-four hundred dollars. He died in 1837, aged fifty-four years. Before removing to Dunkirk he had followed merchandising, although by trade a hatter. He was a public-spirited man, and married Candace Gaylord, daughter of Amon Gaylord, by whom he had seven children, of whom three are living: Amelia S., Mrs. Aveline H. Morey and Mrs. Louisa W. Saxton.

WILLIAM J. COBB, a prosperous merchant and retired agricultural implement manufacturer of Jamestown, is a son of Adam B. and Thetis (Bishop) Cobb, and he first saw the light of day February 17, 1823, in Elizabethtown, Essex county, New York, where his father was married. Zachariah Cobb, grandfather of the subject of our sketch, was a native of Connecticut, but early in manhood emigrated to Essex county, this State, where he followed farming until his death. During the Revolution, like Putnam, he left his plow and with musket on his shoulder, remained in the Colonial service until the contest was decided, and again, at the breaking out of the second war with England, he went to the front. He married a Miss Brady and reared a family of four sons and three daughters. Elijah Bishop (maternal grandfather) although of English extraction was born in New Milford, Connecticut, 1760. While young he emigrated to Vermont and later came to New York where he died. He was a man of considerable ingenuity, which he employed to good advantage. During the war of 1812 he served as major with distinction. When interested in politics he was identified with the democrats. He was twice married, his first wife being Dorcas Holcomb, who bore him eight children, of whom Elijah Bishop and the mother of William J. Cobb, are the only ones now living. Adam B. Cobb (father) was born in 1801, in Essex county, and when thirty-two years of age, with his family, came to this county and died in Jamestown, in 1883. Like his son he was a whig and afterwards a republican. For a number of years he was associated with his son, William J. Cobb, in the manufacturing business, but several years before he died he disposed of the business. He was a member of the Congregational church in which faith he died. In 1822, he married Thetis Bishop, who was born March 4, 1800, and who bore him four children: William J., Norval B., now dead, who served on the Union side during the Rebellion; Sheldon B., (dead); and Luey, who is the wife of William Broadhead, and resides in Jamestown.

William J. Cobb received his early education in the common schools of his home, and early in

life engaged with his father in the manufacture of agricultural tools, from which he retired about twenty-five years ago and since then has been engaged in the grocery business. An enthusiastic republican he is also a patriotic citizen, and enjoys seeing the government properly conducted, and is with his wife an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Cobb has a very pleasant home which it is hoped he will yet enjoy for many years.

On Dec. 23, 1846, Mr. Cobb married for his first wife Miranda Woodward, a daughter of Reuben Woodward, a resident of Chautauqua county, who was the mother of two children: Ordello W. was a merchant tailor of Jamestown, but is now in the insurance business, and was married to Clara Brooks; and Orlando W. (dead). The youngest son, George D., a conductor on the electric street cars, is a child by Mr. Cobb's second wife, and is also married, his wife being Vesta A. Fox. After the death of the first Mrs. Cobb, he married Mrs. Martha T. (Simmons) Clements, with whom he had a very happy home for many years. Martha T. Cobb died June 11, 1891.

BENJAMIN J. COFFIN, a prominent resident of Sherman, who at first became well known as a gallant soldier, and later, through his business abilities, was born at Nantucket, Massachusetts, on July 30, 1821, and is a son of John G. and Rebecca (Joy) Coffin. The Coffin family is of English extraction and the American branch are all descended from Tristam Coffin, who landed from the mother country about 1642. His first residence was at Salem, Massachusetts, but during the persecutions he removed to Nantucket, where he might enjoy his Quaker religion without being molested. Tristam Coffin was remote from our subject nine generations. He married Dionus Stevens. The great-grandfather of our subject was James Coffin, who entered the world at Nantucket, lived there, served as justice of the peace and a member of the General Assembly of Massachusetts, and died in the town of his birth. His son, Samuel Coffin, was born at the same place and learned tailoring. The latter's wife was Eunice Folger, and belonged to the same family as Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Folger. They had six children. The maternal grandfather, Obed Joy, was of English descent, although born in the town of Nantucket, and his father's name was Moses Joy. Obed Joy was a skillful mariner and followed the sea throughout his life. He married Ann Cartwright and reared seven children. John G. Coffin was born at the town of Nantucket in 1797. While yet young he went to sea and followed it all his life. He rose to the dignity of a master and died while on a voyage. His remains were interred at Tombos, South America.

Captain Coffin was a member of the Presbyterian church and married Rebecca Joy, who was born October 29, 1798, and is still living (1891), and enjoying good health. They had three children—subject, and two daughters: Keziah J. now lives at Nantucket with her mother on the old homestead; and Mary A., who married George Simpson, now dead, and she, too, is living with her mother.

Benjamin J. Coffin was educated in the common schools of his native town, and as they ranked with the average of their day, the extent of his instruction may be imagined. When he left home he went to New York city and Brooklyn and learned sash and blind making. In March, 1843, he united in marriage with Elizabeth G. Paddock, a daughter of George Paddock, a Bay State mariner. He was master of a vessel and while at New Orleans was attacked with yellow fever and died. Mr. and Mrs. Coffin have been blessed with two children: John G., who married Adaline Miller, now lives in Westfield, where he owns and operates a sawmill—he has five children: George, Ruth, Elizabeth A., Mary and Lucretia; and Rebecca, now the wife of A. Jerome Peck, a gents' fur-

nisher and clothing dealer at Sherman—they have a daughter Louise.

Benjamin J. Coffin first worked at carpentering in Sherman and Westfield up to 1860, and then went to the oil regions of Pennsylvania and lived at Rouseville for one year, but in July, 1861, he returned to Sherman and recruited Company E, 9th regiment, New York Cavalry, and they were mustered out of service in October, 1864. Mr. Coffin was captain of his company for two years and eight months. After leaving the army he returned to the oil regions and engaged as a superintendent for two or three years, and then came back to Sherman, where, soon after, he was elected justice of the peace on the Republican ticket, and he has been re-elected at every election since. This is complimentary to the gentleman's integrity and personal popularity. In addition to his office of trust he does a large business in conveyancing and settling up estates, most of that work in this community coming to him. He has been supervisor of his town for eight years—first in 1856, and for the last seven years has served consecutively. Benjamin J. Coffin is a member of Sheldon Post, No. 295, G. A. R., and also belongs to the Equitable Aid Union.

ELIAS FORBES, who is now enjoying a well-earned and comfortable repose in the evening of life, was born in Greene, Chenango county, N. Y., January 10, 1819, and is a son of John and Statira (Phelps) Forbes. Nothing is known of his paternal grandfather, except that he was a sailor and passed to the world beyond when his son John, (father) was nine years old. Jonathan Phelps, maternal grandfather of Elias Forbes, was a native of Connecticut and a sea-faring man, who, became a captain of a privateer during the Revolutionary war and captured several prizes. With the money thus gained, added to the pension which was awarded him, he was enabled to live in luxury in his old age. He came to this county in 1835 and settled in Fredonia, where he resided until 1850, when he went to Rutledge, Cattaraugus county, to live with his daughter and subsequently died there at the age of ninety-six years. In religion he favored the Baptists, being an attendant at a church of that denomination, of which his wife was a member. Jonathan Phelps married Charity Beckwith, by whom he had twelve children, of whom Rodney is a farmer in Chenango county; Beckwith is a hatter in Central New York; Newell is a farmer at Bear Lake, Penna.; Statira (mother), Julia, married Lyman Shattuck; Susan, married Jonathan Thompson; Celestia, married a Mr. Wheeler; Asenath married David Shattuck, and China Maria married Edwin Adams. The mother died in 1870 in her ninety-sixth year; husband and wife by a singular coincidence each lacking just four years of completing a century of life. John Forbes (father) was born in New Haven, Conn., in 1790, and being left fatherless at the age of nine years, was thus early in life compelled to aid his mother in the maintenance of the family, which moved to Chenango county, this State, and settled in Greene; John having learned the trade of a tanner and currier. Afterward he purchased a farm of two hundred acres, which he cultivated in connection with operating a tannery. In the fall of 1831 he was compelled to dispose of his farm and tannery on account of ill health, and in the spring of 1832 he moved to this county and bought a farm of one hundred acres (now owned by Clinton Ball) in the corporation of Fredonia, where he remained two years and then sold it, shortly afterward engaging in the mercantile business at Fredonia, in which he continued until 1843. In 1852 he moved to Batavia, Genesee county, where he resided eleven years, and then went to Rochester, Monroe county, where he died May 2, 1878, aged eighty-eight years. He was colonel of a regiment in Chenango county and was drafted for the war of 1812, but peace was declared before he was or-

dered into service. In freemasonry he was W. M. of a Lodge in Greene. In religion he was a member of the Baptist church, of which he was a trustee nearly all his life, and always a very prominent man in church affairs. John Forbes was married in 1814 to Statira Phelps, the union resulting in the birth of five children, three sons and two daughters: Julia A., born in 1815 and married Louis B. Grant, a merchant at Forestville, and later at Fredonia; David S., a retired merchant of Fredonia, who married Catherine J. Abell; Maria, died at the age of three years; and John B. The mother died January 8, 1850, and John Forbes married for his second wife Lavinia M. Grant, a daughter of Jared Grant, of Chenango county, in June, 1850. She is still living in Rochester, Monroe county, at the age of eighty-three.

Elias Forbes was educated at the Fredonia academy and left school when he was eighteen years old to work as a clerk in his father's store, in which position he remained four years. In 1844 he bought his father's interest in the store and formed a partnership with his brother David S., under the firm-name of D. S. & E. Forbes; but David was later afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism and his father purchased his interest, which he subsequently sold to Elias and L. B. Grant, the firm then being known as Grant & Forbes. This firm continued eight years, when Mr. Forbes sold his interest to Mr. Grant, remained inactive for a year and a half and then formed a partnership with Robert McPherson, under the firm-name of McPherson & Forbes, with whom he continued two years and then bought him out and conducted the business alone until his health failed in 1858, when he sold to Horace Pemberton, and, in connection with Preston Barmore, formed a gas company for the purpose of lighting the village and streets of Fredonia. The use of natural gas in Fredonia was begun in 1821, and among the public places into which it was introduced was the hotel that occupied the site of the present Taylor House, which was illuminated when Gen. La Fayette passed through the village by the first gas used in the United States, and the gas-works then established were the first of their kind in the country. The spring first discovered and from which this gas was used is located on the north bank of Canadaway creek at the bridge crossing the stream on Main street. The gas from this well was sufficient for thirty burners and was used until 1858, when Preston Barmore sunk another well in the northwest part of the village, the shaft being thirty feet deep, six feet in diameter at the top and fourteen feet at the bottom, with two vertical borings, one one hundred and the other one hundred and fifty feet deep. It was this well in which Mr. Forbes purchased a half interest. At first the well supplied two thousand cubic feet per day, through three miles of mains. In 1859 the company put in a gas receiver of twelve thousand cubic feet capacity and supplied private houses. In 1871 Albert Colburn sunk a well twelve hundred feet, for the purpose of supplying fuel for generating steam, but it proved inadequate and he bought out Mr. Barmore's interest in the gas company, connected his with the company's receiver, thus enabling them to supply the whole village. Of this company Mr. Forbes was elected president and held that office until 1878, when he sold out his interest and retired from business to spend the remainder of his days amid the surroundings of a most comfortable home. In religion he is an Episcopalian. In 1858 he was elected one of the wardens of Trinity Episcopal church in Fredonia and still holds the same position. He has been trustee of the village of Fredonia and held the office of treasurer for many years, and trustee of the old Fredonia academy here.

Elias Forbes was married November 5, 1843, to Rebecca E. Walworth, a daughter of Benjamin and Charlotte (Eddy) Walworth, her father being one of the most prominent physicians and surgeons in western New York, and for thirteen

years was judge of Chautauqua county, and for several years was examiner in chancery. He resided in Fredonia, whither he came from Hoosic Falls, N. Y., in 1824. By this marriage there were three children: Kosciusko W., born December 14, 1844, married to Nellie A. Payne, by whom he has three daughters, and lives in Buffalo; Charlotte E., born November 26, 1846, married Isaac S. Kingsland, a civil engineer, and was J. Condit Smith's chief engineer—he died in 1883, leaving a widow, one son and three daughters; and John B., born August 19, 1855 and died May 30, 1862.

COL. SILAS SHEARMAN & SONS, of Jamestown, have been prominent in the manufacturing interests of that city for many years, and the sons, Rufus P. and Addison P., are the members of the present upholstering and furniture firm of Shearman Brothers. The Shearmans are of English descent, and the family was founded in New England by three brothers, who settled respectively in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. From the family is descended Col. Silas Shearman, who was born at Tiverton, Rhode Island, December 11, 1803, and is a son of Silas and Elizabeth (Perry) Shearman. Silas Shearman, Sr., removed, in 1808, from Rhode Island to Cazenovia, Madison county, New York, where ten years later he died. He was a cabinetmaker and an excellent workman, and his two brothers, John and Carleton, learned cabinetmaking with him in Rhode Island. He was a democrat, and married Elizabeth Perry, who was a daughter of Godfrey Perry, of Rhode Island; he was a son of Stafford Perry, and a relative of the famous Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry of American naval fame. They reared a family of nine sons and one daughter: Perry, a lumberman of Pennsylvania, where he died; Noble (deceased), a farmer of near Mayville; Eliza (dead); Silas, David, who is farming near Hartfield; Edward, of Ohio, on part of whose farm the town of Plymouth is built; William, who went to Virginia about the commencement of the civil war, and of whom nothing has been heard since; Godfrey P., who died in Detroit, Michigan; John P., of Jamestown, where he died; and Elias, who removed from Jamestown in 1890, and from whom nothing has been heard since he left. Col. Silas Shearman attended the schools of his boyhood days in Madison and Chautauqua counties. He learned the trade of saddler and harness-maker, worked for a time at Fredonia, and in 1827 commenced in that line of business for himself in Jamestown, where he opened a shop in the Budlong building, afterwards known as the Hawley block. In December, 1832, he removed to a brick building, which he had erected on Third street opposite the Allen house. He dealt to some extent in saddlery and hardware, and gradually enlarged his business. In 1854 he associated his son, Rufus P., and afterwards his son, Addison P., with him under the firm name of S. Shearman & Sons, in which partnerships he was an active member until 1870, when he retired from business life. The sons were in various business operations until 1881, when they engaged in the upholstery business, and in 1882 erected their present large furniture factory. In early life Mr. Shearman took considerable interest in the military affairs of his State, from which he held, at different times, five commissions under Governor Troop and Governor Marcy,—three in the cavalry, and those of major and colonel in the field. He cast his first presidential vote for Andrew Jackson, and was a Democrat until the close of Polk's administration, when he became an abolitionist, and acted as a conductor on the underground railroad in assisting slaves to reach Canada. Since the late war he has been a Republican. He has been a remarkably strong man physically as well as mentally; and to-day at eighty-seven years of age is still active in both mind and body. He has always been

strictly temperate as to his use of food and drink, and during the last sixty years of his life has used no stimulants of any kind. He has witnessed the erection of every building in Jamestown except one, and still resides in the house which he built in 1829. While no politician, Col. Silas Shearman expresses the hope that he may live to see the day when the elective franchise will be extended to women.

On the 29th of March, 1829, he married Mary C. Marsh, daughter of Ebenezer Marsh, of Windham county, Vermont. They have been the parents of six children: Rufus P., Addison P., and four that died in infancy.

Rufus P. Shearman is the eldest son of Col. Silas and Mary C. (Marsh) Shearman, and was born in Jamestown, May 31, 1831. He received his education at the Jamestown academy, and embarked in 1854 with his father in the harness business, in which he continued until 1870. In 1880 he became a member of the present upholstery and furniture firm of Shearman Brothers. On October 19, 1854, he married Sophronia M., daughter of Adam Neff, of Cortland county. They have two children: Fred J., a locomotive builder who married Ella McCullough, who died and left him one child, M. Evelyn, after which he married Minnie Rugg; and Frank E., who has charge of his father's office, and married Catherine Derry, by whom he has three children: Lulu C., Frank E. and Florence M. He is a Republican in politics, but never takes any active part in political affairs.

Addison P. Shearman, the second son of Col. Silas and Mary C. (Marsh) Shearman, was born in Jamestown, June 25, 1843. He attended the Jamestown academy, and then entered the Jamestown office of the A. & G. W. R. R., in which he learned telegraphy, and served as a telegraph operator until 1862. On August 25th of that year he enlisted in Co. F, 112th regiment, N. Y. Vols., and served under Grant at Cold Harbor and Petersburg; Terry at Ft. Fisher; Gilmore at Charleston, and Sherman in his capture of Johnston's army at Raleigh, N. C. He returned home in 1865, and was engaged with his father in the manufacture of harness and various other lines of business until January 1, 1870. In 1881 he became a partner with his brother in their present upholstery and furniture business. He is a republican in politics, and a member of James M. Brown Post, No. 295, G. A. R. He married Caroline L. Havens, of Elmira, N. Y., October 1, 1867, by whom he had one son, William Brown Shearman, who died March 20, 1877.

The furniture factory of the Shearman Brothers is located at Shearman Place, opposite the Union R. R. Depot. It is a five-story building 40x100 feet in dimensions with an L 32x40. It is equipped with all necessary machinery and modern appliances, and the firm gives employment to a force of one hundred workmen. In addition to the factory there is a large storage building. They make a specialty of lounges and couches, of which they are probably the largest manufacturers in the United States. They keep six traveling salesmen constantly on the road, fill all orders promptly, and have an extensive wholesale trade throughout this and adjoining States.

W. S. Sly is a son of William H. and Maria (Smith) Sly, and was born at Parish, Oswego county, New York, March 20th, 1847. His grandfather, John Sly, was born in London, England, in 1784, and came to America with an uncle, when he was eight years old, who settled in De Kalb, St. Lawrence county. He remained with his uncle until he was twelve years of age and then he went to live with a Captain Fowler, with whom he resided until he was eighteen years old, when he went to Canada. In 1812 he returned to the United States and enlisted with Captain Fowler in the American army and was stationed at Sackett's Harbor

during the war. Forty-two years after the close of the war he received a land grant for his services. After the war he was engaged for a few years in running lumber from Oswego to Montreal and Quebec. He then purchased a farm in De Kalb, St. Lawrence county, New York, which he occupied and cultivated until his death, which occurred in his eighty-ninth year. He was twice married. First to Ellen, daughter of Hiram Lovejoy, by whom he had four children, two sons and two daughters: William H., father of W. S.; James, Julia, who married Philip Fellows, of Parish, N. Y.; and Laura, who married Bradley Taylor, of Michigan. His first wife died, and in 1842 he married Mrs. Maria (Fordham) Belden, daughter of Theodore Fordham, but had no children. The maternal grandfather of W. S. Sly was named Harvey Smith, who was born at Cobleskill, Schoharie county, N. Y., and was of German descent. He lived all his life and died on a farm in Parish, Oswego county, New York, where he owned three large farms. He died March, 1871, aged 77 years. He was a member of the Baptist church and was a quiet, reserved man, attending strictly to his own affairs, and accumulated considerable wealth, as fortunes were counted in those days. He was married in 1822 to Catherine, daughter of Charles Simonds, and had five children, three sons and two daughters: Maria (mother); Nancy, who married C. H. Davy, of Parish; Hiram, a farmer and lumberman in Oswego county; and David, who died while a young man, just after graduating from Fredonia academy. Mrs. Smith died in 1874 aged 76. William H. Sly (father) was born at Antwerp, October 18, 1825, and was educated in the public schools, supplemented by two years in Gouverneur academy. After leaving school he served an apprenticeship of seven years as a carpenter and joiner, which trade he followed the remainder of his life, working as a contractor in Oswego and St. Lawrence counties, New York, building mills, business blocks, etc. In religion he was a Methodist, being a member of the church of that denomination, and also a trustee for a number of years. He was married in September, 1844, to Maria Smith and had seven children, five sons and two daughters. The first-born died in infancy; the second was W. S.; then came George W., a carpenter and joiner in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who was married first to Frances Redman, second to Mary Eason, and third to (name forgotten); Mary J., married to T. H. Wolfers, a carpenter and joiner, now foreman in a shop in Buffalo; Laura, who died aged twelve years; Charles died at four years of age; Harvey, a sewing machine agent, who married Ada Corlett and died September 20th, 1888. Mrs. Sly is still living at the age of 65 years.

W. S. Sly received his education in the public schools of St. Lawrence county, this State. At sixteen years of age he entered the shop of G. W. Burhans at Jamesville, Onondaga county, New York, manufacturer of doors, sash, blinds and broom handles, where he remained about a year and then enlisted January 6th, 1864, in Company C, 9th New York Heavy Artillery. He participated in the battles of Cold Harbor, Monocacy Junction, Winchester, Cedar Creek, and Petersburg. In the last named battle he was wounded in the right arm between the elbow and shoulder. He was honorably discharged September 20th, 1865, and returned to the shop of G. W. Burhans at Jamesville, remaining there until the next spring, when he went on a farm in De Kalb, St. Lawrence county. September 6th, 1866, he came to Fredonia and worked at his trade of carpenter and joiner for Robert Wolfers for three years. He then went to Forestville and formed a partnership with Robert Wolfers, under the firm name of Wolfers & Sly, contractors and builders. Mr. Wolfers retired from the firm after a year had passed and Mr. Sly carried on the business for two years alone. In 1873 he returned to Fredonia

and entered the employ of White & Wells, manufacturers of doors, sash, etc., with whom he remained until May 15th, 1890, when he entered into partnership with S. O. Codington, buying the White & Wells plant, which firm is still doing business, manufacturing sash, doors, blinds and building material, etc., and contracting and building. W. S. Sly is a member of Temple No. 49, Fredonia, Temple of Honor, at Fredonia, of which he is Select Templar. He is also a member of Lodge No. 314, American Legion of Honor; No. 104, Equitable Aid Union, and the Life Union, all at Fredonia. In religious matters he is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Fredonia, of which he has been steward three years.

W. S. Sly was married September 16th, 1869, to Ella B. Smith, daughter of La Fayette and Arabella (Hinkley) Smith, her father being a dealer in live stock in Laona, this county. By this union there have been three children, all sons: G. Eugene, who is a clerk for the grocery firm of Belden O. Leworthy, of Fredonia; Fred. S., who is at school; and J. Sidney, deceased.

ARIOCH LAPHAM. Of the many old families, of which Chautauqua county has an abundant supply, none has kept its record more accurately, nor extends farther into antiquity with indisputable clearness than that of Arioch Lapham, whose grandfather of the seventh generation, John Lapham, was a weaver at Devonshire, England, and came from there about 1650 and settled in Providence, Rhode Island. He married Mary Mann, a daughter of William Mann, who lived at the future capital of the little state, and after beginning to keep house, had it burned on the night of March 29th, 1676, by a band of Indians who belonged to King Philip's red-skinned warriors. He was the father of four sons and one daughter: Thomas; William; John; Nicholas (six generations remote from our subject); and Mary, who married a Charles Dyer. Nicholas Lapham married Marcy Arnold, who bore him five children: Nicholas; Abigail; Arnold; Rebecca; and, following the line of succession, Solomon, who was born August 1st, 1730, and died June 24th, 1800. He married his second cousin, Sylvia Lapham, and reared seven children: Dutee, married first, Mary Caldwell, second, Mrs. Amanda Wheeler; William united with Susannah Ballou, of Burrillsville, Rhode Island; Ruth; Rhoda became the wife of Martin Harris; Rebecca was first the wife of Benjamin Smith and then of Elisha Brown; Zodock, born in 1764, died when five years old; and Thomas.

Arioch Lapham is the son of Arioch and Eunice (Sherman) Lapham and was born near Sherwood, Cayuga county, New York, January 16th, 1821. His grandfather, before mentioned, Thomas Lapham, was born at Smithfield, Rhode Island, on April 3d, 1761, and moved to Cayuga county, New York, some thirty-four years after. About 1800 he bought a farm of two hundred and fifty acres of land near Sherwood and followed farming all his life, dying between 1835–40. Thomas Lapham was a member of the Baptist church, in which he was a deacon. He married Thankful Smith, a daughter of John Smith, of Gloucester, Rhode Island, and by this union there came nine children: Cynthia married Elijah Kemp; Sally wedded Benjamin Waldron; Amalek united with Charlotte Bullard; Sinai became the wife of Nathaniel Tibbels; Winsor married Elmina Dunham; Sidney was the husband of Jane McComber; Cyrene was the wife of Jesse Moss; Alva married Laura Hanna; and Arioch, father of subject. The maternal grandfather of Arioch Lapham, Jr. was Charles Sherman, a native of Massachusetts. He moved from Dartmouth about 1800 and settled in the town of Venice, Cayuga county, where he owned a farm of one hundred acres. He also had a tract of four hundred acres in Ohio, in what

A. Burns.

was known as the Connecticut Fire Land. He spent his life in farming and died about 1820. Mr. Sherman's wife's maiden name was Lois West, who became the mother of six children: Jonathan was a farmer in Indiana; Charles died young; Benjamin was an agriculturist in Erie county, New York; Eunice is subject's mother; Edith became Mrs. Dorcey Roberts; and Lois married Samuel Rogers. Arioch Lapham, Sr., was born in Smithfield, Rhode Island, and, moving with his parents to Cayuga county, New York, worked upon his father's farm until he was twenty-one years of age. He afterward joined David Thomas' engineer corps, then engaged in the construction of the Erie canal. While this work was in progress he sickened and died at Middleport, Niagara county, in November, 1820, two months before the birth of our subject. He married Eunice Sherman about 1815 and three children, all sons, were born: Charles, a farmer in Iowa, married Olivia Winship, but is now dead; George was a farmer of Erie county, New York, living in Eden. He married first, Lurena Newell and second, Mrs. Mary A. Rogers. Many years after the death of her husband, Mrs. Lapham married Deacon Benjamin Seamons, and died in 1868.

Arioch Lapham was educated in the public schools of Cayuga and Erie counties and at the age of twenty, entered the store of Thomas Russel, of Collins, Erie county, as a clerk. After working two years he bought his former employer out and conducted the business himself for four years and then selling out to B. W. Sherman, he went to Buffalo and clerked for Pratt & Co. One year after he moved to Greenwich, Huron county, Ohio, and embarked in mercantile life, continuing for four years. He then came back to Erie county, where, in connection with his brother-in-law, Charles Smith, he built a large tannery. A year after, he sold out to Mr. Smith and returned to Ohio, the scene of his first home, and again followed mercantile pursuits until 1859. Then Mr. Lapham bought a farm of fifty acres in Erie county. For eighteen years he was a member of the firm of Smith & Lapham, wholesale grocers, on Seneca street, Buffalo. In 1882 he purchased a handsome property in Fredonia and moved into it, where he now lives a retired life. While living in Ohio, he served as postmaster under both Presidents Pierce and Buchanan.

On December 30th, 1842, Mr. Lapham married Sylvia Smith, a daughter of Humphrey and Deborah (Kniffen) Smith, a farmer, tanner and currier, at Collins, Erie county, New York, and by this marriage there has been one daughter, Ella C., a graduate of Vassar College in the class of 1876.

Arioch Lapham is a member of the Universalist church and a gentleman of upright character. Few, if any, families of the United States can produce an ancestral tree with the trunk so strongly intact, or with its escutcheon so free from blemish.

ANDREW BURNS, a resident of Westfield, and one of the largest manufacturers in the United States of grape baskets and fruit barrels, was born in Hanover, now one of the northwestern provinces of the great German empire, June 3, 1853, and is a son of Theodore and Sophia (Caring) Burns. Theodore Burns was a native of Hanover, one of whose electors became king of England and founded the present royal family of that kingdom, and was born in the first half of that period which is known in the history of Germany as the Interregnum, which extended from the subversion of the German empire by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1806 until its re-establishment in 1870 by William I., Bismark and Von Moltke. Theodore Burns was a cooper by trade, served as a soldier in the German army, and married Sophia Caring, who was a native of the same electorate as himself. He came in 1853 to Batavia, Genesee county, where, after remaining a few months, he went to Cattarau-

gus county, and afterwards removed to Westfield, where he now resides, aged sixty-four years. His wife was born in 1828, and they have reared a family of four sons and three daughters.

Andrew Burns was reared in Hanover, Germany, until he was six years of age, when his parents brought him to Batavia. He received his education in the public schools of Cattaraugus village. He learned the trade of cooper with his father, with whom he worked for some time at Cattaraugus. He then (1871) removed to Westfield, where he worked at his trade until 1875, when he and J. F. Wass engaged in the manufacture of staves, headings and fruit barrels. In 1880 they started a branch factory at Sherman, N. Y., and at both places employed a total of sixty-five hands. In 1883 they dissolved partnership and Mr. Burns continued alone. In 1886 he added to his business the manufacture of grape and berry baskets. Mr. Burns is the patentee of some very valuable machinery for the manufacture of staves and baskets, by the use of which much labor is saved and the work considerably expedited.

He has served his village for the last few years as one of its trustees and is a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics. He owns one hundred and ten acres of land in the towns of Westfield and Sherman.

On September 16, 1874, he united in marriage with Eva Page, daughter of Calvin Page, a carpenter of Westfield. To this union have been born three children, two daughters and one son: Jennie; Adelbert; and Mabel.

His present fine residence on Union street, which he erected at a cost of over five thousand dollars, is a frame structure of modern style with slate roof. Mr. Burns' plant for the manufacture of grape and berry baskets, and fruit barrels covers nearly three acres of ground. He employs a regular force of thirty hands, and does a business of thirty thousand dollars per year. The basket making department of his works has a capacity of one million per year, while his barrel mills and shops are run steadily during the entire year. His baskets and barrels are largely used throughout Chautauqua county, which is rapidly becoming one of the foremost grape and fruit counties of the United States. His orders also come from many other counties of New York, and from adjoining States, and at times tax the utmost capacity of his works to fill them. He is one of the leading pioneers in a manufacturing industry that must ere many years assume proportions of considerable magnitude, as large orchards and vineyards are being planted in every section of the Union which has been found adapted to fruit and grapes.

THOMAS C. JONES is one of the enterprising and successful citizens of Dunkirk, who has an undoubted right to feel an honest and just pride in the success he has achieved in his business career, as he practically began the battle of life at the age of eleven years without a dollar. He was born in Buffalo, Erie county, New York, September 16, 1840, and is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Dear) Jones. His father was a native of London, England, and was born in 1797. He married Elizabeth Dear, of Bedfordshire, England, and had twelve children. He came to the United States in 1835, located at Buffalo, this State, and worked at making soap and candles. In 1851 he came to Dunkirk, and engaged in the same business for Camp Bros. Politically he was independent, and in religion was a member of the Episcopal church, as was also his wife, who died October, 1881, aged seventy-three years. In August, 1886, he joined her in another and a better world at the age of eighty-nine years.

Thomas C. Jones attended the public schools in Buffalo until he was eleven years old, and then received employment in a grocery store, where he remained one year, and then began to learn the butcher's trade, at which he worked

RESIDENCE OF A. BURNS, WESTFIELD.

until 1862, when he enlisted in company D, 72d New York Volunteers, served until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged at Kingston, New York. In 1866 he opened a butcher shop in Dunkirk, in which business he still remains, and now has the largest and best-equipped shop and the largest trade in Dunkirk. He also owns some valuable real estate here. In politics he is a Republican, has once been mayor of Dunkirk, and has served four years in the City Council, where he now has a seat. In the fire department, where he has been seventeen years, he has held every position from ladderman to chief engineer. In religion he is a member of the Episcopal church. He is a member of Dunkirk Chapter, 191, R. A. M., Dunkirk Commandery, No. 40, and has received the thirty-second degree A. and A. Scottish Rite.

Thomas C. Jones, in 1869, married Mary L. Andrews, a daughter of Horatio Andrews, of Pomfret, this county, by whom he has had two children (sons), George H. and Charles C.

CORYDON A. RUGG, a citizen of Jamestown and assistant superintendent of the knitting mills of A. F. Kent & Co., is a son of Dr. Corydon C. and Fidelia (Goodell) Rugg, and was born at Irving, Chautauqua county, New York, April 1, 1853. The Ruggs point to Scotland as the land of their origin where their ancestors were known as the "Strong Men of Scotland." Isaac Rugg, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born near Bloody Point, in Vermont, served in the Revolutionary war and died in his native State at Ruggtown, which was named in honor of his family. He was a Methodist and was married three times. His first wife was Katie Gates, who bore him one child, Jonathan (grandfather), and after her death he wedded Emma Matoon, who died and left two children, John and Aurelia. His third wife was Abigail Skinner, by whom he had ten children. Jonathan Rugg (grandfather) was born at the head of Bloody Point, on Lake George and after a residence of some years in Genesee county, he removed, in 1818, to what is known as the Rugg settlement near Perrysburg, Cattaraugus county, where he was a large landholder. He was a farmer and a Democrat and served in the war of 1812 during which he distinguished himself at the battle of Sackett's Harbor. He married Maria Tousey and reared a family of four sons and two daughters: Carlos A., of Silver Creek, a veterinary surgeon in the Union Army; Milton V., was one of the California forty-niners and died in 1853; Dr. Jonathan G., of Gowanda, N. Y.; Mariette, wife of Dr. C. G. Cowell, of Meadville, Pa., who is a graduate of Hahnneman Medical college, of Chicago; Dr. Corydon C., died January 14, 1891 and Ann M., who died August 20, 1888. Dr. Corydon C. Rugg (father) was born at Ruggtown, Cattaraugus county, May 3, 1822. At twenty years of age he commenced the study of medicine under the Thompson who founded the Thompsonian Eclectic system of Medicine and was graduated in 1848, from the Cincinnati Medical College. He practiced at Gowanda in his native county for twenty-five years and then in Rutland, Vermont, for four years, after which he came, in 1877, to Jamestown where he has practiced ever since. He was surgeon of 154th regiment, N. Y. Vols., was taken prisoner at Gettysburg and after his release served at Lookout Mountain and under Sherman in his march to the sea. Dr. Rugg married Fidelia Goodell and to their union have been born two sons and four daughters: Adella D., married John F. Clark, a real estate dealer of Detroit, Michigan; Loella V., wife of Orris F. Johnston; Corydon A.; Estella F., wife of Walter D. Russell, formerly of New York City; Clayton A., who married Catherine M. O. Donnell and is engaged in the clothing business; and Minnie M., wife of Fred. Jay Shearman, son of Rufus Shearman of Jamestown.

Corydon Rugg attended Oneida college and

upon completing his course read medicine for some time with his father. He then entered Hall's worsted mill where he remained for ten years and served successively as shipping clerk, inspector of cloth, and travelling salesman. During the next two years he was in the Reynolds' knitting mill and upon the mill shutting down he practiced medicine with his father for a short time. On September 1, 18—, he became assistant superintendent of the knitting mills of A. F. Kent & Co., which position he still holds. He is a Democrat in politics. Mr. Rugg well understands every part of the business in which he is now engaged and discharges efficiently the duties of his important position.

On April 30, 1887, he united in marriage with Jennie M. Merrit, daughter of Benjamin G. Merrit, of Vermont. Their union has been blessed with one son and one daughter: Louise, and Corydon Harrold.

HENRY SEVERANCE, of Dunkirk, author of "John Bull in America," and a forthcoming work entitled "Chautauqua," was born in the town of Cazenovia, Madison county, New York, January 30, 1808, and is a son of Elihu and Triphena (Gunn) Severance. The Severance family is of French descent, and came from France to New England about the time of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, or a little later, say 1635. Elihu Severance was a native of Montague, Massachusetts, where he married Triphena Gunn and in 1799 removed to Madison county, in which he died on March 7, 1834, aged sixty and a half years. He cleared out a farm in the woods, was an unassuming man and served his town for a number of years as supervisor. His widow survived him twenty years, and passed away in 1854, when in the seventy-ninth year of her age.

Henry Severance grew to manhood in his native county, and attended the limited schools which a new country could only afford. Leaving school he served an apprenticeship at wool carding and cloth dressing, and in 1835 came to Dunkirk during the boom of the New York, Lake Erie and Western railroad. In a short time he went back to Madison county, but in 1851 returned to Dunkirk, where he has resided ever since, and followed the trade of carpenter, excepting eight years that he served as keeper of the Dunkirk light-house.

May 23, 1833, he married Helen J., daughter of Alford and Mary Wooley, of Madison county. Mr. and Mrs. Severance have two children: Harriet, wife of E. M. Lucas; and Emma H., principal of the Intermediate department of School No. 2, of Dunkirk.

He is a Republican, and was three times elected justice of the peace, twice in Cazenovia and once in Dunkirk, which last office he resigned after holding the office for a short time. He also served as corporal in the New York militia. Mr. Severance has devoted a portion of his leisure time to literary pursuits, and has written and published an interesting and instructive book entitled "John Bull in America," and has in press his forthcoming work of "Chautauqua," which is intended to give the world at large an adequate idea of the resources and advantages of this county which is now so largely attracting public attention. In an epic poem, published in 1891, he tells in verse the story of the races past and gone who dwelt in Chautauqua county, narrates present facts and indulges in speculations for the future that are acceptable to Chautauquans.

JOSEPH LANDSCHOOF, JR., is a native of Holstein, Prussia, a territory over the possession of which much blood and treasure has been spent. It was a duchy of Denmark, but now is a part of Schleswig Holstein, Prussia. He was born August 17, 1830, and is a son of Joseph and Margaret (Radden) Landschoof. His father and mother were natives and lifelong residents of the same place, and they were the parents of three children, two sons and one

daughter. Mr. Landschoof was a roofer by trade at which he worked until his death, which occurred in 1864, in his native land, at sixty-seven years of age, and Mrs. Landschoof died in 1848, in her fiftieth year. In religion he was a member of the Lutheran church.

Joseph Landschoof, Jr., was reared in his native country, and his education was received in her common schools, after leaving which he served an apprenticeship for four years in a mercantile store. By the laws of the country he was then drafted for the army, and had scarcely had time to be drilled when the war with Denmark broke out, and he was ordered to the front. In a year Holstein was conquered, and he was forced into the Danish army, where he served five years, and after his discharge he was employed as a clerk in a dry goods store until 1857, in which year he emigrated to Canada, where he remained but a few months, coming to the United States, landing in Buffalo, whence he traveled to Silver Creek, this county, where he worked on a farm by the month until 1861, when he came to Dunkirk and secured employment in the car repair shops of the Erie railroad with which he remained until 1869, being steadily promoted from one responsible position to another. In the latter year he was employed by the Brooks Locomotive Works, as foreman of the lumber yard, which position he held until the panic of 1873. In May, 1874, he was placed in charge of the store-room in the Brooks Locomotive Works, where he has been ever since.

In 1884 he engaged in the mercantile business in Dunkirk, which is managed by his wife, and they have built up a very flourishing trade. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion a member of the Lutheran church. He has been an Odd Fellow since 1862, and is now a member of Point Gratiot Lodge, No. 181, of that order. In November, 1863, he made a visit to his native country, renewing old friendships and returned in the spring of 1864. He is a genial gentleman and commands the respect and esteem of all who know him.

October 27, 1861, Mr. Landschoof united in marriage with Minnie, daughter of Frederick Peters, a retired watchmaker of Silver Creek, this county, and their union has been blest with three children, two sons and one daughter: Emma, Charles and William, whose ages are, twenty-nine, twenty-seven and twenty-two years respectively.

SAM. J. GIFFORD, who is the proprietor of the oldest insurance agency of Dunkirk and Chautauqua county, and who dispatched the first train ever run over the Lake Shore road by telegraphic orders, was born at Ashtabula, Ohio, May 14, 1834, and is a son of Samuel and Rose (Fraser) Gifford. Samuel Gifford was born in 1797 at Banbridge, near Belfast, Ireland, where he learned the trade of cutter in the tailoring business. He came to the United States in 1831 and settled at Ashtabula, where he conducted a large shop, and at one time employed twenty-two journeymen tailors. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, had been a freemason for sixty-two years, and died at Ashtabula, November 11, 1877. He married Rose Fraser, a native of Belfast, Ireland, who was an Episcopalian, and died February 16, 1874, aged seventy-four years.

Sam. J. Gifford was reared at Ashtabula until he was eighteen years of age, received his education in the public schools and then was engaged for a short time in grinding bark in a tannery. On October 1, 1848, he became the first devil in the office of the Ashtabula *Weekly Telegraph*, which was established on the above named day. He learned telegraphy on the old Speed line while in that printing office, which he left on June 1, 1852, to become a telegraph operator in the New York and Erie railroad. He was first stationed at Dunkirk, but worked all along the line, and on June 1, 1854, he was appointed as night train-dispatcher and operator of the Erie

road at Dunkirk, which he left in February, 1855, to accept the position of cashier and operator in the freight department of the Buffalo and Erie (now Lake Shore and Michigan Southern) railroad. He was the first operator on this road, on which he dispatched the first train ever run over it by telegraphic orders. On February 26, 1869, he resigned and acted as agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York until 1872, when he became a member of the Skinner & Gifford Manufacturing Company, which erected a large iron works at Dunkirk for building engines, boilers and railroad fixtures. In 1875 and 1876 this firm built the Texas and New Orleans railroad (now Southern Pacific), after which they failed in business and sold their iron works. From 1876 to 1879 Mr. Gifford assisted in running these iron-works, and then became a partner with his brother-in-law, J. H. Van Buren, in the insurance business. Their partnership lasted until 1882, when he again became cashier on the L. S. & M. S. R. R., and served as such until April 1, 1885. He then formed a second insurance partnership with his brother-in-law which existed until 1888. In that year he purchased the insurance business of the late Otis Stillman, which was the first insurance business established (1850) in the county.

Sam. J. Gifford represents some of the most economical and reliable life and fire insurance companies of the world. His agency represents the Ætna, Phœnix, and Orient companies, of Hartford, Conn.; the German-American, Continental, Fidelity, and United States companies, of New York city; the California, and Firemen's Fund companies, of San Francisco; the Liverpool, London and Globe, and Lancashire companies of England; the American Central company, of St. Louis, and the Mutual Life Insurance company, of New York city, which has assets of over one hundred and fifty millions.

In politics Mr. Gifford is a straight Republican. He is a member and vestryman of St. John's Protestant Episcopal church, of whose Sunday-school he was superintendent for several years. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1861, and holds active membership in Irondequoit Lodge, No. 301, Chapter and Commandery No. 40, and Ismalia Temple.

WHITMAN CLARK comes from English ancestry on the paternal side of the house, and running with it in his veins, is the cool and conservative Scotch blood of his maternal ancestors. He was born in Erie county, New York, July 16, 1826, and is a son of Simeon Jr. and Hannah (Stone) Clark. Simeon Clark (grandfather) was a native of Vermont, served as a soldier throughout the war of the Revolution, and then moved to Erie county, this State, and engaged in farming. He died in 1837, aged seventy-four years. Simeon, Jr. (father) was also a native of Vermont, and, emulating the patriotic example of his father, served his country as a soldier, enlisting among the first troops summoned to fight the British in 1812, and after that war ended, he too, settled in Erie county, this State, and engaged in the manufacture of chairs and wheels, and also in the occupation of a millwright. The latter part of his life was spent in Clarksburg, Erie county, a town named in his honor, where he operated a saw and grist-mill. In politics he was a whig and in religion was a devout member of the Baptist church. He was a very energetic man and respected by all who knew him. Simeon Clark, Jr., married Hannah Stone, by whom he had five children. Mrs. Clark was born in Rhode Island, in 1794, was a member of the Baptist church, and died in Erie county, this State, May 28, 1828, aged thirty-four years. Mr. Clark died in Clarksburg, March 22, 1859, aged seventy-three years and twenty-two days.

Whitman Clark was reared in Erie county and received a common school education.

After his school days had ended, he learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner, and in 1852 went to work as a millwright, which vocation he has since pursued, and, in connection therewith, handles a large amount of mill machinery of all kinds on commission. May 2, 1870, he came to Dunkirk and has resided here ever since. In politics he is a straight Democrat, and takes a very active interest in local, State and general political matters. In the election of the spring of 1887, he was chosen justice of the peace, and was re-elected in March, 1891, for four years. He is a very public-spirited man and always ready to aid any movement beneficial to the city, and is a member of Phœnix Lodge, No. 262, F. & A. M.

Whitman Clark married in 1846, Emily Beardsley, a daughter of Solomon Beardsley, of Eden, Erie county, by whom he had four children, two sons and two daughters: Simeon, who was born in 1846 and died in December, 1854; Jennie, born in 1850 and died August 18, 1871; Hattie M., born in 1863 and died May 19, 1879; and Newton L., born December 25, 1867, who is a clerk in Dunkirk.

MATTHEW S. NOXON. Industry, economy and good management will secure a competency for any man. This is strikingly proven in the case of our subject, who was left an orphan when one year of age, and started in life without a dollar. Matthew S. Noxon is a son of Claudius and Lodunia (Farington) Noxon, and was born in Delaware county, New York, April 12, 1822. The maternal grandfather, Matthew Farington, lived in Fishkill, Dutchess county, N. Y., where subject's mother was born. He had a son, Daniel M. Farington, who came to Westfield town in 1832, and died in 1881, aged eighty-six years. He was the foster-father of Matthew S. Noxon. Claudius Noxon was a native of Dutchess county, N. Y., married there and followed farming until his death in 1823. His wife was born in 1799, and lived until 1881. She was a member of the Baptist church.

Matthew S. Noxon lived in Dutchess county, until nine years of age, when he was sent to live with his uncle, Daniel M. Farington, who reared him. He attended the Westfield schools where he received his education and having learned practical farming with his uncle, when grown to manhood he began to farm on his own account. One of the finest farms in Portland, consisting of one hundred and ten acres, upon which is eighteen acres of neat vineyard, is his property, where he has a pretty home.

On March 28, 1860, he married Ermina Weaver, who was born in Allegany county, February 21, 1832, a daughter of John Weaver, who still lives in Westfield town, aged eighty-seven years. The latter's wife was Ann Benton, a gentle Christian woman who died in 1850, when but forty-five years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Noxon have an adopted daughter: Lizzie, aged twenty-two years.

M. S. Noxon affiliates with the Republican party and has served the town as school trustee. His success has been due entirely to his individual efforts. Without a dollar's capital when he began life, he is now one of the town's substantial citizens, a position he has attained by incessant toil and good management. He is proud of the fact that a blacksmith shop or store has never carried his name on their books, it being his rule to pay cash. Being just and exact in his business transactions he has never been called to answer to a law suit. Having reached nearly seventy years of age he has retired from active labor and is enjoying the reward of his labors.

WILLIS D. LEET, one of the proprietors in the large tanning business at Laona, is a son of William and Harriet (Belden) Leet, and was born at Point Chautauqua, this county, October 29, 1856. The Leet family came from the eastern states, and grandfather Anson Leet

settled in the town of Stockton in 1811, coming there from Connecticut and remaining two years, when he moved to the shore of the lake. The father of our subject was born there and has been engaged in the produce business for the past thirty years, and during that time has been twice elected treasurer of the county.

Willis D. Leet was reared in Chautauqua town, acquired a good common-school education and then entered the produce business with his brother, George E., and followed it for eight or nine years. Being of a genial, good-natured disposition, Mr. Leet became very popular, and when only twenty-eight years of age he was elected treasurer of Chautauqua county and filled the office during the term of three years. In 1889 he came to Laona and bought a third interest in the White tannery, one of the largest in the county. The buildings are very extensive and the product exceeds $100,000 annually, the principal sales being made in Boston, and the works give employment to about twenty-five hands.

Willis D. Leet led Carrie White to the matrimonial altar in 1884, and their union has been blessed with three children: Arthur W., Willis D. and Harvey E. In addition to this Laona property Mr. Leet owns a fine home at Mayville. Willis D. Leet is a gentleman of recognized integrity and of strong force of character. His business ability stands out prominently in the mercantile world, and the older men, who have passed their experimental stage, warmly grasp his hand and welcome him, for they recognize an equal.

WILLIAM F. GREEN. The prosperity of a community is often reflected, as a face in a mirror, by the condition of the local bank; and the banking facilities of a locality often decide whether business shall be active or sluggish. William F. Green, the venerable but active and energetic cashier of the bank of Sherman, realizes all this and does much to promote the business interests of his village. He is a son of William and Martha (Tomlinson) Green, natives of Lincolnshire, England, and was born in the town of Chautauqua, this county, March 3, 1832, two years after the arrival of his parents from their mother country. William Green was a carpenter by trade, and when he first reached America he made a short sojourn near the city of Utica and followed his trade, but in 1831 he came to this county, and after a short residence in the town of Chautauqua he settled permanently in Sherman. He was born in 1803, and married Martha Tomlinson in England. In 1856 and 1857 he was supervisor of the town of Sherman, and he died March 25, 1862, when fifty-nine years of age, leaving five children.

William F. Green spent the first fourteen years of his life in Chautauqua county, and was then sent to Oneida county, where he lived with an uncle. He was educated at the public schools and the Oneida Castle academy, and such was his proficiency and aptitude for absorbing knowledge that he was among the foremost scholars of the school. He attended there for six years and then took a clerkship in Henry Ransom's grocery and dry-goods store at Sherman. He remained there until about twenty years of age and then went to work for Isaac E. Hawley, a prominent dealer at Sherman. Upon attaining his twenty-third year he embarked in the general dry-goods business on his own account and conducted it for about five years, at Oneida Castle and Taberg.

He married Martha T. White, of Taberg, Oneida county, and they have had one son, Israel W. They left Oneida county and came to Sherman and engaged in the dry-goods business with his brother, I. T. Green, for several years; afterwards moved to Northeast, Pennsylvania, and then returned to this county and settled again in Sherman, where he engaged in the butter, cheese and grocery business, afterwards moving to Jamestown and remaining some two years, where Mrs. Green died in 1883;

he then again returned to Sherman, and in 1884 Mr. Green married Hattie S. Underhill, of Rochester, Minnesota, and from that date until 1889 he was engaged in the wholesale produce business. Mr. Green assumed the duties of cashier in the Bank of Sherman during the month of February, 1890, succeeding Mr. W. F. Smallwood, who had officiated as such since its opening, on November 6, 1884. It has always been a prosperous institution and, although an individual corporation, it represents a capital of $200,000. Associated are A. Calhoun, Hiram Parker and James Vincent—all solid and responsible men.

William F. Green, although becoming advanced in years, retains the vigor of his earlier days and transacts the business of his bank with the system and skill of a National bank. He is punctual and prompt in all his business transactions, and the increasing volume of business of the institution, whose business he directs, attests the appreciation and confidence of the public.

LAWRENCE EUGENE SHATTUCK. One of the pioneers of Chautauqua county, who spent his mature life here and gave most valuable aid in reclaiming its fertile lands from the wilds of nature was Lawrence Eugene Shattuck, who was the son of Pliny and Dolly (Rice) Shattuck, born in the State of Massachusetts, July 20, 1816, and died at his home in Cherry Creek, January 20, 1890, aged seventy-three years and six months. The Shattucks were for several generations natives and residents of New England.

Pliny Shattuck was born in Massachusetts, and after marrying Dolly Rice, in 1820 moved to Virginia; he was a blacksmith by trade, and followed that business in the Old Dominion, where he remained for four years and came to Sinclairville, and worked at blacksmithing, where he lived for eight years and then came to Cherry Creek, at which place he made his home until his death. By his union with Dolly Rice Mr. Shattuck became the father of eight children, as follows: Jerome B., Dolly H., Oliver, Frederick, Lucy, Eugene, Harriet and Philemon. Five of these are yet living.

Lawrence Eugene Shattuck was sixteen years of age when his father came to Cherry Creek and located upon a wild farm about one mile west of the village, where his father built a blacksmith shop and carried on the trade. The other members of the family cleared up a small farm and tilled the soil, while L. E. Shattuck worked in the shop with his father, and, having learned the trade, succeeded to his father's business when the latter died. He was the only blacksmith for some distance around that could shoe oxen, and had all the work that he could do, but as he became older he found the work uncongenial, and gradually lessened his business until some years before his death he discontinued it entirely.

On April 13, 1836, Mr. Shattuck married Amy Angeline Ames, a stirring, energetic young lady, who was born at Trenton, Oneida county, New York, February 26, 1817. Their union was blessed with five children, two sons and three daughters: L. E. Jr., born April 11, 1838; Lydia, born September 7, 1839; Amy A., born February 10, 1843; Jerome B., born May 27, 1847; and Rosella, born November 12, 1851.

The old gentleman's farm was located at four corners of the road one mile west of Cherry Creek village, and the place is still known as Shattuck Corners.

Amy Angeline Ames was a daughter of Amos Ames, who was born in Vermont, and married Lydia Franklin. She was the daughter of Stephen Franklin, and the latter was a great-grandson of the renowned philanthropist and American statesman, Benjamin Franklin. Stephen Franklin married Rachel Carpenter, whose father came from England. Mr. Franklin was a minister of the Gospel, an earnest,

devout and self-sacrificing preacher, whose thought was not of dollars but the faithful service of his Master. He became the father of five children, three sons and two daughters: John, Ebenezer, Eleazer, Hester and Lydia. The latter, the mother of Mrs. Shattuck, died May 15, 1830, after which Mr. Ames married Mrs. Phœbe Burnett. He was a farmer and cleared one hundred acres of land on the banks of West Canada Creek, in Oneida county, just two miles below Trenton Falls, and, building a commodious house, he kept a hotel for a number of years. His children by his first wife were Lydia F., Luther Loren and Amy Angeline, and to his last wife was born one son, who did not reach manhood. Amos Ames died May 27, 1847, the same day that Mrs. Shattuck's youngest son was born.

Mrs. Amy Ames Shattuck has always been characterized by energy, good judgment and force of character. While she was yet a young girl, becoming dissatisfied with the arbitrary actions of her step-mother, she left her father's home and supported herself until she was married. While yet very young she spent three years in succession spinning wool for Pliny Shattuck and for a number of succeeding years she did this and other service. The winter following her marriage, after having spent the summer in preparing household linen and other necessary comforts, she put what goods she could command in boxes and barrels, and took them to the canal where she shipped them, by way of Rochester and Buffalo, to Chautauqua county. During the journey she met a Mr. Beverly, who was going to the same place with his family, and he assisted her in hiring teams at Buffalo to convey them to their new home, where, after a tiresome journey, she arrived, and the following spring herself and husband began keeping house, at that time a lonely place in the woods, one half mile from the nearest neighbor. Mr. Shattuck and his sons, who are now gray-haired old men, have always said that their success in life was entirely due to the advice, counsel and encouragement received from their wife and mother.

The oldest son is L. E. Shattuck, Jr., now living at Stanbury, Missouri, where he is a sheep and cattle breeder, and is well known in that line all over the United States and Canada; the youngest son, J. B. Shattuck, is a successful farmer living in the town of Cherry Creek, this county. It is to such mothers as Mrs. Shattuck that the county of Chautauqua owes its development and the United States of America its greatness.

DANIEL LEWIS WAGGONER, although for the past decade he has been living on borrowed time beyond the allotted span of man, enjoys a serene, happy and vigorous old age, and well deserves it. He is a son of Calvin and Rebecca (Babcock) Waggoner, and was born in Cayuga county, New York, August 4, 1809. His paternal grandfather, George Waggoner, was born in 1756, was a farmer by occupation, and served as a good soldier in the war of the Revolution, enlisting for a short term and re-enlisting at the expiration of that term. At the close of the war he resumed farming in Cayuga county, whither he moved, and eventually moved to Canada, where he spent the rest of his life, dying in 1827. He married Mary Connor in 1783, and had four sons and four daughters: Margaret, Israel, George, Calvin, Cyrus, Charlotte, Polly and Electa. Calvin Waggoner (father) was born in Cayuga county, this State, in 1785, and was a farmer there until 1810, when he removed to Canada, leased some land and resumed his occupation, continuing as tiller of the soil until his death in 1835. He married Rebecca Babcock in 1808, and she bore him six children, two sons and four daughters: Daniel Lewis; Caroline, who married John Vaughn, a farmer and tanner in Canada; Matilda, who married Rosel Merchant, a farmer in Crawford county,

Pennsylvania; Charlotte, who married Michael Baugher, a lumberman in Crawford county, Pennsylvania; Charles A., a farmer in Charlotte, this county, who married Sarah Johnson; and Rebecca, who married John Williams and lives in Canada. The mother of these children died in 1828.

D. L. Waggoner was educated in the comman schools of Canada. No better facilities for an education then being offered him, he was obliged to finish his education at home. He worked on a farm until a young man, when the farm was to be sold for unpaid taxes and rent, it being a leased farm. He borrowed money, paid the debts, cultivated the land a few years and then sold to a Mr. Hall, who came from England and moved to this county in 1832, and bought a tract containing ninety acres of land on the line between Cherry Creek and Ellington, about twelve miles from Jamestown. Subsequently he sold this and bought one hundred and fifty acres farther west, and afterward purchased two hundred more in Cherry Creek, part of which he gave his children. In September, 1889, he moved to Fredonia, bought five acres of land, built himself a nice house and enjoys the fortune he has accumulated. Beside the land given away, he still owns one hundred and sixty acres of land in Ellington village, a lot in Jamestown and a house and lot in Chautauqua. He is a member of the Methodist church and politically is a stanch prohibitionist.

D. L. Waggoner was married August 14, 1831, to Mary Millspaw, a daughter of Jeremiah and Margaret Millspaw, of Canada, and has had by her six children, three sons and three daughters: Calvin M., died young; Daniel Marshall, married to Mira B. Woodward, is retired from business and lives in Fredonia; Jane A., married Ezra Greeley, who is dead, and she lives at Jamestown; George N., married to Victoria Ferguson, is retired from business and lives in Jamestown; Mary M., married to William Hitchcock, a farmer in Cherry Creek; and Emily, married to Perry Slater, a farmer in Ellington.

ANTHONY BRATT, an aged and venerable gentleman, now leading a quiet and retired life, was born to Christopher and Elizabeth (Lee) Bratt, in the town of Stillwater, Saratoga county, New York, February 3, 1821. His grandfather, Daniel Bratt, was a native of Holland, but came to America and settled on the bank of the Hudson river, between Albany and Schenectady and established a hotel, but later, about the year 1834, emigrated to Chautauqua county, and shortly afterwards died. His principal occupation, besides keeping hotel, was farming. He was a democrat politically, like most of the early settlers of his nationality. His wife was a Dutch woman and they reared a family of five sons and two daughters. Christopher Bratt (father) was born near the Hudson river above Albany, in 1793, and later moved to Stillwater, which is located on the same stream a number of miles above. About 1834 he moved to Jamestown and farmed in connection with his other business until 1871, when he died on October 12th. Mr. Bratt married Elizabeth Lee, and she bore him three children: Elzada, married George Nelson and moved to Minnesota: Erastus (dead); and Anthony.

Anthony Bratt received his education at the schools of the localities in which his early life was passed, and after coming to Chautauqua county, in 1834, he pursued farming until ten or twelve years since when advancing years caused him to relinquish this heavy work.

Anthony Bratt has been married three times. His first wife was Eliza Lee, whom he married in 1844, and who bore him two children: Charles, now living at Bradford, is in a paper store; and Jeanette, wife of Harvey Davis, a carpenter of Jamestown. For his second wife he married Mary Lee, and had two children:

Orsimus, who married Maria Juden. Mr. Bratt married for his third wife Elvira Bailey, and by her has two children: Bailey, married and resides in Jamestown; and Mary, wedded Fred. Moon and died.

ADDISON C. CUSHING, an uncle of the renowned heroic Lieutenant Cushing, one of the pioneer grape culturists of the town of Pomfret, and one of the most prominent of that town's progressive men, is a son of Judge Zattu and Eunice (Elderkin) Cushing and was born near the site of his present home in Fredonia, May 4, 1820. His grand-parents were honorable Puritans who lived in the New England States. Judge Zattu Cushing was born at Plymouth Rock, Massachusetts, in 1770, and was one of thirteen children born to Nathaniel and Lydia Cushing. He received but a meager education, the schools of that day being primitive and their course of study limited in extent, but his natural industry, energy, self reliance and integrity were of more value to him than schools. At an early age he was apprenticed to a ship carpenter, and when he had mastered that trade, he followed it for some time at Boston. The work, however, was not congenial to his nature and he decided to exchange it for a farmer's life and for the purpose moved to Ballston, Saratoga county, where he married Rachel Buckingham and then removed to Paris, Oneida county, and took up a tract of land in the forest, from which he made a farm. In 1799 he was employed to go to Presque Isle, adjacent to Erie, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of superintending the construction of a ship. When it was completed it was christened the "Good Intent" and was the first vessel of note-worthy size built on Lake Erie. She was lost with all on board in 1805. In returning from the scene of his labors, one of his horses strayed, and while attempting to secure it, night came upon him and he passed the night upon the lands where forty years later he built him a home. Having had excellent opportunities for examining the lands of that locality, he determined to locate there, and in February, 1805, he moved his family to the site where now stands the town of Fredonia. Two yoke of oxen, each drawing a sled, were the conveyances used and it took three weeks to perform the journey that may now be made in twice as many hours. At the time Mr. Cushing had eight children: Walter; Lydia, married Dr. Squire White; Milton B; Zattu; Catharine, married Philo H. Stevens; Lucinda, the widow of William Barker; Alonzo; and Rachel, who married Mr. Tupper. All are dead. When they arrived at Buffalo, they started down the Pike upon the ice, intending to camp nights on the shore, but a driving storm coming on, they were compelled to stop, and were only rescued by two men who heard their signals of distress. At daybreak the ice was broken up so that escape would then have been impossible. Upon his arrival here, he was much disappointed to find that his choice of lots was taken by Thomas McClintock and he took another, upon which he cleared fifty acres during the ensuing two years. In 1807 he sold to Mr. Marsh, father of the present occupant, and bought from Mr. McClintock, for one-hundred dollars, the farm that he originally desired. He then paid the land claim at Batavia and on November 7, 1807, received a title to about six hundred acres, a great portion of which is now covered by the village of Fredonia. About the last mentioned date he erected the log-house on Eagle street, where A. F. Taylor now lives. Zattu Cushing was eminently a pious man, a Baptist of unswerving devotion, and his first thought upon reaching here was to establish a church. In 1811, when the organization of the county was completed, Mr. Cushing was appointed the first judge and he wore the ermine until 1822. At the battle of Buffalo he served as a private and was highly indignant, feeling that with a com-

petent commander, the result might have been different. On the fourth of July 1812, a celebration was held at Judge Cushing's farm, he himself being the orator. Ere long the report of a cannon and the rattle of musketry showed the presence of an enemy at the mouth of the creek. Jumping from his rough rostrum, the speaker was the first at the scene of action ready for defense. In August, 1816, a great sorrow fell upon his household, the mother of his children, who had been the light of his home and shared his trials, his joys, his sorrows and his hopes, was called away. Never before in the history of the village had so large and sorrowing a funeral been known. In 1817, he married Eunice Elderkin, a native of the town of Burlington, Otsego county. In 1826, just after the Erie canal was opened for navigation, in company with Joseph Sprage, Mr. Cushing built a canal-boat. It was built on the flats at the foot of Fort hill and was named the "Fredonia Enterprise." To draw the boat to the water required one hundred yoke of oxen, and after it was launched, they loaded it with wheat, and the steamer "Lake Superior" towed it to Buffalo. In 1823, he was foremost in establishing the Fredonia academy and until his death, was one of its most liberal supporters. January 13, 1839, after a long experience of physical suffering which he patiently endured, Judge Zattu Cushing passed peacefully away. When the battle of life was over, his peaceful triumph commenced. At the next term of court, upon the motion of Judge Wallace, the bar of this county procured his portrait to be suspended in the court-house above the bench where judges sit. Guarded with tender care, it still remains there and will for ages to come, as a proper memorial of as pure a man and upright a judge as ever dispensed justice in any tribunal. By his second marriage Judge Cushing had four more children. The only daughter, Sarah M. L., died. The oldest boys were living in the west and his daughters by his first wife were happily married and lived near him. The youngest sons, Judson E., Addison C. and Frank were at home, the pleasure of his declining years. All of them are now passed away excepting Judson and Addison C. Zattu Cushing was the grandfather of Alonzo H. Cushing, who was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, who, although twice wounded, was standing by his gun until the fatal leaden missile struck him down, and of Lieutenant Commander William B. Cushing (see his sketch), who by repeated and successful deeds of valor and patriotic devotion stands breast to breast with Paul Jones and Commodore Perry, and whose name will stand bright and fresh in the hearts of the American people as long as marble and metal hold their shape and this great Republic remains intact.

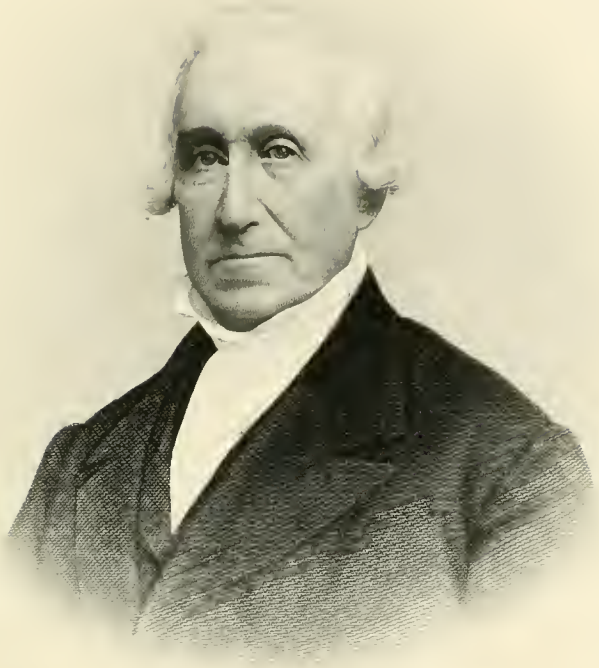
Addison Cushing was educated at the district schools of Fredonia until sixteen years of age and then entered the academy and took a three-years course. He then employed himself on his father's farm until his marriage to Elizabeth King, which occurred April 9th, 1846, when his father's estate was divided and he moved on a farm of his own. Agriculture has been his life-long pursuit, and in 1860 he began the cultivation of small fruits. Forming a mutual company, he erected a canning factory, which prepared the product of their orchards for the market. After running one year, this factory was destroyed by fire. Addison Cushing was one of the pioneers of grape culture and was the second man to conduct the business. He is a democrat and although the town is strongly republican, he has been re-elected president of the village oftener than any one man. Mr. Cushing has served twelve years as justice of the peace and when the Normal school was organized, he was elected one of its trustees. He is a member of the Episcopal church and since 1884 has been a warden; for nearly forty years he was a member of the vestry. Addison Cushing is exemplary in his habits and is an

excellent example for young men to follow. His first wife was a daughter of General Nathaniel (and a Miss Grey) King. Mr. King was a lawyer and literateur of Hamilton, Madison county, this State. To this union were born two daughters: Margaret married J. J. Servoss, a lumberman living at Portsmouth, Va., and they had one daughter; and Elizabeth K., now the wife of P. H. Cumming, a fruit raiser of Fredonia; they had two sons and two daughters. Mr. Cushing's wife died August 25th, 1848, and on October 9th, 1849, he was united to Ellen Cumming, a daughter of Robert and Lydia Cumming. Mr. Cumming was a Scotch gentleman who went to Australia, engaged in farming and died there. To Mr. and Mrs. Cushing were born Mary, who married S. D. L. Jackson, a lawyer practicing at Youngstown, Ohio; she died in 1885; and Frank C., a merchant tailor of Fredonia. Frank C. Cushing married Jennie Glisan, May 7th, 1884, and he died September 22d, of the same year. Mrs. Addison C. Cushing died March 8th, 1884, and on June 3d, 1886, Mr. Cushing took for his third wife Esther C. Pritchard, a daughter of Daniel C. and Abigail (Godfrey) Pritchard, living in Fredonia.

Addison C. Cushing has passed the allotted three-score and ten of man, but, owing to his temperate life and good constitution, he still enjoys fine health, and it is hoped will live for many years to continue the good which has been characteristic of his life.

JUDGE WILLIAM PEACOCK. The roll of the prominent, influential and public-spirited citizens of western New York, as well as Chautauqua county, would be incomplete without especial mention of the long and useful career of Judge William Peacock, whose name will be honorably preserved from oblivion in the history of the Erie canal, the surveys of the Holland land company, and the material development of Dunkirk, Mayville and the county. He was born in Ulster county, New York, February 22, 1780, and was a son of Thomas and Margaret (Anderson) Peacock. His father served under Washington in the Revolutionary war, and shortly after the treaty of peace removed with his wife and family to a farm which he owned near Geneva, this State. He had three children, two sons and one daughter. The sons were: Judge William, John and Absalom; and the daughter, Geneva, who married Samuel Hughinson, who lived in Washington, D. C.

William Peacock was reared on his father's farm, received a good education, and studied surveying. In 1803 he went to Batavia with the intention of going to New Orleans, but was dissuaded from his contemplated trip by Joseph Ellicott, agent of the Holland Land company, and entered the employ of that company as a surveyor. He surveyed large bodies of their lands on the Genesee river and the western part of the State. He surveyed a large part of the site of Buffalo, where he purchased several lots, as well as buying from the company some valuable tracts of land in Chautauqua county. In 1810 he came to Mayville, when there were but two or three cabins there, and where he acted as agent for the Holland Land company until it disposed of the last of its unsold lands in 1836, when his office was destroyed by a mob of debtors of the company, who sought by this unlawful measure to obliterate all record of their indebtedness to the company, but in which they were signally foiled, as he had sent copies of all his papers to the general office of the company. A full account of this trouble will be found in the history of the Holland Land company which is given in another place in this volume. Judge Peacock was a very accurate surveyor and business man, and had often exposed himself to great dangers while in the service of the Holland Land company. After 1836 he devoted his time mostly to the management of the valuable real and personal estate which he possessed at May-



William Finch

ville and elsewhere in south-western New York. He was appointed as one of the commissioners for building the first court-house at Mayville, and was one of the most liberal patrons of the academy at that place.

He was one of the early associate judges of the county court, and in 1821 served as treasurer of Chautauqua county. Prior to his removal from Batavia Judge Peacock took great interest in the conception and subsequent construction of the Erie canal. He gave Jesse Hawley, the engineer in charge of the work, valuable information, and the route he marked out for the canal through western New York was adopted with but little variation. In 1816 he surveyed and located the western part of this canal, and two years later was appointed to survey and report on the construction of a harbor at Buffalo. Judge Peacock was a strong democrat, and a great admirer of General Jackson and all democratic leaders of the Jacksonian school. He was a Free and Accepted Mason from 1803 until his death.

On October 3, 1807, he married Alice Evans, a niece of Joseph Elliott, and who passed away after a short illness on April 19, 1859, when in the seventy-ninth year of her age. They had no children, and the Mayville *Sentinel* stated that Mrs. Peacock was no ordinary woman, and that her mental and physical powers were alike vigorous and active. Her numerous deeds of charity, the lives she saved, and the aid which she rendered to the sick and sorrowful have been handed down from parent to child. Her hand, her heart and her purse were ever open to aid any Christian enterprise. Her remains were interred in the family lot in the Mayville cemetery, where over them was erected a plain but costly monument. Being without other heirs, the Judge's nearest relatives were the children of his brother Absalom, who married Jane Nichols, of Newburg, this State, and in 1814 came to Westfield, where he followed farming until his death in 1836. Absalom Peacock had eight children, one of whom, Mrs. Sarah J. Birdsall, of Mayville, is the widow of Judge John Birdsall, a native of eastern New York, who was a well-known lawyer and served on the bench.

Eighteen years after the death of his wife, Judge Peacock entered upon his final rest on the 21st of February, 1877, when he had attained nearly to his ninety-seventh year. His body was laid to rest with the impressive ceremonies of the Masonic ritual. He left no will, and his large estate was inherited by his nephews and nieces. He sleeps by the side of his wife, and although the monumental marble above his resting-place only records his age and the day of his death, yet his memory and virtues are written in the hearts of the people among whom he lived and labored.

JOY LOVE, was born in Gerry, Chautauqua county, on the 28th day of June, 1829. His grandfather, John Love, was born in Connecticut, in 1769. He came to Chenango county when a young man, and afterwards, became an early settler of the town of Ellery, in Chautauqua county, where he came to reside in February, 1811. He died in Illinois, in his ninety-first year. His son John, the father of Joy Love, was born January 29, 1789. He married Mary S. Ward. He was one of the earliest settlers of the town of Gerry, and during his life, a well-known citizen of that part of the county. In 1812, he purchased the farm first owned by Amos Atkins, situated about one mile south of Sinclairville, on the Old Chautauqua road. He afterwards erected buildings thereon, which were long known as the Love Stand. He kept this inn for over thirty years, and afterwards, for about four years, the hotel in Sinclairville. He died upon his old farm, March 18, 1857.

Joy Love followed the business of farming during the early part of his life, upon the old homestead, in Gerry, owned by his father in his

life-time, and afterwards to some extent in Portland, Chautauqua county. In 1882, he formed a co-partnership in the business of banking and milling, at Sinclairville with E. B. Crissy, now of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Jamestown, under the name of E. B. Crissy & Co., which continued six years. He then formed a co-partnership in the same business with his son, John A. Love, under the style Joy Love & Son, in which business he has continued at Sinclairville, until this time. May 24, 1854, he married Rosina Flagg, daughter of Alonzo and Caroline Flagg. John A. Love, who was born February 24, 1861, is their only child. He received his education at the Fredonia Normal school, and the Poughkeepsie Commercial college. His business has always been banking. He now has principal charge of the business of the firm of Joy Love & Son, and is the present supervisor of the town of Charlotte. October 29, 1884, he married Fanny A., the daughter of Obed and Emily A. Edson. Their children are: Allen J., born in Sinclairville, August 23, 1885; and Nellie E., born in Sinclairville, January 2, 1887.

JAMES MULGREW is a man who has, by his own untiring energy and industry, accumulated a competency, and commands the respect of all who honor a successful man. He was born in Duncannon, County Tyrone, Ireland, June 6, 1843, and is a son of James and Catherine (Gough) Mulgrew. His father was a native of the same town, and was born in 1806. He pursued the calling of a farmer on a rented farm, and also transacted an agent's business for the queen's warehouse, being a good business man, highly respected by all classes. In religion he was a member of the Roman Catholic church. He died on Christmas day, 1870, and his wife (mother) is now living on the old homestead, in her seventy-fifth year.

James Mulgrew was reared on a farm, and received his education in the common schools of his native town. He learned the carpenter's trade, and in 1866 he came to America, putting his feet on American soil May 1st of that year, and shortly afterward located in Silver Creek, where he was employed on the construction train on the L. S. & M. S. R. R. He worked fifteen years on this train, being steadily promoted until, in 1881, he was given full control. It is his pride that he never had a pair of trucks leave the track in the twenty-two years he spent on that train. While in Indiana, in 1888, he resigned his position, and left the employ of the road December 10th of that year. Since then he has lived on his farm in Hanover, one mile from Silver Creek, where he has opened a rock quarry, and finds a quick and ready market for all the paving-stones and material for macadamizing which he can quarry. He also has a good-sized tract of land devoted to grape culture. In National elections he votes the Democratic ticket, but in local elections he is independent, voting always for the man he considers the best qualified for the office in question. Religiously, he is a member of the Roman Catholic church. He has two brothers, Barney and John F., engaged in gold mining in Montana.

James Mulgrew was married, in 1866, to Margaret L. Mulgrew, daughter of Peter Mulgrew, of Duncannon, Ireland, and they have three children, one son and two daughters: John F., Mary E., and Margaret S., all attending school at Silver Creek.

LEVI J. PIERCE, the well-known dealer in agricultural machinery, residing at Forestville, is a son of Levi H. and Electa (Ingells) Pierce, and was born in the village of Cooperstown, Otsego county, New York, October 3, 1830, and is now in his sixty-first year. The parents of Mr. Pierce were both New England emigrants, the father having come from the Granite State, and the mother from Connecticut. Levi H. Pierce came to Otsego county and was engaged in the business of dis-

tilling. The name was originally Pers, which is from the English. Grandfather, Stephen Ingells, served with bravery and valor in the Revolutionary war, and was honorably discharged at its close.

The condition of his parents being humble, Levi J. Pierce was early taught habits of industry, and passed his boyhood and youth in his native county. He was sent to the public schools and acquired such education as the fountain afforded. When a young man he secured a clerkship in a store at Cooperstown, and remained there until 1852, when he came to Forestville and engaged in business with J. G. Hopkins and N. B. Brown, and the firm remained intact for twelve years. About the date of the close of the war, Mr. Hopkins dropped out, and Messrs. Pierce & Brown continued the business for seven years longer, when they dissolved partnership. Mr. Pierce then opened a hardware store, which he conducted until 1889, and since that time he has been handling all kinds of farming machinery and implements.

On Jan. 17, 1860, he married Frances Hopkins, a daughter of Joseph G. Hopkins, the latter being one of the early settlers and business men of Villanova, this county, over fifty years ago. He was a native of Hartford, Connecticut, and died in 1876, aged sixty-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Pierce have been blessed with a family of four children: Charles H., resides in Oregon; Albert L., is in the lumber business at Irvona, Clearfield county, Pa.; Joseph G., lives in Madford, Oregon, also engaged in the lumber business; and Ophelia.

Levi J. Pierce is the owner of considerable valuable property in Forestville, and Mrs. Pierce owns two farms within a couple of miles of the village. They have a pleasant and happy home, and by their business ability and good management have risen to the position of respect and comfort they now occupy.

SETH ALDRICH, one of the most prosperous farmers in this section, came from sterling Quaker ancestry on both sides of the house. He was born in Hamburg, Erie County, N. Y., October 7, 1827, and is a son of Scott and Eliza (White) Aldrich. Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island is a family connection. The paternal grandfather of Seth Aldrich, Nathan, married Phoebe Applebee, each a member of the Society of Friends, and to them seven children were born, six sons and one daughter: James, Sayles, Simeon, Nathan, Thomas, Scott (father), and Esther. Scott Aldrich, was born in Smithfield, Providence county, Rhode Island, June 6, 1801. When eighteen years of age he went to learn the trade of shoemaking, and so apt was he that it might be said he made a pair of shoes the first day. After serving his full time as apprentice, he worked for some time as a journeyman. In 1820, having married, he and his wife drove from their Rhode Island home to Evans, Erie county, this State, carrying all their earthly possessions with them in a one-horse covered wagon. His brothers, James and Sayles had preceded him, and he spent the winter of 1823–24 with them. In the spring he purchased a farm of one hundred acres, located east of Hamburg, Erie county, paying ten dollars an acre for it, and cleared and improved it with the aid of an ox-team and a wooden plow, adding to it until he owned three hundred and seventy-five acres. In 1849 he bought a farm on the flats of Buffalo creek, containing one hundred and eighty-five acres, for which he paid one hundred dollars per acre, and in 1853, only four years later, he sold it for two hundred dollars per acre, netting him eighteen thousand five hundred dollars, which was a big business transaction in those days, involving an output on the part of the purchaser of thirty-seven thousand dollars, a handsome fortune then. This was the best investment he ever made, and profits of one hundred per cent. were extremely rare in any business.

He was one of the original promoters and managers of the plank-road from Hamburg to Buffalo, acting as the chief executive in its construction. Some of the directors becoming dissatisfied, Thompson Culbertson offered him a farm near Forestville, this county, in exchange for his plank-road stock, and he accepted. He had then (1857) resided in Hamburg thirty-three years. After a year's residence on his Forestville farm, he moved to Fredonia (1858) and bought the place where Chas. Z. Webster now resides. This lot of land he soon sold to T. Z. Higgins, and bought the place known as "Sunset Hill," and most of the territory enclosed by Central avenue, Division, Free and Day streets, where he built the house in which T. S Hubbard now resides, but after a while exchanged his "Sunset Hill" place for a farm on the main road, just west of the corporation line, but after a short time returned to the village and built a house on the corner of Free and Day streets. At the time of his death he owned thirteen hundred acres of land, but had previously at one time possessed twenty-eight hundred acres. Some time before he was summoned to a higher sphere, he disposed of a portion of his land to his sons, giving to each one three thousand dollars to be applied on these purchases, and an equivalent in cash to the other children, who did not take land. He was a member of the Free Will Baptist church in Hamburg, but in his later years practiced the simple usages of his Quaker ancestors. The poor had in him a most excellent friend and benefactor, and in all his business transactions he was honest and upright. He will be remembered kindly by many who, in their early struggles for the possession of a home, experienced his generous and forbearing treatment. Just in all his dealings, his word was as good as a bond, and when once he had made a bargain, even verbally, he never in any way retreated. When the board of commissioners was appointed to appraise the lands for the Lake Shore railroad between Buffalo and Eighteen Mile Creek, he was a member. He died October 16, 1885, in his eighty-fifth year. Scott Aldrich was married April 13, 1823, to Eliza White, by whom he had seven children, four sons and three daughters: Amos, a farmer, who married Cordelia Culbertson; Mason, a farmer, who married Licena Clark; Seth; Ira, a farmer, who married Louisa Taylor; Mary, who married Benjamin Miller, a farmer and gardener at Hamburg; Ann, who married Isaac Long; and an infant, Amy, who died September 28, 1838. The mother of these children died in April, 1855. July 26, 1855, he was married to Anna Meal, of Boston, Erie county, this State. Of their children, the eldest, David, died in Sheridan, May 6, 1872. The others are still living, namely: George, a farmer, who married Martha Dye, of Sheridan; Nathan, a farmer, who married for his first wife, Mary Prescott, and for his second Ellen Dye; Sayles, a farmer, who married Virginia Sweet; Simon, a farmer, who married Carrie Spink; Eliza, who married Carmie Daily of Fredonia; Martha, who married J. J. Kelly; and Maria, who married Jasper K. Aldrich. The second wife of Scott Aldrich died May 14, 1857, in her forty-fourth year, and he married, July 29, 1858, Lydia A. Snell, of Waterford, Pennsylvania, who bore him one child who died in infancy.

Seth Aldrich was educated in the common schools of Erie county, this State, and also at the select schools of Hamburg, in the same county, attending at these founts of learning until he was twenty-two years of age. In 1851, in company with his brother, Mason, he bought the stage line running from White's Corners, now in Hamburg, to Buffalo, carried it a year, and in the fall of 1852 sold out. In the fall of 1853 he moved to Wyoming county, where he and his brother, Mason, bought a farm of one hundred and ten acres, located near Wethersfield Springs. Here he remained until the spring of 1855, when he removed to Sheridan,

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this county, on a farm owned by his father, where he stayed two years, and then went to Hamburg and bought a farm of forty-four acres, on which he lived a year and then went to Wethersfield Springs, and traded his Hamburg farm for the one he formerly owned, his brother having sold it. On this farm he resided four years, after which time he sold it and moved to Pomfret, this county, where he cultivated a leased farm for five years. Then his father disposed of his property and he bought the so-called "Old Tarbox farm," four miles south of Fredonia, containing two hundred and fifty acres. Here he remained until March, 1887, when he bought a farm of eighteen acres one mile east of Fredonia, situated on the main road, on which was a fine residence, which he now occupies and raises grapes and small fruits.

He is a member of the Methodist church of Fredonia, of which he is a class leader, and has been trustee, steward and Sunday school superintendent. All his life he has retained the many excellent qualities taught him by his good Quaker father and mother. Seth Aldrich was married May 10, 1853, to Martha M. Clark, a daughter of Levi and Sallie (Fisk) Clark, the father being a farmer and blacksmith of Hamburg, Erie county, this State, and this union has been blessed with two children, a daughter and a son; the former died July 26, 1860, in her third year.

OBED EDSON, was born in Sinclairville, Chautauqua county, February 18, 1832. He is a descendant of the seventh generation, from Samuel Edson, who was born in England, in 1612, came over to Salem, Mass., in the year 1638 or 1639, and afterwards became an original proprietor, and first settler of Bridgwater, Plymouth county, Mass. His father Judge John M. Edson, was born in the town of Eaton, Madison county, New York, July 30, 1801. He came to Sinclairville in 1810, with his step-father, Samuel Sinclair, from whom that village derives its name.

Obed Edson obtained his education at the common schools and Fredonia academy. He in 1851 commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. E. H. Sears, in Sinclairville; in 1853 he attended the Albany Law university; was admitted to the bar, April 8, 1853, and since that time has followed the practice of his profession at Sinclairville, Chautauqua county. He commenced practice as a partner of Judge E. F. Warren; at a later period for a few years, was a co-partner of C. F. Chapman. He has at intervals, followed the business of civil engineering. When eighteen years of age, he served as chainman on the New York & Erie railroad, the year before its completion to Dunkirk. He has since been engaged in the survey of several railroads in New York and Pennsylvania. He ran the locating line of the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley & Pittsburgh railroad, in the State of New York, in 1867.

He was for several years supervisor of his native town, and has held at different times, various other official positions in the town and county. In 1874, he was elected to the Assembly from Chautauqua county, and is the only democrat that has ever been chosen to fill that position, in its second assembly district.

Mr. Edson, has been a contributor to *The Continent*, *The Chautauquan*, and other leading magazines; generally upon historical subjects. He first gathered and collated the facts respecting the expedition of Colonel Daniel Broadhead, which was sent against the Indians of the Upper Allegheny river by General Washington, during the war of the Revolution, to operate in conjunction with General Sullivan. Mr. Edson prepared a full history of this expedition, which was published as the leading article, in the November number of the magazine of *American History*, for the year 1879. He is one of the founders of the Chautauqua County Historical Society, and has made to it, many original con-

tributions, usually of a historical, geological, or archeological nature. He is the author of several local histories, among which is a portion of Young's History of Chautauqua county, and all of that part of it which relates to its Indian, French, and early history.

He was married May 11, 1859, to Emily A. Allen, the daughter of Hon. Caleb I. and Emily E. (Haley) Allen. She was born in New London, Connecticut, November 27, 1835. The children of Obed and Emily A. Edson, were born in Sinclairville, and are : Fanny A., born April 28, 1860 ; married John A. Love, who is a banker in Sinclairville ; John M., born September 29, 1861, married Alma B. Green—he lives at New Whatcom in the State of Washington, and is a printer and publisher; Samuel A., born September 15, 1863, died November 16, 1872 ; Mary U., born September 11, 1865, died November 27, 1872; Hannah, born February 15, 1869, died December 10, 1881 ; Walter H., born January 8, 1874; Ellen E., born April 21, 1875, died March 31, 1887 ; and Allen O., born September 3, 1880, died January 16, 1882.

RUFUS FITCH. Much study, a great deal of wealth and many lives have been expended upon the theory, and in a practical search for the north pole. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch devoted a great amount of thought and wrote many articles upon this subject. He was a son of Edwin and Lucy (Billings) Fitch, and was born in Norwich, Connecticut, in 1830. The Fitch family were indigenous to New England for more than a century, a renowned ancestor being Rev. John Fitch, a preacher, contemporaneous with Revolutionary times. Rufus Fitch's early life was spent on a farm in Connecticut, where he secured an education in the district schools, which was supplemented by a course in the city of New Haven. Prior to 1850 he went to St. Louis, where a few years later he was engaged in the wholesale stationery, paper and book business, his partner being an intimate friend, Robert Patterson. This business was continued for fifteen years, when declining health demanded a change of climate and atmosphere. Some years were passed in seeking a location congenial, and in 1874 Jamestown was selected, where four years later he died. The house where Mrs. Fitch now resides was erected by him. On October 7th, 1863, he married Mary Churchill, daughter of Crispen and Hannah Churchill. Mrs. Fitch's grandfather on maternal side, William Churchill, was from England, bringing a large fortune with him, and settled in Newbern, North Carolina. She is a lady of an unusual degree of intelligence and exceedingly entertaining, being an accomplished conversationalist. Mr. and Mrs. Fitch had five children : Dabney C., born September 30th, 1864, prepared for college and is now in New York city engaged as a manufacturer's representative ; Mary C., was born in August, 1866, and graduated from the Jamestown High school, and Houghton Seminary ; Edwin R., born June 19th, 1869 ; Lucy B., born September, 1870, is attending the Boston Conservatory of Music, being an accomplished musician of marked ability ; and Churchill, born in September, 1873. Mr. Fitch was a republican, but paid little attention to politics. He was a writer of prominence, his articles attracting most attention being upon the subject mentioned at the opening of this sketch and the science of fishing and hunting. His death, which occurred in 1878, was deeply regretted and mourned by many friends.

DAVID A. WILSON, the proprietor of the well-known "Wilson House," of Westfield, and a veteran Union soldier of the late civil war, is a son of Willard W. and Nancy (Knight) Wilson, and was born in Oswego county, New York, March 13, 1838. The Wilson family is of Scotch descent and settled in the United States at an early day in its colo-

nial history. Willard W. Wilson was born in Vermont, where he learned the trade of shoemaker. In 1830 he removed to Oswego county, from which he went in 1851 to Livingston county, Michigan, where he died in 1853, aged forty-four years. He was a farmer by occupation, an old-line whig in politics and a Universalist in religious belief and church membership. His wife, Nancy (Knight) Wilson, who was of English extraction and a native of Vermont, was a member of the Universalist church and passed away in Livingston county, Michigan, in February, 1888, at seventy-seven years of age.

David A. Wilson received his education in the common schools of New York and Michigan. At seventeen years of age he left the farm to become a clerk in a hotel. Six years later, in 1861, he enlisted as a soldier in Co. D, 4th Michigan Infantry, but at the end of five months service had a severe hemorrhage of the lungs and was honorably discharged. He returned home, where he soon regained his health and enlisted as a sergeant in Co. G, Third Michigan Cavalry, in which he served three years. After being honorably discharged in Detroit, Michigan, in 1864, he returned home and for the next ten years was employed as a clerk in different hotels in the county and at Titusville, Pa. In 1875 he engaged in the hotel business at Westfield, where he conducted the Lake Shore hotel for four years. He then went to Erie, Pa., where he purchased the Mansion house but soon disposed of it on account of sickness and bought the Brocton house and restaurant at Brocton, this county, which he conducted thirteen months. At the end of this time he sold his Brocton property, re-purchased the Mansion house, of Erie, Pa., which he conducted successfully for four years, when he sold it and returned to Westfield, where he erected during the summer of 1887 his present hotel, the "Wilson House." Probably no feature of a place is more conducive to a favorable impression on visitors than that represented by hotel accommodations. In this respect the "Wilson House" has attained a reputation equal to any hotel in the State outside of the leading cities. Its comfortable and neatly furnished rooms, excellent table and courteous attendants are highly appreciated by the traveling public. The house is furnished throughout in good taste and style, while its proprietor brings to its successful management over a quarter of a century's experience as a clerk and manager of some of the foremost hotels of southwestern New York and northern Pennsylvania. Mr. Wilson is pleasant, courteous and accommodating. He is a republican in politics, a Universalist in religion and a member of Council No. 8, Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On May 12, 1867, Mr. Wilson married Delia Connelly, of Westfield, and their union has been blest with one child, a daughter named Ella M.

ELISHA TOWER, JR., came from a line of ancestors who, with the exception of his paternal grandfather, had followed man's first occupation—that of tilling the soil, leaving it only to serve their country when she summoned her loyal sons to her aid. Elisha Tower was born in Ellery, Chautauqua county, New York, January 13, 1818, and is a son of Elisha and Philena (Morgan) Tower. Isaiah Tower (grandfather) was a native of Massachusetts, being born in 1760, and was a captain of a whaling vessel sailing from New Bedford, which occupation he left to serve as a soldier under General Washington, during the entire war of the Revolution. About 1800 he removed to Duanesburg, Schenectady county, this State, and located on a farm which he occupied until his death. In religion he was a Baptist, of which church he was an influential member. Isaiah Tower was married in 1786 to Sylvia Toby, by whom he had eleven children, eight sons and three daughters: Rheumy, born in

1790, and married Mr. Bowles; Benjamin, born in 1792, was a farmer by occupation, and died while a young man; Isaiah, born in 1795, was a millwright by occupation, and married Mary Sherburn; Sylvanus, born in 1797, was a farmer; John, born in 1799, was a farmer, and married Mary Shanber; Jeremiah, born in 1801, and Joseph, born in 1803, were farmers; Sylvia, born in 1806, and married Thomas Beal; Stephen, born in 1808, became a minister of the Baptist denomination, and married Martha Ruddoek; and Zaccheus, born in 1811. Isaiah Tower died in January, 1846, aged eighty-six years, and Mrs. Tower died December 3, 1848, aged eighty-two years. Simeon Morgan (maternal grandfather) was born in 1765, and spent most of his life in Berne, Albany county, this State, where he owned and cultivated a farm, and conducted a general store. He married Rhobe Allyn, by whom he had five children, one son and four daughters: Clarissa, who married Ezra Gallup; Nancy, wife of Nathan Gallup, and died young, leaving two children; Philena (mother), born in Preston, Connecticut, June 1, 1792; Rhoda, wife of John Wheeler, and Simeon, Jr., a lawyer in Gallupville, Schoharie county, this State, who married Jane Lee. Simeon Morgan died in 1814, aged forty-nine years, and Mrs. Morgan died in 1826. Elisha Tower (father) was born in New Bedford, Bristol county, Massachusetts, May 10, 1788, and went to Duanesburg, Schenectady county, New York, with his father, where he remained until 1810, when he came to this county with his knapsack, provisions, a change of clothing and an axe, coming by way of Cross Roads to Mayville, where he worked a short time to replenish his nearly exhausted exchequer. In the fall he took a job of chopping at the Inlet, now in the town of Hartfield, which he completed about the first of April, 1811, having boarded himself in a shanty, which he built by a fallen tree, having little else than a blanket and a frying-pan, his board being chiefly johnnie cake and fried pork. In December, 1811, he took an article for the east half of lot four, township three, range twelve, comprising one hundred and seventy-six acres, lying between what are now the towns of Ellery and Gerry, and eight miles northwest of Jamestown, for which he paid less than three dollars an acre, it being all forest land, which he cleared and improved, and occupied most of the time until his death, excepting from 1839 until 1842, during which time he resided in Jamestown. In 1812 he built a log house in which he lived alone for awhile, and in 1813 was drafted into the army, and participated in the battle of Black Rock, and was also present at the burning of Buffalo, in December, 1813. Cornelius De Long, who built a house in Gerry, near the Ellery line where James McAlister now lives, was severely wounded in the head by a grape-shot at the battle of Buffalo, and was taken to the cabin of a settler and cared for by his fellow-soldier and neighbor, Elisha Tower. De Long afterward went West and participated in the Black Hawk war in 1832, in which he received a captain's commission. After the war of 1812, Elisha Tower received a pension and a land grant. In the autumn of 1814 he returned to Duanesburg, Schenectady county. In 1817, with his wife and one child he returned to Ellery, but the child being taken ill, they were forced to stop at the house of William Barrows, where it died. He removed to his log cabin, where he lived until he could build a commodious frame house, to which he moved, and resided there until 1837, when he again moved to a large two-story house which he had built. He held several town offices in Ellery, including that of justice of the peace. In religion he was a Baptist, being a member of the church of that denomination in Sinclairville, a village near the depot in Gerry, named in honor of Major Sinclair. Elisha Tower was married June 1, 1815, to Philena Morgan, a daughter

of Simeon and Rhobe (Allyn) Morgan, of Berne, Albany county, this State, by whom he had seven children, three sons and four daughters: Emily, born March 11, 1816, in Berne, Albany county, and died in childhood in Ellery; all the rest were born in this county, Elisha; Rhobe Allyn, born May 4, 1820, wife of Ebenezer Moon, a farmer in Stockton, at Moon station; Simeon M., born September 11, 1822, married Sarah Denison, owns and occupies the south part of his father's homestead, and resides on the east side of the town line of Gerry; Clarissa, born June 14, 1826; Emily M., born June 19, 1829, and married Franklin Denison, a farmer and dealer in live stock; and Corydon L., born Oct. 26, 1834, married Harriet Felt, and resides on the old homestead, by occupation a farmer. Elisha Tower sickened while on a visit to his daughter in Stockton, and died January 9, 1866, in his seventy-eighth year. Mrs. Tower died December 17, 1860.

Elisha Tower, Jr., acquired a common school education by attending the winter terms of the school of his neighborhood, being obliged to work on the farm the rest of the year until he attained his majority. He remained on his father's farm until he was twenty-seven years old, when he bought a farm of fifty acres in Gerry, on which he resided seven years, when he sold it and removed to Portland, where he bought a farm of sixty-five acres located three miles east of Westfield, on which he resided twenty-seven years, and then disposed of it and came to Fredonia in 1884, where he purchased twenty-five acres on the avenue, ten acres of which he devotes to the cultivation of grapes. He is enjoying the fruit of his labors in a serene old age, having the respect of the community and the love of a host of friends. Elisha Tower, Jr., was married January 3, 1854, to Electa Moon, her father being a farmer and mill-owner in Gerry. They have had one son and one daughter. The son, Harlan, resides with his father, and the daughter, Emma C., married Daniel Farrington, a farmer who lives on the farm in Portland, formerly owned by her father. She died November 28, 1890. Mrs. Tower died in December, 1874, aged forty-five years, and was buried in Portland.

MARVIN H. WOLEBEN comes from German ancestors, is the son of Abraham and Minerva A. (Fuller) Woleben, and was born in Portland town, Chautauqua county, New York, August 15, 1846. His grandfather, John Woleben, was a native of Herkimer county, and came from the latter place to Portland, this county, in 1833. He lived in this town and followed farming until 1852, and then went to Illinois, where he died in 1852, having reached the age of fifty-nine years. He served as a soldier through the War of 1812, married Catherine Iseman, and had five children. Abraham Woleben was a native of Herkimer county, this State, and came to the town of Portland in 1833, where he began to farm continuing until his death in the fall of 1878, when in his fifty-fifth year. He married Minerva A. Fuller who was born in Dutchess county, this State, in 1820. She is still living, now the wife of David Granger, whom she married in 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Woleben had two children, of whom both are still living.

Marvin H. Woleben attended the schools of his district and there received his education. His early life was spent on his father's farm and when he attained his manhood assumed control of its management. His place is located four miles east of the village of Westfield, where he gives considerable attention to raising grapes.

On December 29, 1869, Mr. Woleben united in marriage with Mary J. Munson, a daughter of Chester Munson, who resides in Portland town. They have only one child, Jay, whom they adopted.

M. H. Woleben is a democrat, a generous citizen, and came from one of the most respected families in the county.

LIEUT. PHILANDER W. BEMIS, one of Phil. Sheridan's cavalry-men in the late war, was born in the town of French Creek, Chautauqua county, New York, February 5, 1842, and is a son of David and Bethiah (Vanostrand) Bemis. David Bemis left his native State of Vermont when a boy, and settled in French Creek, where he followed farming until his death in 1867, at sixty-five years of age. He was accompanied by his father, Stephen Bemis, who was also a native of Vermont. David Bemis married Bethiah Vanostrand, who was a native of New York and died in 1850, aged forty-six years.

Philander W. Bemis grew to manhood on the farm, attended the public schools, and in 1861, enlisted in Co. I, 8th Illinois Cavalry. He was promoted to sergt.-major of his regiment, by reason of his efficiency and soldierly conduct, and was mustered out of that regiment during the latter part of 1862, by order of the war department as a supernumerary officer. He re-enlisted in 1863, in the fifteenth New York Cavalry and served until June 17, 1865, when he was discharged on account of a wound received at the battle of Five Forks, where he was struck in the left arm and shoulder by a minie-ball, which he carried in his body fifteen months. Lieutenant Bemis made an enviable war record of which he may be justifiably proud, as he served under Sheridan in all of that great commander's famous campaigns in Virginia, and participated in thirty-five engagements and battles. After the close of the war he came to Westfield where he has resided ever since, and where he has served five years as a lieutenant in the New York State troops. He has been, since boyhood, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and is now class leader and chairman of the board of trustees of the Westfield church of that denomination, in which he served in an official capacity for twenty-five years. He is a republican in politics, has been active in the temperance cause for many years, served several terms as town clerk and as a member of the board of education and is now deputy sheriff of the county. He is a Past Master of Summit Lodge, No. 219, Free and Accepted Masons. He has been connected with the Chautauqua Assembly ever since it was organized and has had entire charge of the ticket department, in which he handles from thirty to fifty thousand dollars every year and in connection with which he has served for five years as chief of police of the grounds. After coming to Westfield he engaged in the mercantile business, from which he retired three years ago.

August 14, 1866, he married Jennie A., a noble Christian woman, daughter of Alexander and Malinda McCollom, of Westfield. Lieut. and Mrs. Bemis have two children: Ernest W., a printer, who is also a fine musician; and Pearl A., aged respectively twenty-two and thirteen. Pearl A. could read in the Bible at two and one-half years of age, and when eight years of age, wrote the prize poem for which fifty competitors under seventeen years of age were contesting. She is a good musician and has already written poems which have been published.

S. M. SKIDMORE, a well-known grower of small fruits, was born in Charlotte, two miles from Sinclairville, Chautauqua county, July 22, 1831, and is a son of Ira and Lydia S. (Mann) Skidmore.

Luther M. Skidmore (grandfather) moved to Otsego county, this State, settling in Morris, where he owned a store, and a half interest in a cotton factory. He was married and had three sons: Wolcot, who was a clothier, and came to Forestville, this county, and kept a hotel, afterward dying in Toledo, Ohio; Ira (father), and

Russell, who died while young. The maternal grandfather of S. M. Skidmore, Samuel Mann, moved to Otsego county, where he was a carpenter and joiner. About 1838 he came to this county and settled at Laona, where he continued working at his trade. He was married and had four children, one son and three daughters: Olive, married William Johnson; Lydia S. (mother), married Ira Skidmore. Samuel Mann died in 1860, aged about eighty years. Ira Skidmore (father) was born in Morris, Otsego county, this State, in 1796. While a young man he came to Chautauqua county, settling in Charlotte, where he bought a farm of one hundred acres. Ten years later he sold that farm and moved to Sheridan, where he bought another farm, remained on it a year, then sold it and bought still another of one hundred acres, which is now within the corporation of Dunkirk, this county. He was a Mason until the William Morgan trouble, in 1826, when he left them. Ira Skidmore married Lydia S. Mann, in 1823, and by this union had eight children, six sons and two daughters, seven of whom reached maturity: Martha F., married to Samuel Tolles, a lumber dealer and oil operator, who lives in Dunkirk; Thomas J., a contractor and coal dealer, who married Marion Johnson, and lives at Lily Dale; S. S.; Frances D., married to Stephen Veasey, a locomotive engineer, who lives at Hornellsville, Steuben county; Henry H., was assistant freight agent of the W. N. Y. & E. R. R., and now lives at Corry, Pennsylvania, married Martha Eaton, now dead; George E., died in infancy; Oscar W., a locomotive engineer, who married Sarah Keyes and lives in Thornton, Illinois; and Charles W., a locomotive engineer, who died on the Erie railroad at Dayton, this State; married Mary Le Roy. The father of these children died when sixty-eight years old, and the mother died in 1850, aged forty-seven years. Both are buried in Laona.

S. M. Skidmore was educated in the common schools at Fredonia and the academic department at Dunkirk. After leaving school he learned the trade of a tinsmith with Hart & Lester, serving three years, after which he worked at this vocation until 1857, when he entered into partnership with M. J. Bellous in the hardware business, in Dunkirk, the firm name being Bellous & Skidmore. He continued in this firm one year and then sold out to R. L. Carey, accepting the position of foreman in their large shop, which he held five years. In 1863 he went in partnership with J. B. Gardner, dealing in field, garden and flower seeds, at Fredonia. Here he remained twenty years, and then, in 1883 they closed up the business. In addition to the seed business he had also engaged in growing small fruits, grapes, berries, etc., and now devotes his entire attention to the raising of small fruits, having eleven acres devoted to their cultivation.

S. M. Skidmore was married in January, 1853 to Annette Hewitt, daughter of Cyrus and Lucia Hewitt, of Fredonia, the father being a carpenter and joiner. By this union there were two children, a son and a daughter: Nellie H. and Henry H., the latter being a locomotive engineer, married to Emma Beaver, of Huntington, Indiana, where he lives. The mother of these children died in 1868, and in 1870 Mr. Skidmore married Aliee Roberts, a daughter of Deacon Eli and Julia (Sheldon) Roberts, of Fredonia, by whom he has one daughter, Maude A., who resides with her parents. His second wife dying in 1882, in 1884 he married Hattie J. Safford, a daughter of Justus and Charlotte (Chapman) Safford, of Fredonia.

EUGENE K. HOUGH has passed through many shifting scenes on the stage of life, and has imprinted on the plates invented by Daguerre, and by those later who have improved on his process, the counterfeit presentments of the representatives of many nations. He was

born at Potsdam, St. Lawrence county, New York, December 24, 1834, and is a son of E. A. and Susan (Pierce) Hough. E. A. Hough was a native of Connecticut, a builder and contractor by occupation, and served as a volunteer in the war of 1812. He was married in 1829 to Susan Pierce, who was a native of Vermont and a cousin to Franklin Pierce, the fourteenth president of the United States. They had seven children, of whom E. K. was the oldest but one, who died in infancy.

Eugene K. Hough was reared in St. Lawrence county, and was educated in the academy of Potsdam and the High school of Lockport, this State. He left school at the age of seventeen to learn the then newly-discovered art of daguerreotyping, which he practiced for some years successfully in the villages of Canton and Malone, county-seats of St. Lawrence and Franklin counties. When twenty-three years of age, partly to oblige his cousin, S. E. Buttolph, and partly to see more of the world, he exchanged his Malone gallery for a travelling daguerreotype car, in which his cousin had traveled from St. Lawrence county to Brocton, in Chautauqua county. Mr. Hough operated but a short time in this county before he sold the car to accept a situation offered him in a house for the supply of daguerreotype and ambrotype materials, established in New York city. In 1859 he was sent by the house to Petersburg, Va., and thence to South Carolina, where he was during the exciting time of John Brown's raid and Lincoln's canvass. Realizing the gravity of the coming trouble, he returned north, reaching New York the day after Lincoln's election. He remained in New York city during the war, accepting a situation as photographic operator with Meade Bros. on Broadway, and afterward with R. A. Lewis, who had galleries at Chatham square, and at 19th Street and Broadway. In 1865, still desiring to see more of the world, he went to Barbadoes, in the West Indies, for a winter, and found his business so profitable in the tropics and life so pleasant that he visited, with his photographic art, some of the largest cities in South America, remaining a year in Pernambuco, afterward visiting Bahia and Rio Janeiro, the capital of Brazil. In 1869 he returned to the United States, and opened a gallery in New York city.

In 1870 he was married to Frances Mason, of Ripley, this county. Then, for more than ten years, he maintained a successful business of his own amid the intense competition of New York city, meanwhile continuing his art studies in the Academy of Design, and being a regular paid correspondent of the photographic magazines. The winter of 1879 he left his gallery in New York in charge of his brother and went to Trinidad, in the English West Indies, with his wife, mainly for her health, she having been ill several winters with severe neuralgia, complicated with heart trouble, and her physician advised a milder climate. They went to Trinidad because they had friends there. Shortly after their arrival the two sons of the Prince of Wales stopped there on their voyage around the world. The governor of the island honored Mr. Hough with an invitation to photograph the princes amid the tropical foliage surrounding the governor's palace. This proved an excellent advertisement; hundreds of their pictures were sold among the loyal population, and a profitable business immediately flowed in upon him. The business continued so good, and his wife's health so improved, that in 1881 his brother sold the gallery in New York and joined him, with the intention of remaining until they made a fortune, as they had every prospect of doing; when suddenly in the height of their prosperity, a severe epidemic of yellow fever struck the island; there had not been one before for nearly twenty years, and the Hough brothers and their families barely escaped with their lives, while hundreds were dying around them. At one time they were given up to die, but finally recovered to find their business

N Babcock

ruined for the time, and their health so impaired that they were compelled to return to the States. In 1883, shortly after his return, Mr. Hough purchased forty acres of grape land in Ripley, and placed it in care of his wife's brother, George Mason, to plant a vineyard, the Chautauqua grape interest having then just begun.

When he bought the grape farm it was Mr. Hough's intention to continue his business south in winter and only visit the farm in summer. On that plan he spent a winter in New Orleans in charge of an exhibit at the world's fair, and two winters in North Carolina, where his business was profitable and his wife's health seemed to improve. But she decided that she would rather live a few years less among friends and kindred than to be always among strangers; and his main endeavor being to place her in a condition most conducive to her health and happiness, he bought a house in Fredonia next to her sister's, and was just fitting it up as a quiet home, when his wife was taken worse and died of heart failure in May, 1887. Shortly after her brother, George Mason, died with bilious inflammation, thus leaving two broken homes, with the incomplete vineyard, in Mr. Hough's care.

In November, 1889, to continue their strong ties of family affection and unite their broken homes, Mrs. Fannie Mason, the widow, and Mr. Hough were married, and now reside in the Fredonia home.

The vineyard now has twenty acres of bearing vines under good management, and promises to be a profitable investment. He also has a photograph gallery in Fredonia, which keeps him pleasantly occupied in line with his life work. Mr. Hough is a quiet, unassuming gentleman, with no tendency to ostentation or display, and while he sometimes entertains his friends with descriptions of the countries he has visited, his residence so many years in the active centres of life and business, has satisfied his desire for bustle and excitement, and he now has settled down, like Goldsmith's traveler returning home, his remaining years "in ease and rest to spend." He has chosen this Chautauqua grape region as having more that is pleasant and less that is disagreeable for a permanent residence than any part of the world he has visited.

NORMAN BABCOCK.—Thoughts for his fellow-man, feelings for the needy, aspirations to be useful, and a determination to win deserving and enduring success; these were the materials out of which Norman Babcock built his active and honorable life. He was the youngest son of Samuel and Polly (Cleveland) Babcock, and was born at Forestville, in the town of Hanover, Chautauqua county, New York, April 19, 1838. Samuel Babcock was a descendant of one of five Babcock brothers, who, according to tradition, came over in the "Mayflower." He was born at Mansfield, Connecticut, October 31, 1793. In 1795 his parents removed to Bridgewater, near Woodstock, Vermont, where he was reared and received a good education. In early life he came to central New York and afterwards was engaged in teaching in Montgomery, Monroe, Allegany and in this county, of which he was one of the pioneer teachers. After a residence of some years at Ellington and Forestville he removed, in 1841, to Silver Creek, where he resided until his sudden death in 1882. In his thirty-fourth year he learned cabinet-making in which he soon became a skilled workman. He followed making cabinet furniture for several years at Silver Creek, after which he resided with his children. In 1825 he married Polly Cleveland, who was a native of Windsor county, Vermont, and died in 1867. Their children were: Pamelia, Alpheus (see his sketch), Martha, Laura and Norman. Mr. Babcock and his wife were both members of the Presbyterian church. On Sunday afternoon June 11, 1882, while taking his accustomed walk around the

depot, he stepped from the right-hand railroad track to let a train pass and in attempting to cross the other track was struck and instantly killed by a west-bound train. He was a constant reader and was well informed in political and religious affairs and in philosophy and literature. He was popular with the employees of the Eureka works who attended his funeral in a body and the *Silver Creek Local*, in an extended account of his life said, "He has taught us by his sunny temper 'How far the gulf stream of our youth may flow into the Arctic regions of our lives.'"

Norman Babcock was reared from four years of age at Silver Creek, where he attended the public schools and received a good business education. Leaving school he went into his father's shop where he first learned to handle tools. He afterwards entered the iron foundry of Hawkins & Greenleaf, learned the trade of pattern-maker and followed that business for several years, during which time he was foreman of a large shop in Erie, Pa. In January, 1864, he formed a partnership with his brother, Alpheus Babcock, who had been engaged for some time in the manufacture of a smut and separating machine, and whose successive improvements developed into the present justly celebrated and widely known Eureka smut and separating machine, whose history is given in the sketch of the late Alpheus Babcock. In July, 1883, Norman Babcock withdrew from the firm of Howes, Babcock & Ewell, then owning and operating the Eureka Smut Machine works. From that time on until his death he was not engaged in any line of business.

On March 2, 1865, he married Ursula Record, a native of Cattaraugus county, and a daughter of Israel and Mary (Gardner) Record, natives of Dutchess county, N. Y. To Norman and Ursula Babcock were born two children—Cleveland, born in 1873 and now attending Exeter college in New Hampshire; and Grace, who was born in 1876. Mrs. Babcock still resides in her beautiful and well-appointed home at Silver Creek, to which is attached sixty-five acres of productive land.

Norman Babcock had served once as president of his village but resigned as his time was chiefly needed for his work, although he was never too busy to assist a friend or relieve the distress of the needy. As a member of his firm he had special charge of the mechanical department, and like his other partners always favored in dull times enough machines to keep all the hands fully employed. About 1881 he had an attack of hemorrhage of the stomach and continued in ill-health until Christmas, 1883, when a series of hemorrhages commenced which proved fatal on the next day at ten o'clock. On the succeeding Sabbath his funeral occurred which was attended by the employees of the Eureka works in a body and after simple but very impressive funeral rites his remains were entombed in Glenwood cemetery. Fitting tributes to his memory appeared in the newspapers of western New York, one of which said, "Few men have ever died whose departure has called forth such universal expressions of deep regret, or caused so much sorrow in so many breasts." One who knew him intimately for forty years bore testimony of him in the wish that "we had more like him with as many virtues even if they had to have more faults."

The swift-flying years as they grow full-orbed and wane and die in the future, may sweep from human sight the sculptured marble that stands in memory of Norman Babcock, but the mighty and slow-rolling ages of time will preserve his name and perpetuate his virtues as long as knowledge or memory of Silver Creek shall exist in history, or be repeated in tradition.

J. L. THAYER, stands well up in the front rank of the prominent business men of Chautauqua county, and, although comparatively a young man, has rushed ahead until he has reached an eminence of which many an older

man might feel proud. J. L. Thayer was born in the town of Mina, Chautauqua county, New York, February 9th, 1851, and is a son of Ichabod and Fidelia (La Due) Thayer. The former was a native of Milford, Massachusetts, while his wife came from this State. Ichabod Thayer came to the Empire State before the first score had been counted in the years of this century, and in 1824 he settled in Mina, Chautauqua county and followed farming until 1864, when he retired and moved to Westfield, where he lived until he died in 1888, when he had passed his eightieth year. Although not a politician, as the word is usually understood, Mr. Thayer held many of the town offices and discharged their duties well. Grandfather La Due carried French blood in his veins and came to the town of Mina early in its history. He was a popular man and was one of its first supervisors.

J. L. Thayer spent his early life on a farm in the town of Mina and completed his education at the Westfield academy. His first business experience was clerking during the year 1866 at Brooklyn, but he staid there less than a year and then went to school for about the same length of time, afterwards coming to Dunkirk and clerking in a store in 1869. The two succeeding years were passed in the employ of B. Fenner, at Sherman, and then Mr. Thayer bought an interest in his employer's business. Two years later he purchased the entire establishment and embarked in business for himself. Mr. Thayer has added to and enlarged his place until now he conducts a double store and carries a line of drugs, jewelry, wall-papers and other stock equal to the best in the county. One store is sixty-five feet deep, the other forty-three. Mr. Thayer was active with Mr. Sperry, Mr. Corbitt and others in establishing the new State Bank and he was one of the first village trustees.

In 1873 he married Julia E. Horton, who came from Erie county, and their union has been blessed with two children—one son and one daughter: Amos H. and Susie C.

Politically, J. L. Thayer is a democrat and has been secretary of the Union school and academy since 1881, which rank well with any school in the county. He is an astute business man, a good financier and an agreeable companion. No store bears a better reputation than his and it but reflects his own private character.

JOHN GRASHO is a man who presents in himself an example of what can be accomplished by hard work, energetic and well directed efforts and a steady accumulation of savings. He was born in that part of the German empire known as Prussia, May 28, 1837, being a son of Frederick and Louisa (Lempky) Grasho. Frederick Grasho (father) was a native of Germany, born in 1809, and emigrated to America in 1858, locating in Chautauqua county, this State, where he obtained employment as a day laborer. He died in April, 1889, in the eightieth year of his age. Frederick Grasho married Louisa Lempky and by her had children. She was born in Germany, in 1817, and now resides in Hanover, this county.

John Grasho spent the first two decades of his life in his native land, and received an education in the common schools of Baden. In 1857, during the second great financial panic which agitated America, he came to these shores and located temporarily in Erie county, this State, where he remained six months. He admits an intimate acquaintance with impecuniosity, for he walked from Buffalo to Hanover, this county, because he lacked the necessary funds wherewith to pay his fare. Immediately on his arrival here in Hanover, he began work by the day, then secured employment by the month on a farm where he remained about five years, and then leased a farm and cultivated it on shares. In 1867 he had accumulated enough money to purchase a part of the farm he now occupies, and two more payments for additional

portions, made him the owner of one hundred and forty-eight acres. Beside this farm he owns another comprising ninety-two acres, located in Hanover Centre. The farm on which he resides, is well improved, and a portion of it is within the corporation boundary of Silver creek, which materially enhances its value. In addition to his farming operations he buys immense amounts of hay, which, with several tons he cuts on his own land, he sells to the stock-yards in Buffalo. He is now in the enjoyment of a comfortable bank account, and is a successful man. In political matters he is a democrat, and in religion is a member of the German Lutheran church.

John Grasho was married in 1862 to Minnie Loss, of this county, by whom he has three children, one son and two daughters: Charles; Ellen, who married C. J. Neuendorf, of Silver Creek; and Lizzie.

ALPHEUS BABCOCK, the pioneer of the smut machine in modern milling machinery and the inventor of the celebrated Eureka Combined Smutter and Separator, of which Simeon Howes is now proprietor, was born in Pike, Allegany county, New York, October 27, 1827, and the oldest son of Samuel and Polly (Cleveland) Babcock. According to family tradition five Babcock brothers came from England in the "Mayflower" and Samuel Babcock was descended from one of these brothers. Samuel Babcock was born at Mansfield, Connecticut, October 31, 1793, was reared and educated at Bridgewater, Vermont, and became one of the pioneer teachers of this county. He resided at Ellington and Forestville and in 1841 came to Silver Creek where he followed cabinet making for some years and where he was accidentally struck and killed by a railway train on Sunday, June 11, 1882. He was a great reader and an exemplary member of the Presbyterian church and married Polly Cleveland, a native of Vermont, who died in 1867. They reared a family of five children: Pamelia, Alpheus, Martha, Laura and Norman, in whose sketch a more extended history of the family is given.

Alpheus Babcock received a common school education and learned the trade of mill-wright which he followed for some years. Being of an ingenious turn of mind and possessing good inventive ability, he gave some thought to the subject of improving mill machinery while he was busily engaged in erecting flouring mills in different parts of western New York. In 1854 he bought of G. E. Throop the right of the Rutter & Rouzer smut cleaning and separating machine for nine counties in Pennsylvania. It was very imperfect and after some time spent in studying its defects he was enabled to get up a far superior machine for which he obtained a patent in 1861 and after several years of successful manufacturing he sold his interest, and the machine was afterwards made by Huntley, Holcomb & Howes. In January, 1864, he associated his brother Norman with him in the manufacture of his machine, and in the following year Simeon Howes became a partner with them and the firm name was changed to Howes, Babcock & Co. During 1865 they manufactured and sold two hundred machines. On January 1, 1866, they took possession of the Montgomery machine works which they had purchased the preceding fall for twenty thousand dollars. They refitted this wooden establishment and used it until 1873, when, to fill their increase of orders, larger buildings were demanded and a three-story brick building, 80 x 110 feet in dimensions, was erected at a cost of twenty thousand dollars, besides a large and carefully planned foundry. The entire plant was now christened "The Eureka Works" by which name it has become known wherever improved milling machinery is used in the civilized world. In the fall of 1865 Albert Horton became a partner, but in 1868 sold his interest to Carlos Ewell who died in 1887, when Mr. Howes purchased the interest of his

Alpheus Babcock

heirs and already having the interests of Alpheus and Norman Babcock, became, in 1888, the sole proprietor of the Eureka works. In 1870 a suit for infringement of patent was brought against Howes, Babcock & Co., which they successfully contested and won at a cost of eight thousand dollars. The result of this suit was in the interest of millers and purchasers as the Babcocks could have saved all this cost by paying a royalty to the prosecuting sharpers and then adding it to the price of their machines. Another fact deserving of notice in the business career of Alpheus Babcock is that the foundation of Silver Creek's present prosperity was laid by the establishment of the Eureka works, which is the pioneer of the numerous plants that send out thousands of smut and separating machines to all parts of the world. During Mr. Babcock's connection with these works, the force of hands was increased from fourteen to sixty-six, the pay-roll went up from eighteen to nearly fifty thousand dollars per year, and the annual output of machines ran up from hundreds to thousands.

In 1867 Alpheus Babcock married Sarah Pierce who died some years afterwards and left no children.

The labors of his active and useful life came to a close on December 11, 1878. His death was caused by softening of the brain from overwork. His remains were entombed in Glenwood cemetery amid a vast and silent throng who gathered to witness the last sad rites of one who had been deservedly popular in the community in which he had resided. Alpheus Babcock has aided largely in developing Silver Creek from a quiet village into a great manufacturing center, where many years of his active life were spent in perfecting the machine which will preserve his name from oblivion throughout the world as long as improved milling machinery is used by the human race.

WILSON S. ANDRUS is of English ancestry and he and his father have been well-known and highly respected citizens of this immediate section for three-quarters of a century. He is the son of Sylvester and Rachel (Harris) Andrus, and was born in the town of Portland, Chautauqua county, New York, September 20, 1819. His father was a native of Connecticut and married Rachel Harris of Rensselaer county, New York, by whom he had eight children. While a young man he came to this county and located near Brocton, 1814, where he engaged in farming until 1828, with the exception of one year (1815) which he spent in Connecticut on account of a severe attack of nostalgia. In 1828, he came to the town of Hanover, where he followed farming the remainder of his life and was a very prosperous farmer. He was an old-line whig until the agitation of the slavery question, when he became a stanch democrat. He was poormaster for several years. In religion he was a Baptist, being a member and deacon of the first church of that denomination organized in Portland. He died in 1865, aged seventy-four years. His wife (mother of W. S.) was also a consistent member of the Baptist church and died in 1883, aged eighty-eight years.

Wilson S. Andrus was brought up on the farm and received a common school education. He has been engaged in agricultural pursuits all his life and, in connection therewith, has also handled thousands of feet of lumber, having for five years been in that business in Buffalo. He now owns a farm of one hundred and twelve acres near the village of Silver Creek, and has for sixty-three years lived in what is now the village corporation. He has been very successful and has accumulated a snug fortune. He owns the first mill-stone made in this town. It was made from a boulder taken from the hillside about one hundred rods from where the first grist-mill was erected in 1804, by Abel Cleveland and David Dickin

son. It was afterwards used in a mill built by Thomas Kidder and Nehemiah Heaton in 1806, on Walnut creek, near where the famous great black walnut tree stood, and also on the spot where his saw-mill now stands in the south part of the village. The stone is still in an excellent state of preservation. Mr. Andrus also owns a cane, which was made from this black walnut tree, from which the creek takes its name, and which stood on his farm. The tree was blown down April 22, 1824. It was twenty-seven feet in circumference, nine feet in diameter and the lowest limb was seventy feet from the ground. Being hollow at the butt, about twelve feet was cut off from the lower end and the inside worked down and smoothed out, leaving a shell four inches thick. A man on horseback rode through it. It was raised on end and used for a grocery and on one occasion, for a ladies' tea-party. It was sold for two hundred dollars to two men named Roberts and Stearns, who lost money by exhibiting it along the Erie canal. It was bought by New York city parties in 1826, fitted and splendidly furnished as a drawing-room and proved fairly successful as an exhibit. Some idea can be formed of its inside measurement when it is stated that thirty-nine persons standing and fourteen sitting have been in its interior at one time. It was sold to London parties for three thousand dollars in 1828, and placed in a museum, where it was afterward destroyed by fire. The *London Literary Gazette* said that three thousand volumes could be placed in its interior on shelves projecting not more than six inches. Mr. Andrus is a straight democrat and has been urged several times to accept office, but has declined. He is the oldest member of the Masonic Lodge in Silver Creek. Firm in his convictions, withal he is a kindly man and generally esteemed.

Wilson S. Andrus has been married three times. In 1844 he espoused Azubah Trask, of Silver Creek. She died, leaving one child, a son, the Hon. Leroy Andrus of Buffalo, this State. For his second wife, he chose Percy E. Tucker, of Silver Creek. His third wife, was Mrs. Almena (O'Donaghey) Smith, a daughter of William S. O'Donaghey, who came from Batavia, Genesee county, this State, to this county and was a farmer in the town of Stockton. He died in Silver Creek in 1878, in his eighty-seventh year. He was in his latter years a democrat. The present Mrs. Andrus has also been married three times. Her first husband was Tracy Walker of Hartfield, this county. And her second Porter B. Smith, of Hanover.

DAVID RUSSELL is a sturdy, self-reliant son of the land of Robert Bruce and Robert Burns, and has, by his own merits, reached the position he now occupies—that of superintendent of the largest manufacturing establishment in Dunkirk, and one of the largest in the State of New York, an establishment which employs a thousand men, whose earnings are more than twelve thousand dollars a week, whose annual output of various kinds of locomotives and cars is valued at two and a half millions of dollars, and the excellency of whose work is not surpassed by any other manufactory of its kind in the world.

David Russell was born in St. Andrews, Scotland, May 30, 1826, and is a son of Thomas and Jane (Russell) Russell. His father was a native of historic old Edinboro' Town, Scotland, and was a tinsmith by trade, which business he followed in his native land until his death. He was a member of the Scotch Presbyterian church. His wife (mother) was a native of St. Andrews, and she was born in 1802. She now lives in St. Andrews, Scotland, and is a member of the Presbyterian church.

David Russell was reared in his native town and received a common school education. After leaving school he learned the trade of a machinist, and has always worked in that useful indus-

trial pursuit. In 1845 he came across the Atlantic to America, and located in Paterson, New Jersey, where he at once secured work. Here he remained until 1852, when he came to Dunkirk, this county, and went to work as a machinist in the Erie railroad shops, and continued in their employ until October, 1869, when H. G Brooks, the general manager, suddenly received an order from the president of the road to permanently close the works. Instead of doing so, however, he immediately reorganized them under the name of the Brooks Locomotive Works, with himself as president, and by that name they are now known all over the civilized world. Mr. Russell entered their employ, and was steadily and deservedly promoted from one position to another, going a stride or two each time, until he was appointed superintendent, a position in which he commands the universal respect of the employees and the commendation of his employers. Politically he is a republican, and in his religious principles is a Scotch Presbyterian, of which church he is a member and trustee. He is a member of Irondequoit lodge, F. & A. M. He is a member of the board of water commissioners of Dunkirk and also a member of the school board. A man of firm convictions and of a kind and generous disposition, he is ever ready to devote his best efforts in aid of any movement conducive to the welfare of his fellow-citizens. He owns a fine residence and understands how to get the most out of life in a practical and sensible manner.

David Russell was married, March 15, 1847, to Eliza Russell, daughter of James Russell, of Montrose, Scotland, and by her has seven children, five sons and two daughters: Thomas, James, Mary J., David, George, John and Nellie.

THOS. A. JONES, a Union veteran of the late civil war and a gallant soldier in the Army of the Potomac, who was wounded at the terrible battle of the Wilderness, where in the three days fight, May fifth, sixth and seventh, thirty-seven thousand, seven hundred and thirty-seven others of the army to which he was attached, were either killed, wounded, or made prisoner, is a son of Robert and Mary (Manning) Jones and was born May 10, 1845, in the village of Westfield, Chautauqua county, New York. The Jones family is of English extraction, the immediate ancestors upon both sides being children of "the mother of the new world." Robert Jones was born in England about 1800, and came to America about 1825. He first located at Lyons, Wayne county, then came to Westfield and then went to Ohio, where he died. Upon familiarizing himself with our political institutions, he allied himself with the republicans and was a factor in local politics. In 1820 he married Mary Manning, by whom he had eleven children, six of whom are still living. Jacob H., entered Co. G, 49th regiment New York Infantry, August 17, 1861, and was killed April 2, 1865, at the storming of Petersburg. He served with his regiment all through the war and lost his life just one week before General Lee made his final capitulation of the Confederate armies under his immediate command. The battle in which he fell, while not as disastrous to either side as many others, was hard fought and fiercely contested, no less than three thousand of his comrades at arms falling in the struggle, either killed or wounded.

Thomas A. Jones was educated at the common schools. When the 49th regiment New York Infantry was organized he joined Co. G, August 17, 1861, and served until 1864, a total of three years and eleven months. Being attached to the Army of the Potomac he was engaged in nearly all of the important battles of this renowned organization. He was wounded the first day of the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, and was confined to the hospital until the following February. Mr. Jones was a valiant soldier and made an honorable record. Upon returning home at the close of his enlist-

ment he settled back to farming and has been so engaged ever since.

On December 17, 1864, T. A. Jones married Maria Perdue, a daughter of William Perdue, and reared a family of five children: Frances, wife of Michael Decker, a Ripley farmer; Fred L.; Addie A., married John Burgen, who tills the soil at Northeast, Erie county, Pa,; Belle and Roy A.

T. A. Jones has been identified with the Republican party and is now a postmaster at South Ripley, receiving his appointment April 1, 1891. Having served so long and so loyally in the Federal army, it is not surprising that he is an enthusiastic member of John Braiden Post, No. 488, Grand Army of the Republic, which meets at Northeast, Erie county, Pa. He is a good citizen and has the confidence and esteem of his neighbors and townsmen.

CHARLES W. MORGAN is one of those practical, sagacious, enterprising business men who constitute a very welcome and important factor in the material welfare and progress of a community, and Jamestown is fortunate in possessing such a man. He is a son of Harvey and Amy (Crawford) Morgan, and was born in Randolph, Cattaraugus county, New York, August 12, 1855. Caleb Morgan, (great-grandfather) was born July 19, 1740, and died at Randolph, Vt., September 9, 1810, in the seventy-first year of his age. He married Ann Brooks, who was born March 18, 1745, and died December 11, 1816, by whom he had several children. Rufus Morgan (grandfather) was born in Brattleboro, Vt., May 4, 1781, and died in Randolph, Vt., October 17, 1827. He married Ruth Kibbe, who was born April 9, 1783, by whom he had eleven children: Laura, born September 5, 1806; Maria, born March 22, 1808; Norman, born June 30, 1809; Catherine, born February 23, 1811; Caleb, born July 19, 1812; Frederick, born October 12, 1814; Nancy, born March 12, 1816; Elijah, born September 29, 1817; Heman, born September 2, 1819; Harvey (father), born August 13, 1821; and Israel, born February 12, 1825. The maternal grandfather, William Crawford, was born in Hebron, Washington county, this State, April 5, 1798, was a farmer by occupation and died in Napoli, Cattaraugus county, same State, October 27, 1875. He married Betsy Shaw, of White Creek, N. Y., by whom he had thirteen children, all of whom were born in this State: Susan, born in Hebron, Washington county, April 19, 1820, and died in Middleburg, Schoharie county, September 12, 1859; Matilda M., born in Hebron, February 20, 1822, and died in Napoli, Cattaraugus county, October 15, 1880; John, born in Hebron, December 10, 1823; Amy (mother), born in Hebron, August 30, 1825; William, Jr., born in Bethany, Genesee county, August 23, 1827, and died in Java, Wyoming county, April 5, 1849; Harriet, born in Bethany, January 1, 1829; Phœbe R., born in Bethany, September 1, 1831; James, born in China, Wyoming county, July 21, 1833; Dolly B., born in China, July 2, 1835; Cornelius, born in Java, May 5, 1837; Ira, born December 23, 1842, and died in Napoli, September 10, 1857; Franklin C., born in Java, November 3, 1845; and Daniel S., born in Java, December 26, 1847. Mrs. Crawford was born in White Creek, Washington county, August 15, 1802, and died in Napoli, November 4, 1878, both husband and wife being in their seventy-seventh year when summoned to join the silent majority. Harvey Morgan (father) was born in Randolph, Vt., August 13, 1821, and when a young man emigrated to Cattaraugus county, this State, and thence to Allegany county, where he still resides, having retired from business, his profession being that of a dentist. In politics he is a republican, and on June 6, 1844, he married Amy Crawford, a daughter of William Crawford, by whom he had four children: Henry, born January 3, 1846, died February 22, 1867, who entered the

Chas N. Morgan.

army during the late civil war, was taken prisoner and imprisoned at Cahawba, Alabama, during the last eighteen months of the war, from the effects of which incarceration he died shortly after his release; Alice, born May 18, 1850, married to George T. Berry, had two children, Fred. N., born, Dec. 8, 1867; and Lewis A., born April 14, 1870, who died, and she married for her second husband C. H. Kilburn, who is one of the members of the North American Photo-Copying Co., of Jamestown; Charles W.; and Julia, born Nov. 8, 1857, died Feb. 6, 1862.

Charles W. Morgan was educated in the common schools of Randolph, this State, supplemented by a commercial course in Chamberlain Institute, from which he graduated when sixteen years of age, and afterwards accepted a position as book-keeper and clerk in a grocery store in Randolph, where he remained until February, 1874, when he went to Blue Rapids, Kansas, and engaged in the grocery business, but becoming dissatisfied returned to Randolph in the autumn of the same year, taking a position as clerk and book-keeper in a hardware store, where he remained several years. In January, 1881, he came to Jamestown and engaged in the plumbing and steam-heating business in which he was very successful. In May, 1885, his health being seriously impaired, he sold out and remained inactive until January, 1886, when he organized the Maddox Reclining Chair Co., which was afterwards reorganized under the firm name of Morgan, Maddox & Co., and engaged in the manufacture of polished centre tables, with wood, marble and plush tops, which he also made an emphatic success; but being interested in three land companies in Buffalo, owning twelve lots of valuable real estate in Jamestown and a farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres in Cattaraugus county, he was unable to devote an adequate amount of time to the table business and therefore sold out his interest in that firm in July, 1890. In October of the same year he commenced the erection of a large factory to be devoted to the manufacture of furniture, the building being located midway between the Erie and the Chautauqua lake railways, and on the bank of the Chautauqua lake outlet, a few rods from the wharves of the large steamboats, rendering the facilities for receiving material and shipping products unsurpassed. He then organized the Morgan Manufacturing Co., associating with him L. C. Jagger, thus forming one of the strongest practical business firms in western New York. Their specialty is the finest grades of library and parlor tables and their factory, which is 50x120 feet and five stories in height, with an addition of thirty-one feet for the boiler, engine and dry kiln, is equipped with the most modern and best makes of machinery, mostly located on the second floor, which is four inches thick and so rigid that there is scarcely a tremor when all the machinery is in motion. The bench work is done on the third floor, the tops finished and the tables set up on the fourth floor and the frame finishing on the fifth floor. Everything has been done to facilitate the business which large practical experience and ingenuity could suggest. The firm employs from one hundred to one hundred and fifty men, according to the season, and are bound from the nature of things, their enterprise and experience and their reputation, to achieve a phenomenal success. In the winter of 1889–90 Mr. Morgan aided in organizing the Tousley Harvester Co., of which he is president.

On May 26, 1875, Mr. Morgan united in marriage with Stella, daughter of Thaddeus Cornell, of Randolph, Cattaraugus county, by whom he has two children: Ray Hart, born March 17, 1876, and Alice Marie, born December 11, 1885.

In politics Mr. Morgan is an independent republican and in religion is a member of the Independent Congregational church. He is a member of Randolph Lodge, No. 448, I. O. O.

F., of Randolph; Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 145, F. and A. M.; Western Sun Chapter, No. 67, R. A. M.; and Jamestown Commandery, No. 61, K. T., of Jamestown. Having cared for himself since he was fifteen years of age and accumulated a handsome property by his own unaided efforts, he may be safely ranked as a most successful self-made man, who enjoys the confidence, respect and esteem of all who know him.

DR. JOSEPH C. GIFFORD, a successful and one of the oldest dentists of Westfield, Chautauqua county, has been successful in three widely different kinds of business, exhibiting a versatility and powers of application quite unusual in a single individual. He is a son of William and Phœbe (Cornell) Gifford, and was born in the town of Ellery, Chautauqua county, New York, September 18th, 1826. His paternal grandfather, Jeremiah Gifford, was one of the early settlers of this county, removing hither from Washington county, this State, and settling on lot No. 23, in the town of Busti, where he pursued farming until his death. William Gifford (father) was a prominent man of Chautauqua county; he was born in Washington county in 1797, and came here in 1824, settling in the town of Ellery the following year, where he engaged in farming and lumbering. In 1832 he was appointed keeper of the poor-house, and held that position until 1841, and then moved to Mayville, where he lived until death called him, in 1885, when he had reached the age of eighty-eight years. He held the offices of county superintendent of the poor, 1840-1843; county treasurer, 1847-56, a period of nine years, and was then elected justice of the peace, and held that office for a number of years. Originally he was a whig, but after the war he voted with the democrats. When a young man he became a member of the Methodist church, and throughout his life held many offices in that body, being always an active and influential member, and making his house the temporary home of every traveling preacher. He married Phœbe Cornell, of White Creek, Washington county, by whom he had five sons: Edson, Horace H., George W., Joseph C. and James. His wife, Phœbe Cornell Gifford, survived her husband three years, and died in 1888, aged eighty-five years.

Joseph C. Gifford, after receiving his education in the common schools and the Jamestown academy, left the farm to engage with his brother, Horace H. Gifford, in the carding and cloth dressing business at Panama, this county, and they afterward moved to Wrightsville, Warren county, Pennsylvania, of which latter place he was a resident for eight years. In 1852 he came to Westfield and engaged in the hardware business; he followed it for four years, in the meantime studying dentistry, and began to practice this profession in 1856, and by close application to business in a few years he succeeded in establishing an extensive practice, which he has maintained ever since. In religion Dr. Gifford is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Westfield, in which body he has been recording steward for thirty-nine years. Politically he is a democrat, and is a member and Past Master of Summit Lodge, No. 219, F. and A. M., of Westfield; he is also chaplain and Past High Priest of Westfield Chapter Royal Arch Masons.

Joseph C. Gifford is one of Westfield's best citizens in every sense of the word, broad and liberal-minded, kind, genial and generous, foremost in good works and with a large array of friends.

On January 19, 1848, he married Rachel R. Messenger, a daughter of Chauncey Messenger, of Wrightsville, Warren county, Pa. Their only child, Clarence, who was a young man of bright promise, died upon the eve of his graduation from Amherst College, in 1877, when in the twentieth year of his age. His untimely death was a source of great and lasting sorrow to his parents.

DAVID O. SHERMAN, the only son of Merritt and Laura (Barnes) Sherman, was born in Westfield, Chautauqua county, New York, May 7th, 1833. His grandfather was Abram S. Sherman, a native of Albany county, this State. From there he went to Cayuga county, and then came to Chautauqua at an early date, where he followed farming and became prosperous. He affiliated with the Whig party, which at that time was dominant. He married and reared a family of six sons and two daughters. Merritt Sherman was born during his parents sojourn in Cayuga county. He learned farming and followed it through life. He came to Chautauqua county and settled, and lived for a number of years, but died in Jamestown in 1891. His sympathies and votes were cast with the followers of Hamilton, but he refrained from active political life. He married Laura Barnes, a daughter of John Barnes, who lived at Ashville, Harmony P. O., this county. They were the parents of three children, two daughters and one son. One daughter married W. W. Eddy, and lives at Jamestown, N. Y.; the second sister married Samuel Cowing, and resides at Lakewood, N. Y.

David O. Sherman, the subject of our sketch, was reared on the farm and passed his early days in the usual manner which country boys do. The public schools, that bulwark of the nation's safety, furnished him an education which has stood him in good stead throughout his long and honorable life. In April, 1857, he married for his first wife Miss Amanda Currier, who was a native of Arcade, Wyoming county, this State, and after her death he married Mrs. Carrie (Bailey) Sabin, a daughter of Gambriel Bailey, of Hadden, Conn., who died in Holyoke, Mass., in 1826. He was a shoemaker by trade, at which he worked in connection with his farming. Politically Mr. Bailey was a Connecticut democrat and married Lucy Phelps. They reared a family of nine children, two sons and seven daughters. Mrs. Sherman has been three times married: first to Hector L. Bodwell; second to David Sabin, by whom she had one daughter, Nettie, now the wife of Martin Harrington, a farmer in the town of Ripley; and last to David O. Sherman, on September 25th, 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Sherman have a very happy and pleasant home. He is courteous, hospitable and generous, and a man of well-known integrity both in public and private life.

For twenty years he was in mercantile life at No. 207 Main Street, Buffalo, in the wholesale grocery trade, and for the same length of time at other places. He established himself in Buffalo in 1857, and remained until the year following the nation's Centennial of Independence.

CHARLES N. WILCOX, was born in Charlotte, Chautauqua county, New York, October 2, 1851, and is a son of Elisha and Caroline (Barnum) Wilcox. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Wilcox, was born in Chenango county, New York, and at an early age he learned the trade of mill-wright and worked at it until 1830, when he moved to this county, and settled in the town of Charlotte, where he bought a farm, which he cultivated in connection with his trade until 1840, in which year he went to Kentucky to build a mill, where, in a short time, he died. He was married to Amanda Savage and had eight children, five sons and three daughters: Alonzo; Eliab; Joseph; Elisha (father); Louis; Abigail, who married first, Freeman L. Link, then Charles Ripley; Louisa, married Morgan Link; and Amanda, who married Albert Warner. Mrs. Wilcox died in 1849, aged fifty-five years. The maternal grandfather of C. N. Wilcox was Eliakim Barnum, who was born in Chenango county, New York, in 1800 and in 1816 came to this county and settled in the so-called "Pickett District" in Charlotte, being one of the first settlers in that town. The original

Barnums of America came from England. Two brothers were stolen, placed on board a man-of-war and sent to Virginia, and from these sprang the family. Phineas T. Barnum, the famous showman, was a relative of Eliakim Barnum, who bought one hundred and fifty acres of land in the Pickett district, cultivated it for thirty years and sold it to his son. His grandson, Charles H. Barnum, now owns the place. Eliakim Barnum was considerable of a speculator in real estate and made large sums of money. He died April 25, 1875, and Mrs. Barnum died in February, 1878, aged seventy-seven years. He was married in 1824 to Sophia Underwood and by her had five children, three sons and two daughters: Eliab; Noah; Charles; Caroline (mother); and Mary, who married Brainard Kappell. Elisha Wilcox (father) was born in Chenango county, this State, September 15, 1827, and came with his parents to this county, in 1830, settling in Charlotte. He worked on his father's farm until he was fourteen years old, when his father died and the farm was sold April 1, 1851; when he was twenty-four years of age he bought a farm of one hundred and twenty-one acres in the Pickett district in Charlotte, and lived there until 1871, when he moved to Pomfret, where he bought a farm of fifty-nine acres, lived on it eighteen years and then moved to Cassadaga and bought a house and lot, where he now resides. In religion he is a member of the Christian church at Arkwright, of which he was trustee several years. Elisha Wilcox was married December 22, 1850, to Caroline Barnum; by her he had two sons, Elisha and George O., the latter being a merchant in Cherry Creek, this county, who married first, Lizzie Todd and second, Mira Hartley, and has two children. Both parents are still living.

Charles N. Wilcox was educated in the district schools of Charlotte, until he was eighteen years of age, when he entered the State Normal school at Fredonia for a term, after which, he taught school for one term. After his marriage he settled on his father's farm in Charlotte, where he lived four years and then moved to Cassadaga, and bought a half interest in the hardware store of C. S. Shepard, with whom he remained a year, when he bought him out and has since continued the business, carrying four thousand dollars worth of stock on an average, and having a patronage of twelve thousand dollars a year. He has a general line of hard and tin-ware, stoves and everything one would expect to find in a first-class hardware store. As a secret society man, he is a member and W. M. of Sylvan Lodge, No. 303, F. and A. M. of Sinclairville, and a charter member of Cassadaga Lake Lodge, No. 28, A. O. U. W. of Cassadaga.

Charles N. Wilcox was married to Alice Sears, a daughter of Lyman and Anna (Pierpont) Sears, the father being a farmer in Gerry, this county, whither he came from Franklin county, Massachusetts, in 1868. By this union there has been one son, Ernest H., who is now in school.

HON. LORENZO MORRIS, a prominent lawyer of Fredonia and an ex-State senator of New York, was born in Madison county, New York, August 14, 1817, and is a son of David and Abigail (Blodgett) Morris. David Morris and his wife were both natives of New England, and settled in the town of Chautauqua, this county, in 1829. After some years they removed to Sherman, where Mr. Morris died in 1868, aged seventy-seven years. His wife passed away in 1873, at eighty years of age.

Lorenzo Morris attended the common schools, then entered the old Mayville academy, from which he was graduated in 1836, and was afterwards engaged in teaching for a few years. In 1837 he turned his attention to the study of law, and read for two years with Hon. Thomas A. Osborne, one of the five judges of which the

Lorenzo Morris

court of common pleas of Chautauqua county then consisted. In 1840 he went to Jamestown where he read for one year with Judge Cooke, and after being admitted to practice in the court of common pleas became a partner of his preceptor. The law then required seven years of practice as a requisite for admission as an attorney before the supreme court of the State, but made a reduction of time in favor of those who had pursued classical studies, and Mr. Morris having a certificate of a classical course of reading, was admitted as an attorney of the supreme court in 1844, at the end of only three years practice in the lower courts. In the same year he removed to Mayville and practiced until 1852, when he came to Fredonia where he has been in active and successful practice ever since. In 1838 he was commissioned by Gov. William H. Seward as lieutenant-colonel of the 207th regiment, N. Y. militia, in which he had served as adjutant. He was elected colonel during the next year and commanded the regiment until 1842, when he resigned.

On October 5, 1843, he married Fannie E. Strong, daughter of Walter Strong, an early settler and prominent citizen of the town of Westfield. She died June 2, 1873, and left three children: Mrs. Ellen M. Russel, Mrs. S. H. Albro, and Walter D. Morris, cashier of the Citizens Bank of Watertown, South Dakota. On May 28, 1885, he united in marriage with Mrs. Marian H. (Hovey) Stillman, of Fredonia.

In politics Senator Morris is an old-time democrat who is opposed to measures antagonistic to the principles of Jefferson and Jackson. He was appointed in 1871 as one of the trustees of the asylum for the insane at Buffalo, which position he resigned in 1875. His political career commenced in 1867, when he was nominated by his party as their candidate for State senator in the twenty-sixth district, composed of the counties of Cattaraugus and Chautauqua. Although the district was largely republican, yet he was elected by two hundred and three majority over his two republican competitors, and served creditably in the State Senate during its session of 1868–69. In 1872 he was a member of the convention which met that year in Albany to revise the State constitution. Senator Morris has always taken great interest in the common schools and all general matters of public improvement. While serving in the State Senate he procured the abolition of the local board of managers of the Fredonia Normal school, the school having closed for want of harmony, and placed the school under the control of the State superintendent until 1873, when he was made president of a new board of trustees which has been harmonious and the school prosperous, and is now justly recognized as one of the best of the normal schools in the State.

WILLIAM BROADHEAD was born in Thornton, Yorkshire, England, February 17, 1819. While still a lad he was apprenticed for a year to learn the trade of a weaver. At the end of that year he began working in the smithy with his father, and continued with him until he became of age.

In January, 1843, being dissatisfied with his prospects in England, he emigrated to America, going first to Busti, where his uncle, the Rev. John Broadhead, was living. Seeing that Jamestown offered a much more favorable opening to a young man, he sought employment there and found it in the shop of Safford Eddy. But he was too ambitious to remain a day laborer long. Ever on the lookout for something more profitable, he soon found the opportunity of forming a partnership with Adam Cobb, whose daughter Lucy he had married in 1845. The firm of Cobb & Broadhead, scythe snath manufacturers, continued in existence for nine years, and was then dissolved, Mr. Cobb continuing in the manufacture of snaths and grain cradles and Mr. Broadhead in that of axes and forks.

When his eldest son, Shelden, was about twenty years old, Mr. Broadhead opened a clothing store, taking this son into partnership with him, and a few years later he gave his younger son, Almet, an interest in the business. Under the firm-name of William Broadhead & Sons their business increased rapidly, until they soon had the largest merchant tailoring establishment in Jamestown or the surrounding country.

In 1872, Mr. Broadhead, accompanied by his wife and eldest daughter, visited his native home. Great changes had taken place during his thirty years absence, especially in the neighboring city of Bradford, which had become the centre of the worsted manufacturing interests in England. His early interest, awakened when as a boy he learned to weave at a hand-loom, was now re-kindled by the signs of prosperity and success due to these mills. He returned to Jamestown thoroughly imbued with the idea that the establishment of a mill for the manufacture of dress goods in Jamestown, was feasible and would be most beneficial to the town as well as profitable to the owners. While he had by industry, economical habits, close attention to business and successful investments in real estate acquired a considerable sum, he felt that so large an undertaking demanded more money than he could personally command, and so he set about to interest some of his moneyed townsmen in his project. The result of his efforts was the formation of the firm of Hall, Broadhead & Turner; Mr. William Hall to assist him in furnishing the money, and Mr. Joseph Turner, of England, who had had some experience in the business.

The alpaca mill erected by the firm in 1873, continued for one year and a half to be owned by them, and then Mr. Broadhead withdrew. A short time afterward he erected another mill, for the manufacture of similar cloths, this time having for partners his two sons. When the business was well established, William Broadhead & Sons disposed of their clothing store and turned their entire attention to the manufacture of ladies' dress goods. The mills have been enlarged from time to time as the business demanded.

Early in the spring of 1880 Mr. Broadhead again visited England for the purpose of buying some of the latest improved machinery for his mills.

The mills in their present condition consist of six large buildings, covering about four acres and giving employment to seven hundred operatives. Their salesmen traverse nearly every State and territory in the Union, and such is the reputation of their goods that it is at times difficult to supply the demand.

As Mr. Broadhead foresaw, these mills have contributed immeasurably to the growth and prosperity of the city. Much of the steady increase in population is due to their continued demand for skilled workmen. The good wages and constant employment have attracted hither family after family of intelligent and industrious English people, who have proved themselves most acceptable citizens.

Mr. Broadhead is politically an ardent republican and a strong protectionist, believing that policy to be even more necessary for the welfare of his employees than for himself.

In his native town Mr. Broadhead was a member of the Wesleyan Methodist church and a superintendent in its Sabbath school. On settling in Jamestown, he joined the Methodist Episcopal church as the denomination nearest like the Wesleyan. Before the war, when the Methodist church was divided on the subject of slavery, quite a number of abolitionists, among them Mr. Broadhead, left the Methodist church and formed a Wesleyan organization which continued in existence until 1862, when the church building was destroyed by fire. Since then Mr. Broadhead has been an active member

of the First Congregational church, contributing liberally to its support.

To William and Lucy Broadhead six children have been born: Shelden Brady, associated with Mr. Broadhead in business, who was married in 1870 to Mary Woodworth; Herwood, who died at the age of seven years; Alunet Norval, also a partner with his father, who was married in 1886 to Margaret Allen Bradshaw; Mary T., who married Adna H. Reynolds and now resides in Tacoma, Washington: Stella Florine; and Mertie M., who reside with their parents.

CARLOS EWELL. One of the foremost business men in the village of Silver Creek at the time of his death was Carlos Ewell, who was born in Middlebury, Wyoming county, New York, in 1833, and died at his home in Silver Creek about noon on the 27th day of October, 1887.

On the 10th day of January, 1856, he married Annette Wilson, of Wyoming county, and the union resulted in a family of three children: Mrs. George Moore resides in Fredonia; Ernest gradnated at the Buffalo Medical University and is practicing in that city; and Josephine, a miss now six years of age.

Carlos Ewell came to Silver Creek in 1866 and bought a one-fourth interest in the manufacturing establishment of Howes, Babcock & Co., and the style of the firm was changed to Howes, Babcock & Ewell; later Mr. Babcock retired and the house was known as Howes & Ewell. During the first ten years of his connection with this company Mr. Ewell became quite prominent in local politics, but in 1877 he was severely attacked with nervous prostration, which entirely unfitted him for business of any kind for a period of six years, when he seemed to secure a new lease of health and from that date until his death he was apparently on the highway of longevity; and he again assumed the arduous duties of purchaser and general overseer of the works that had grown to large proportions and in which he had acquired a half interest. He applied himself diligently to business, in fact too closely, and it was not long before his kidney trouble again displayed its presence and soon developed into acute Bright's disease, which compelled him to abandon, one after the other, the duties he had been accustomed to perform until exhausted vitality gave way and his life expired. Carlos Ewell was a man of positive character, as exacting in his requirements upon those whom he employed as he was rigid in the discharge of those duties that he himself was expected to perform, yet he possessed the faculty of commanding the respectful attachment of his employees, and withal was popular with his men, neighbors and fellow-townsmen. By his untiring attention to business, although so many years compelled to relinquish its active superintendence, he secured a substantial fortune. Social pleasures had but small attraction for him, his chief happiness appearing to centre in his business and his family. After his decease his interest in the machinery factory, then known as the Eureka works, was disposed of to his former associate, Simeon Howes, who still continues the business.

For fifteen years Mr. Ewell was a member of the Presbyterian church and was a liberal contributor to its support. In 1882 he erected at Silver Creek one of the finest residences in Chautauqua county, a model of convenience and architectural beauty, in which his widow, who has since married Gilbert B. Brewster, now resides. Mr. Brewster was formerly of Addison, New York. He was born in Elmira, Chemung county, New York, in 1828, removing to Addison in 1845. Mr. Brewster has been engaged in various business enterprises in Addison but has now retired from active business and resides in Silver Creek.

FREDERICK A. FULLER, an old and well-known citizen of Jamestown, who has been identified with the progress and prosperity of that thriving city for over fifty years, is a son of Frederick A. and Rachel (Gordon) Fuller, and was born in Rutland, Vermont, May 24, 1813. Frederick A. Fuller, is a lineal descendant of Dr. Samuel Fuller, who was one of the "Pilgrim Fathers," who came over in the Mayflower and who was one of the signers on board of that historic bark of the immortal civil compact of the Puritans, the oldest as well as one of the noblest written constitutions of the new world. Dr. Fuller was the grandfather of Ebenezer Fuller of Plymouth, whose son, Ebenezer Fuller, Jr., was born in 1695, and died in 1759. He settled in 1731, at Hebron, Connecticut, where his farm is still in the hands of his descendants. He married Joanna Gray and had one child, Ebenezer Fuller (great-grandfather), who was born September 25, 1715, in Massachusetts and died at Hebron. He married, on September 30, 1738, Mary Rowley, by whom he had four sons and two daughters. One of these sons, Roger Fuller (grandfather), was born September 25, 1773, and died September 24, 1819. He was a farmer, lived on the home farm at Hebron and was married four times. His wives were Martha Phelps, by whom he had five sons and four daughters; Violetta Taylor, who bore him one son and two daughters; Louisa Taylor and Louisa Kenney. The third son by the first marriage was Frederick A. Fuller (father), who was born in Tolland county, Conn., March 1, 1775, and removed to Rutland, Vermont, where he was a successful merchant and where he died July 20, 1832. He was a federalist and whig, married January 20, 1811, Rachel Gordon and reared a family of five children: Samuel G., born in 1811, and lost on "The Home" on his return to Charleston, S. C., where he was a merchant; Frederick A., Frank, born May 20, 1815; Dudley B.; and Mary Ann. Mrs. Fuller, who died in Jamestown, October 28, 1856, was a daughter of Capt. Samuel Gordon, a Revolutionary officer, who was at Yorktown and afterwards commanded a company in the war of 1812. He died at Troy, this State, aged ninety-four and was a son of John Gordon, who came from Scotland to America as a British soldier in the French and Indian war, and afterwards settled at Belchtown, Conn, where he died. He had four children, one son and three daughters.

Frederick A. Fuller received a common school education at Rutland, Vermont, where he learned the jewelry business with Benjamin Lord. After an apprenticeship of five years he went to New York city, where he was employed for three years in the jewelry establishment of H. & D. Tarbox. In 1836 he returned to Rutland where he remained three years. He then returned to this State, and in July, 1841, came to Jamestown, where for forty years he conducted one of the leading jewelry houses of western New York. In 1881 he transferred his jewelry business to his eldest son, Frederick A. Fuller, Jr., in order to retire from active life. He has been a member of the First Presbyterian church of Jamestown since 1857, and is a republican in politics.

At Rutland, Vt., on June 19, 1838, he married Emily Rathbone, who was a daughter of Waite and Betsy Rathbone, of Tinmouth, Vt., where Mr. Rathbone was a prominent iron manufacturer. Mrs. Fuller died February 5, 1886, and on October 3, 1890, Mr. Fuller married Mrs. Martha B. Marsh, daughter of Dr. Boyer, of Clarendon, Vt. By his first marriage Mr. Fuller had four children: Frederick A., Jr.; Dr. Dudley B., born March 10, 1843, served throughout the last war as an assistant surgeon and died in 1889, at San Quentin, California, where he had practiced medicine from 1866; William Rathbone, born February 1, 1843; and Dr. Charles Gordon, who was born August 7, 1856, graduated from a medical college in

Fred'k A. Fuller Jr.

Chicago, then took a full course at a leading medical college in New York and is now a practicing physician of the former city.

Hon. Frederick A. Fuller, Jr., the eldest son, and a prominent democrat of western New York, was born in Rutland, Vermont, April 10, 1839, but was reared at Jamestown where he received his education in the academy of that place and then learned the trade of jeweler with his father, with whom he remained in business from 1857 to 1866. He then went to New York city, where he was engaged for nine years in importing and in doing a jobbing business in diamonds and fine watches. In 1881 he returned to Jamestown and became proprietor of his father's large and important jewelry establishment which he has conducted successfully ever since. On May 24, 1866, he married Cornelia Ludlow Benedict, of Brooklyn, a daughter of Roswell S. Benedict, formerly senior member of the old and well-known shoe manufacturing firm of Benedict, Hall & Co., of New York city, and a member of the English Benedict family of Canaan, Conn., which came to Brooklyn in an early day and is one of the old families of that city. Mr. Benedict is one of the original members of Plymouth church, whose influence has been National in extent and character. To Mr. and Mrs. Fuller have been born three sons: Roswell Seymour and Clifford Rathbone, born in Brooklyn, August 1, 1871, and February 17, 1873; and Gordon Carter, born in Jamestown, August 3, 1884. He and his wife are members of the First Presbyterian church. He is a member of Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 145, F. & A. M., and a director of the City National Bank of Jamestown, and the Rochester Mutual Relief society. Frederick A. Fuller, Jr., has always been a democrat in politics, is serving his third consecutive term as a member of the board of education and has frequently been a delegate to Democratic State conventions. In 1884 he was elected as the Cleveland and Hendricks presidential elector representing the Thirty-fourth Congressional District, composed of the counties of Chautauqua, Allegany and Cattaraugus. At the meeting of the Electoral College held at the Capitol in the City of Albany, on the third day of December, 1884, Mr. Fuller, with Hon. Erastus Corning, of Albany, were appointed the special messengers to convey the sealed Electoral vote of the State of New York, for President and Vice President of the United States to the seat of government.

ASHBEL R. CATLIN. Among the gentlemen of the old school who have adopted and put in active practice the modern method of transacting an honorable and legitimate business Jamestown is proud to number the gentleman whose honored name stands at the head of this tribute to his successful career. He sprang from an honest, rugged, hard-working, honored and honorable ancestry, who were enrolled in the ranks of that first of man's vocations—tillers of the soil. He was born in North Hudson Essex county, New York, July 7, 1827, when Taurus was in the midst of his reign among the planetary orbits, and is a son of Linus and Sabrina (Jones) Catlin. His grandfather, Theran Catlin, was a native of Vermont, but during his early manhood he removed to and purchased a farm in Wyoming county, Pa., and there spent the remainder of his life. He married and was blessed with eight children four sons and four daughters. Peltiah Jones (maternal grandfather) was born in Schroon, Essex county, this State, where after reaching man's estate, he bought a farm, married, reared a family of children, tilled the earth, led an honest, healthy, happy life, and obeyed, without a murmur, the summons to join the silent majority. Linus Catlin (father) was a native of Vermont and was born in 1799, almost at the very blush of the dawn of the nineteenth century—that era which was to witness the most gigantic strides in the development of science, art, education and labor,

the world had ever seen. When he attained his majority, he removed to North Hudson, this State, where he spent the prime of his life in the vocation of his immediate ancestors, and when the pulse slowed and the heart beat serenely even, he transferred his lares and penates to Jamestown and there, when he passed the ninth decadal point of a century's life, was gathered to his fathers. He was a Jacksonian democrat and was steadfast in the faith. He married Sabrina Jones, who bore him one son and three daughters, and only the son, Ashbill R., survives.

Ashbill R. Catlin received his education mainly in the Jamestown academy, and resolved to supply a portion of mankind with more of the necessaries of life than did even his ancestors and in pursuance of this determination, he opened a grocery store in Jamestown in 1850 and has steadily pursued that business to the present time, having built up a large and lucrative trade. He also sells large quantities of salt, provisions and grain. He inherited the democratic proclivities of his father, tempered withal by the softening and broadening influence of the generation now asserting itself.

On November 20th, 1851, Ashbill R. Catlin exercised his usually sound judgment, when from among the scores of womanly women, he chose as his life companion Ruth A. Southwick, a daughter of Alwin Southwick, of Busti, this county. She bore him six children, two of whom were early enrolled among the angels. Of the survivors, Frank L. married and resides in Denver, Col., where he is a wholesale confection manufacturer; Ada E., wife of John C. Palmer, who is in the oil well supply business in Pittsburgh, Pa.; John B., married to Maude Steirly, of Jamestown, and is in business with his father; and Agnes, wife of Charles W. Warrington, of Denver, Col., who is engaged in the meat and provision business.

A. R. Catlin is a relative of George Catlin, the famous delineator and historian of the Indian races of North America, whose books are read wherever the English language is spoken.

JOHN J. STERNEBERG is a worthy example of a stranger in a strange land who has by perseverance, sound business methods and close application won an enviable position for himself. He is a son of John T. and Mary C. (Smith) Sterneberg, and was born in Prussia, Germany, March 3, 1841. William Sterneberg (grandfather) was also a native of the same locality, being born and living all his life in a house which had been owned and occupied by the Sterneberg family for three hundred and fifty years. By trade and occupation he was a cooper and farmer. He married Johanna Hollink, by whom he had six children, two sons and four daughters, two of whom came to America; also John T's. father, and John W., died with cholera in 1850 in Chicago; and sister Hannah, also died in Chicago in 1849 with cholera. The maternal grandparents and their ancestors were Hollanders, none of whom, with the single exception of an uncle and aunt, (now living in Holland, Michigan,) of John J., came to the United States. This uncle was James Smith, who located in Milwaukee, Wisconsin; the aunt Elizabeth (Smith) Bos, eighty-three years old; mother Mary C. (Smith) Sterneberg, born October 13, 1811, died December 28, 1883; John T. Sterneberg (father) was born at the old homestead house in Prussia, Germany, October 19, 1811, came to America in 1847, and after remaining six months in Chicago, located in Grandville, seven miles below Grand Rapids, Kent county, Michigan, where he bought a farm of twenty acres, with a good house and barn and out-buildings on it, and to this he added lots in the suburbs of Grandville, until he owned sixty acres, now crossed by two railroads. On this farm he lived seventeen years and in August, 1862, he came east to Buffalo, where he lived one year, moving thence

to Mina, this county, where he died February 15, 1889. He had been a republican in politics from the time he stepped on American soil, and in religion was a member of the Dutch Reformed church during his early years, but later in life became a Baptist. In 1837, he married Mary C. Smith, by whom he had two children: John W., who was born March 24, 1839, married Christina Terhauer, by whom he has had nine children, two of whom are dead, and is an extensive farmer of Mina, this county; and John J.

John J. Sterneberg acquired a common school education, but considering the limited facilities he then had, sought to expand his learning more thoroughly and succeeded so well that few of our adopted citizens, are better or more widely read, and more conversant with current and past events. He writes and speaks Holland (the Dutch language), and speaks and reads German very readily. He learned the trade of a carriage-maker at Grand Rapids, Michigan. Came to Panama and continued to work at it until 1883, when he united with it the hardware business and conducted both until 1888, in which year he discontinued carriage-making and has since devoted his time and attention to hardware, cutlery, paints, picture-framing and undertaking, having a fine trade built up by his own exertions. He is an exceptionally good business man, buying and selling for cash, and is affable and agreeable in all his business and social relations. In politics he is a republican, has served as excise commissioner two terms in Panama, and in religion is a member of the Baptist church. He is also a charter member of Lodge, No. 52, Ancient Order of United Workmen.

John J. Sterneberg was married on February 21, 1864, to Joanna G. Terhauer, a daughter of Henry and Mary (Heller) Terhauer, of Mina. This union has been blest with four children, two sons and two daughters: Mary, wife of Merle D. Powers, a salesman and delivery clerk for a tea house in Jamestown; and H. Romain, Emma C., and Raymond T., who died of diphtheria. Mrs. Sterneberg is a member of the Baptist church and belongs to the Equitable Aid Union.

CHARLES E. COBB is a son of Charles and Eliza (Curtiss) Cobb, and was born in Harbour Creek, Erie county, Pennsylvania, October 18, 1856. His paternal grandfather, Bassett Cobb, was a native of Connecticut, was for several years a resident of this county, whence he removed to Erie county, Pa, spending the balance of his days there, being a farmer by occupation, and in politics a whig and later a republican. He married and had five sons and three daughters. Charles Cobb (father) was born on March 3, 1826, and when a young man came to this county and settled in Sinclairville, town of Charlotte, where he followed the occupation of a farmer. He served in the army one and one-half years during the civil war, enlisting in 1862. In 1852 he married Eliza Curtiss, by whom he had two children: Ida, wife of William McKinley, a farmer in Ashtabula, Ohio; and Charles E.

Charles E. Cobb was reared on the farm until he was nineteen years of age, and received his education in the common schools. After leaving school he went to the oil regions and worked as a contractor in developing the oil territory, for a few years owning and operating his own territory. He came to Sherman in the spring of 1884, and engaged in the lumber manufacturing business, purchasing the interest of a Mr. Burns, and operated the plant himself until 1887, when he associated with him as partner William Freeman, and during the busy season employed twenty men, making a specialty of heading, staves and fruit barrels, besides all kinds of lumber. He also owns some oil-producing property in Butler county, Pa. In politics he is a republican, and is a member of the board of trustees of Sherman. He is a member of Olive

Lodge, No. 575, F. & A. M., and Sherman Lodge, No. 45, A. O. U. W.

Charles E. Cobb united in marriage with Kate M. Russell, a daughter of Wilber Russell, of Cameron county, Pa. This union has been blest with one daughter: Nina B., who was born March 2, 1882.

SAMUEL N. SWEZEY, a leading member of the Farmers' Alliance and a prosperous agriculturist of Ripley town, is a son of Daniel and Clarissa (Sperry) Swezey, who was born in the town of Russia, Herkimer county, New York, December 26, 1830. Daniel Swezey was a native of Long Island, this State, with his grandfather; the latter going to Herkimer county from his birthplace among the very first pioneers. It took them three weeks to make the trip with oxen and carts, and upon their arrival they were obliged to chop a home out of the woods. All of the hardships incident to pioneer life were known to them. Before leaving Long Island, he had married Sarah Beal and they reared a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters. The maternal grandfather, John Sperry, came from New England. Daniel Swezey, Jr., was born on Long Island, Christmas day, 1778, and went with his father to Herkimer county, but afterwards came to Harmony, this county, in 1836, and died there in 1847. He was a singularly successful farmer, methodical with his work and careful of all things appertaining to his business. He belonged to the Whig party and served in the war of 1812. On December 25, 1805 he married Clarissa Sperry and reared a large family of children, seven sons and seven daughters, all of whom lived to maturity and became good and prosperous citizens.

Samuel N. Swezey was given a superior education at the district schools and the academy, and upon leaving them he spent a number of years in teaching, being very successful in this work. He finally decided to adopt farming and began in Harmony, but changed his residence to Ripley, where he now lives and owns three hundred and twenty-eight acres of good farming land all in one body. When troops were needed to suppress the Rebellion he was drawn, but on account of physical disability was unable to serve. It is on this account that we cannot record any military history under his name. He is a sharp, shrewd and sagacious business man whose ability is recognized by his farmer associates.

On October 6, 1857, he married Sarah Sheldon, a daughter of David Sheldon, of Ripley town, this county, and they have four children: Sheldon, living at home; Flora, Ida and Alice.

Politically Mr. Swezey now favors the prohibitionists, although formerly a republican and has served a number of years in local offices. As one of a committee of three, he has succeeded in securing a post office, to be known as Sheldon's Corners, of which he is postmaster, the office being in his house. Mr. Swezey is a member of the Farmers' Alliance and is its agent for their merchandize business in the town of Ripley.

"EVERGREEN CEMETERY, although situated near a little country village, is one of the most beautiful in western New York. It lies within the corporate limits of the village of Sinclairville, yet its situation is such as to retire it from the localities around it. It occupies a moderate eminence, which terminates a tongue of land that extends nearly across the valley of Mill Creek, crowding the waters of the stream into a narrow passage. A high and precipitous bank forms the southern boundary of the valley and also the northern limits of the cemetery. Mill Creek gathered into a pond extends along the base of the bank; there its waters darkly gleam from out the shade of overhanging elms and willows. A steep bank bounds the cemetery on the west, along which a race, issuing from the pond, extends to an

VIEW IN EVERGREEN CEMETERY, SINCLAIRVILLE.

ancient grist-mill. A sharp declivity substantially marks its southern limit. The cemetery is accessible, without hindrance, from the east, where a village street lies between it and the pleasant fields beyond.

"It would be difficult to choose a burial place so convenient of access, with such interesting surroundings, and at the same time a place of retirement so well suited to its sober uses. The wild gorge, partly hidden by twisted birches and ragged hemlocks; the pond, dimly seen down deep in its shadows; the stream, the bridge that spans it, and the old mill are pleasing objects, in harmony with the peace and repose that pervades this abode of the dead. On every side are green fields and gently rising hills. As you look northward through foliage that fringes this border of the cemetery you have glimpses of the narrow, winding valley of Mill Creek, skirted with leafy verdure, leading to the dimly visible and far away hills that overlook Lake Erie. Southward, and near at hand, lies the pleasant village; its handsome academy flanked by church spires; its clean yards and painted houses among shadows of maples and elms. Beyond the village are meadows and pastures. There the valley broadens away to the southwest, until the distant Ellery hills bound the view.

"In the midst of verdant fields and inviting scenes like this, it is proper to consecrate the spot where the living may meet the dead and soothe our grief at the loss of friends, by laying them to rest in pleasant places."

NELSON BUTLER was a pioneer tailor and clothing dealer of Jamestown, and was identified with her earliest secret societies. He was a son of James and Nancy (Ward) Butler and was born at Laona, this county, August 2, 1818, and died in the city of Jamestown, February 12, 1857. His father, James Butler, was a native of Massachusetts and came from there to Laona, New York, and from there to Jamestown, where he died. He followed farming as a means of gaining a livelihood for himself and family, and in politics was a whig. While in the prime of life he married Nancy Ward, who joined the Baptist church and was a lifelong member. The result of this union was eight children—five sons and three daughters.

Nelson Butler was educated in the common schools and at the age of sixteen years he was apprenticed to learn tailoring, which he followed for a number of years, and also conducted a clothing-house in this city. Politically he was a republican and was associated with the Methodist church until he joined the Masons, when, the popular feeling being opposed to secret societies, he relinquished his membership in the church. He was attached to the New York State Militia and belonged to Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 145, F. and A. M., in which he attained the degree of Master Mason. He was one of the incorporators of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Jamestown and attained some prominence in that order.

July 3, 1839, he married Mary A. Story, a daughter of Elisha Story, and by this union became the father of seven daughters—Nancy A., dead; Adelaide N., married to Allan Smith, a miller, living at Boone, Iowa; Agnes M. is a florist and resides at home; Evelyn is the wife of Irving Ells, a professional book-keeper in the employ of Benjamin Moore & Co., wholesale dealers in paints and calcimining at Brooklyn, New York; Arabella, dead; Mary E., a compositor in the office of the *Jamestown Journal;* and Sophie D., also a florist, living at home.

Nelson Butler was a man of the strictest integrity and unquestionable morals. His reputation and private character were untarnished and he passed into that better world as unblemished as may be approached by man. He was a kind father and his memory is cherished with unabated love by his family still surviving.

One of his distinguishing characteristics was his kindness to the poor. No one asking him

for help ever was turned away without a kind word and generous gifts.

ELLIS FINK, manager of the well-known Star clothing house and gents' furnishing store at No. 315 Lyon street, is a son of Alexander and Eva Fink, and was born in Pittsburg, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, December 22, 1856. The father, Alexander Fink, is a native of Wilna, Russia, and came to America when a young man, locating at Apollo, Armstrong county, Pa. He was one of the first men to run a boat on the old Pennsylvania canal from Apollo to Pittsburg. Mr. Fink was the owner of the boat. He lived at Apollo until 1849, when he removed to Pittsburg, and engaged in the retail clothing business until 1861. From Pittsburg he went to New York city and established a wholesale clothing house, continuing it until 1869, when he retired from business, and moved back to Pittsburg in 1870, where he has since resided. Although retired from business for over twenty years he is a stockholder in several of the Pittsburg banks, and in the bridges connecting the city with Allegheny City and other suburban points. The Benevolent Hebrew society of that city has made him its president for several years. He is a republican, and is seventy-five years old. His wife is a native of the same Russian province from which her husband came, and is seventy-eight years old.

Ellis Fink was educated in Pittsburg and the New York city public schools. When fourteen years old he worked in his brother's clothing store at the Smoky City, where he remained until twenty-two years of age. He then went to Colorado, at the time when things were liveliest there, and engaged in the mining business near Leadville. He stayed two years and made several locations, one of which has recently been sold by him to ex-Lieut.-Gov. H. W. Tabor, of Colorado, and Major A. V. Bohn, of Leadville. After his return from the west he worked for his brother until 1884, and then went to Buffalo and got employment with the large clothing house of Altman & Co., where he remained four years, and in 1888 came to Dunkirk and opened the business which he is still conducting on Lyon street. He has a fine trade, does a good business, and carries the largest stock of clothing to be found in Dunkirk. The firm name is Brown, Friend & Co., the partners being Brown and Friend, of Buffalo, who are interested in one of the largest clothing establishments in the country. Mr. Fink is genial and frank and, handling good clothing, holds the trade he once secures.

On October 9, 1888, he married Harriet Brown, a daughter of Henry Brown, of Buffalo. They have one child, Beatrice, an interesting little girl of nearly two years.

He is a republican, and takes an active interest in politics, and it may be said of him that he is one of Dunkirk's truly enterprising business men.

WILLIAM J. CRONYN, M.D., a prominent and leading physician and surgeon of Dunkirk, and Surgeon-General of the Grand Army of the Republic of the State of New York in 1885, was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, November 15, 1848, and is a son of Robert and Margaret Cronyn. In the history of Ireland, as far back as the Cronyn family can be traced, it was always opposed to England and English rule in the Emerald Isle. David Cronyn, the paternal grandfather of Dr. Cronyn, was a large land owner in County Cork, Ireland, where he died in 1834, aged sixty years. One of his sons was Robert Cronyn (father), who was educated at the Dublin University, which differed in one important respect from its great sister universities of Oxford and Cambridge, for while they consisted of several colleges, it has but one college, "The College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity." It was founded in 1591, and has

given to the United Kingdom some of her most illustrious and distinguished sons. Robert Cronyn, after he left the University, resided in County Cork until 1837 when, on account of political troubles he started for the United States, but was prevailed on by friends whom he found in Ontario, Canada, to settle in that province, where he died in 1852, aged fifty-two years. He was a fine classical scholar, a pleasant and courteous gentleman, and a Scottish Rite Mason. His widow, Margaret Cronyn, was a native of the city of Bandon, Ireland, and died in Ontario in 1882, when in the sixty-ninth year of her age.

William J. Cronyn was educated in the Monks' schools of his native province, and in 1864, at fifteen years of age enlisted in Co. A, 30th Michigan Infantry, in which he served until he was honorably discharged at the close of the late war. In 1867 he commenced to read medicine with his uncle, Professor John Cronyn, now president of the Medical Faculty of Niagara University, and entered the Sisters of Charity Hospital and the medical department of the University of Buffalo, from which he was graduated in 1870. In the same year he came to Dunkirk, where he soon established himself in a good practice, which has been continually increasing ever since. He was absent from Dunkirk from 1873 to 1876, during which period he was an assistant surgeon in the United States Navy, and served at the Boston navy yard; the Norfolk naval hospital; on the U. S. Sloop of war Constellation, cruise of '74; and had the full medical charge for some months of the iron-clad fleet off Pensacola, Fla., in '75-'6. Upon his return in 1876 to Dunkirk, he established the Dunkirk *Tribune*, which he edited for one year. He resides in a beautiful residence on the corner of Deer street and Fifth Avenue, which he erected in 1882.

Dr. Cronyn is a republican in politics, has been a member of the common council, board of education, supervisor, etc., and has frequently served his party as a delegate to County and State conventions, besides having been favorably mentioned in the county Republican press of late years as a suitable and desirable candidate for Congress. He is a member of Dunkirk Lodge, No. 767, F. & A. M., and Rochester Consistory Scottish Rite Masonry, in which he has taken the thirty-second degree. He is also a member of the Mystic Shrine, Ismalia Temple, Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. Cronyn, when Stevens Post, No. 393, G. A. R., of Dunkirk, was organized, was elected as its first commander, and afterward served a second term in that office. During 1885 he was Surgeon-General of the G. A. R., for the State of New York, and in 1886, received the appointment of Aide-de-Camp on the national staff under Commander-in-Chief Burdette. The following year he was commissioned as aid to General Fairchild, Commander-in-Chief. He has served as secretary and treasurer of the Chautauqua County Medical Society, and was also chairman of the board of censors of that body. In an account of Dr. Cronyn, which appeared in the press in 1890, we find the following tribute to him as a man and a physician: "His manly qualities and his splendid intellectual gifts, deeply rooted in his character shine forth, without any effort on his part to display them, and his fellow practitioners of Dunkirk say that he is the leading physician and surgeon of that city." Dr. Cronyn is a man of fine personal appearance, who favorably impresses all who come in contact with him by his honesty and straightforwardness.

ORLANDO J. HILER, an opulent citizen of the village of Silver Creek, is a retired merchant and a large holder of some of its valuable real estate. He is a son of Silas and Eunice (Seager) Hiler, and was born at Penfield, near Rochester, Monroe county, New York, July 3, 1842. His father, Silas Hiler, too, was a native of Penfield, where he followed farming

until 1846, when he moved to Ashtabula county, Ohio, and still resides there. He has grown grey in farm life and has done a very extensive business, and, although now in his eightieth year, conducts his work with his old-time vigor. Besides being a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, he is prominently identified with religious and educational matters. He is a Jacksonian democrat, and throughout his active life has been an energetic and successful business man. Both branches of our subject's family are from the New England States, and came to central New York early in this century. He married Eunice Seager in 1836, and she is now in her seventy-fifth year.

Orlando J. Hiler was reared in Ashtabula county, Ohio, and received his education in the common schools. After leaving school he learned the harness-making and saddlery business and conducted a shop of his own for two years at Conneaut, Ohio, and on April 5, 1865, he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and enlisted in Co. G, 198th regiment, Ohio Infantry Vols., and served until the close of the war. Upon the receipt of his discharge he returned home and engaged in business for one year; then, in 1867, he went to Gowanda, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., and worked at his trade; but on July 14, 1869, he came to Silver Creek and worked for six months as a journeyman and then bought out the business, which he continued for fifteen years. The four succeeding years were spent out of business, and then he opened a general hardware store, which he conducted two years and a half and then retired. Since then he has spent his time quietly but not idly. His large property interests both here and in Ohio require a great deal of attention and keep him employed.

On June 23, 1881, he married Martha R. Ward, a daughter of Doctor Spencer Ward (deceased), late of Silver Creek. Spencer Ward, M.D., was born at Poultney, Rutland county, Vt., in 1807, and was graduated from the Castleton Medical college, afterwards coming to Chautauqua county, in October, 1836, when he located in Silver Creek and soon secured a large practice. Being singularly successful with difficult cases, his fame spread far and near, and he was so completely overworked, and suffering from cancer, that he was obliged to relinquish his practice a couple of years before his death. He died April 13, 1874, leaving much property, the accumulations of investments made from the receipts of his large practice. He married Mrs. Ann (Wilmot) Rice, a native of Fair Haven, Vermont, and she bore him two children: Wilmot and Martha R. She died May 29, 1854.

Wilmot Ward, upon attaining his majority, moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, and engaged in the lumber business, but died in the prime of life, January 8, 1861, when but twenty-six years of age. Dr. Ward married a second time, in 1856, to Helen Gates, of Silver Creek. This union resulted in one daughter, Hattie, who married F. W. Thomas and lives in this village. Mrs. Ward resides in her old homestead at this place.

Orlando J. Hiler is a democrat, and has served as a trustee of this town. During his term of office he labored incessantly to improve the condition and advance the business and social interests of the place. He is a gentleman of strong character and enjoys the confidence of all Silver Creek's people who are acquainted with him.

GEORGE S. JOSSELYN, the proprietor of the well-known grape-vine and small fruit nurseries at Fredonia, was born in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, June 17, 1842, and is a son of Stephen and Eliza (Studley) Josselyn. His paternal grandfather, Eleazer Josselyn, was a resident of Plymouth county and served in the War of 1812. Stephen Josselyn was born and reared in Plymouth county, where he received his education. He was a shoe manufacturer and conducted a general mercantile busi-

ness. He married Eliza Studley, who was a native of the same county as himself.

George S. Josselyn received an academic education and at seventeen years of age left his native county and worked in Boston and vicinity as a civil engineer. In 1863 he came to Chautauqua county where he became a civil engineer on the Erie railroad with head-quarters at Dunkirk. He remained in the employ of the Erie railroad company for fifteen years, and during seven years of this time he was road master of the western division of the road. In 1870 he came to Fredonia, where eight years later he established his present grape-vine and small fruit nursery.

On August 31, 1869, he united in marriage with Mary White, daughter of Devillo White, of Fredonia.

In politics Mr. Josselyn is a democrat and has served as supervisor of his town for one term. He owns and has under lease over two hundred acres of land in Fredonia and in the town of Sheridan, near Fredonia, which is entirely occupied by his graperies and small fruit nurseries. He has been a careful experimenter with new fruits, has originated and introduced some valuable varieties and has contributed his share toward placing horticulture on a successful and paying basis. He has the largest grape-root cellar in the United States and ships large quantities of grape-vines and small fruit plants to all parts of the country. He individually conducts and personally supervises his extensive business, while his necessary correspondence in connection with it requires the constant services of two type-writers. His persistent skill and industry has brought him success in horticulture where others have failed.

GEORGE D. MAWHIR, a prominent young farmer and grape grower of Portland, is a son of Thomas and Mary Mawhir, and was born on the farm in Portland town, Chautauqua county, New York, February 11, 1857. His father, Thomas Mawhir, was a native of County Down, Ireland, and came to the United States about 1850. He first made his home in Westfield, but in 1853 he came to this town and pursued farming until the grim reaper called him away, on April 16, 1889, at the age of seventy-eight years. Mr. Mawhir was a stirring and enthusiastic republican, active in all his party's struggles. He was married to Mary McLevy, a native of County Down, Ireland, in 1835, who is still living with her son in Portland town, and an active member of the Methodist church.

George D. Mawhir, when arrived at a school age, alternated summer and winter between the farm and the school-house, and thereby secured a good common school education. He then began farming for himself and now owns the one on which he resides. He is engaged extensively in grape culture and raises a fine crop of this fruit.

In 1882 Mr. Mawhir was married to Hattie Barnes, a daughter of Alpha Barnes (a sketch of his life will be found elsewhere in this book). Their marriage has been blest with one child, a son, Albert.

G. D. Mawhir is a republican, and is known as a representative citizen of his town.

LUCIUS LOMBARD. Among those who have experienced the excitement of speculating in oil, enjoyed the steady income of a judiciously managed general mercantile business, and then, preferring the quiet and peaceful life of an independent farmer, returned to the scenes of his early manhood, is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. Lucius Lombard was born in the town of Ripley, Chautauqua county, New York, July 21, 1831. His parents, Daniel and Nancy (Ransom) Lombard, were what is known as New England Yankees. Thomas Lombard was his paternal grandfather and lived at Brimfield, Hampden county, Massachusetts. Leaving the place of

his nativity about the beginning of the present century he moved to Madison county, this State, where he died in 1815. The subsistence of himself and family was gained by farming. Thomas Lombard served his country in the struggle for Independence, and rejoiced with his countrymen in their success. He married first Eunice Bacon, who died, leaving five children, and after her death he married Anna Shaw, of Brimfield, Massachusetts, by whom he had four children, Daniel Lombard (father) being the eldest. The maternal grandfather, Thomas Ransom, was a native of Otsego county, where he spent his life farming. He married Sarah Temple and reared eight children. Daniel Lombard was born in Massachusetts in 1794. When his father removed to Madison county he accompanied him. In 1828 he and his brother Lucius continued the westward journey until they reached the town of Ripley, where they settled on lots Nos. 34 and 35. Some years later the latter moved into Westfield, where he died, in 1874. Daniel Lombard continued his residence on his original location until his death, in 1884. He owned at the time about three hundred and seventy-five acres of land. He married Nancy Ransom, and had four children: Lucius, Mary, who married Rev. G. W. Moore, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, at Minneapolis, Minn.; Dwight married Catherine Osterman, and is farming in this town, and Sarah, widow of Henry W. Dickson, now lives in Tioga county, Pa.

Lucius Lombard was reared at Ripley, and received such an education at the common schools as fitted him for a good business man. He stuck to the farm until thirty years of age, and then went down into the oil country and passed through the vicissitudes of an oil man's life for one year. The succeeding four years were spent in the general store business at Ripley, which furnished less excitement but was more stable. Then two years more were passed in the oil country, followed by a return to Ripley and a repetition of mercantile life, but the year succeeding the Nation's Centennial celebration he came to the farm on which he still resides, and owns one hundred and twenty-two acres, twenty of it being a well-kept vineyard.

On December 27, 1865, he united in marriage with Helen Hall, a daughter of David Hall. They have three children: Catherine, wife of Winfield A. Holcomb, the school commissioner of Chautauqua county; Grace; and Alice. Mrs. Lombard was called away in 1890. Her kindly disposition and domestic virtues made her loss felt and deeply mourned by many friends.

Lucius Lombard stands high in his community, and, while not an ambitious politician, is, nevertheless, a good democrat upon whom many of his party rely.

FRED. W. EDMUNDS. A prominent business man and one of the leading butter producers of Chautauqua county is a resident of the village of Sherman. He is a son of Salem and Caroline (Wright) Edmunds, and was born in the town of Villanova, this county, January 10, 1854. The ancestors of Mr. Edmunds came from the north of England and, coming to America in 1630, they settled first in the State of Connecticut and lived there for several generations. The first person of the name to come to this county was Salem Edmunds, Sr., who arrived here about 1830, two hundred years after the name was first planted in the new world. The last named gentleman located at Dunkirk and pursued farming in connection with his trade—stone masoning. He married Rachel Sabin and became the father of nine children, six sons and three daughters. The maternal grandfather was Orin Wright, who entered the world at Edwinston, Otsego county, and came from there to Villanova town, Chautauqua county, where he died. He was a farmer by occupation; married Belinda Underwood, a native of Otsego county. She was a lady of

superior attainments and attracted some attention near her home. Mr. and Mrs. Wright were the parents of six children, three sons and three daughters, of whom Edwin served in the Ninth regiment, N. Y. Cavalry, went to the front as a private September 20th, 1861, and was mustered out July 17th, 1865, with a second lieutenant's commission. On the paternal side Austin Edmunds, an uncle to our subject, enlisted in the 112th regiment, N. Y. Infantry, and was taken prisoner, dying in the horrible, loathsome, notorious Andersonville prison. He entered the army early in the war and died just before it closed. Hosea Edmunds joined the 9th New York Cavalry and served one year. Salem Edmunds was born in Herkimer county, New York, while his father was en route from Connecticut. He finally located in the town of Villanova and now resides in Sheridan, aged sixty-six years. He was a farmer by occupation and in politics for many years a republican, but is now in the ranks of the prohibitionists. He is a member of the Methodist church, and is the father of three sons and two daughters: Frank died in infancy; Fred. W.; Walter, married Minnie Daniels and is living on the old homestead in Sheridan; Persis died June 17, 1885; and Jennie, now the wife of Fred. C. Kruger, a farmer of Sheridan.

On the 2d of October, 1878, Fred. W. Edmunds married Emma R. Swezey, a daughter of Leonard Swezey, a native of Herkimer, but later a resident of Chautauqua county.

He was educated in the common schools and academy at Forestville, Chautauqua county, and went to work in a cheese factory at Arkwright in 1873 and stayed one year, and then accepted the management of a cheese factory in Chautauqua town. The next four years were spent in the same capacity at various places until 1878, when he opened a cheese factory near the village of Sherman, and then began the erection of similar establishments all over the county until 1885, when he owned thirteen in the vicinity of Sherman. One year later he consolidated five of these into the Sherman creamery, which is devoted to the manufacture of butter and cheese, principally the former. Mr. Edmunds has pursued this business longer than any other who has ever undertaken it in that community. In 1882 he erected a fine grist-mill in Sherman and runs it in connection with his other business. During the summer of 1891 he will operate sixteen creameries adjacent to Sherman. The output of butter for the year 1890 aggregated three hundred and sixty thousand pounds of butter at the Sherman creamery alone, and during the summer season no less than forty-five men are employed to operate the different factories. Politically he is a prohibitionist, and belongs to the Presbyterian church. Mr. and Mrs. Edmunds have a pleasant family of three children, Edith, Bessie, and Raymond, all of whom are living with their parents.

F. B. WILSON is probably the most extensive dealer in meats and poultry who transacts business in this section. There is nothing in the line of meats and poultry which cannot be found at his completely equipped market at all seasons. He does an average business of twenty thousand dollars per annum. F. B. Wilson is a son of E. P. and Julia A. (Barber) Wilson, and was born in Pomfret, Chautauqua county, New York, August 11th, 1860. His great-grandfather, Ephraim Wilson, was born in Northbridge, Worcester county, Massachusetts, in 1760. When sixteen years old he enlisted in the American army and assisted in the capture of General John Burgoyne. He was taken prisoner and carried to England and confined in that most infamous of all England's cruelties, the Dartmoor prison, until the close of the war, when, with the hundreds of other emaciated and almost dead men, he was exchanged and returned to Boston. He studied medicine and, after his marriage, moved to Princeton, at the base of Wachusett moun-

tain, in Worcester county, Massachusetts, where he practiced medicine, surgery and dentistry. After his second marriage he removed to Barre, in the same county, where he engaged in farming and raising beef cattle, which he drove to the Boston market, located where the famous Brighton market now is. After the death of his second wife he retired from active life, living to a ripe old age. He was of a cheerful disposition and very successful as a physician. For his first wife he married Persis Gassett, a daughter of Henry Gassett, a wealthy wholesale merchant of Boston. By her he had five children, four sons and a daughter: Jonas, Henry, Lewis, Sally and Benjamin (grandfather). His second wife was Clarissa Gale, by whom he had eight children, six sons and two daughters: Leonard, Ephraim, Jr., Salome, Sophia, Luther, Charles, William and Calvin. The grandfather of F. B. Wilson, Benjamin Wilson, was born in Princeton, Worcester county, Massachusetts, August 25th, 1794, where he afterward owned a farm which he occupied and cultivated, and also dealt in live stock until 1828, when he sold out and removed to this State, settling in Pomfret, four miles from Fredonia, Chautauqua county, on what is known as the Stockton road. Here he purchased a farm of one hundred and seventy-six acres, partially improved. Being seriously injured once at a raising and again while driving stock to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, he traded this farm for one adjoining, containing but one hundred acres, in order to lessen his labors, and on this latter farm he spent the remainder of his life, dying October 30th, 1857, having nearly completed his sixty-third year. He was married May 20th, 1818, to Sally Perry, of Princeton, Massachusetts, and had nine children, three sons and six daughters: Sarah A., born February 17th, 1821, and married Blanchard Derby, April 20th, 1842, who was a farmer in Pomfret, this county; Sally, born April 22d, 1823, and married William Derby, a farmer and teamster in Fredonia; Harriet P., born September 25th, 1825, and married August 31st, 1847, Jerome B. Lang, a blacksmith in Sugar Grove, Pennsylvania; Elizabeth B., born July 18th, 1828, and married April 15th, 1849, Charles Tarbox, a farmer in Pomfret; Henry G., born April 25th, 1831, a farmer in Pomfret, who married March 18th, 1856, Nancy Cornwell; Ephraim P. (father); Mariette, born January 2d, 1837, and died in the early bloom of youth; Nancy J., born March 9th, 1840, and married Lewis L. Crocker, November 17th, 1857, who was a farmer in Pomfret; Benjamin, Jr., born June 12th, 1842, and died in infancy. Mrs. Wilson was born November 3d, 1796, and died September 28th, 1882. Ephraim P. Wilson, (father) received a common-school education in Pomfret until he was twelve years old, when, on account of his father's disability, he was obliged to remain at home. But he is a man of wonderful intellect and exceedingly well read. He is often called upon to settle disputes on literary and historical matters. He lived on the farm with his father until the death of the latter in 1857, and with his brother, to whom, with himself, the farm had been given in consideration of their care of their parents during their life. In 1866 he sold his share in the farm to his brother and purchased one of one hundred acres in Portland, four miles from Brocton and half way to Westfield. Here he lived until April, 1873, when he sold the farm and moved to Fredonia. In connection with farming he had been an extensive dealer in live stock, in partnership with Lewis L. Crocker, under the firm name of Crocker & Wilson, which business they conducted seven years, when he bought Mr. Crocker's interest and admitted his son, F. B., as partner, and shortly afterward sold his own interest to Luman S. Barber. Since then he has devoted his time to dealing in live stock. He also owns a large grapery and a lot of pasture land. He was highway commissioner of Portland, this county, and also of Pomfret, hold-

ing that office and also that of assessor four years. He was elected on the republican ticket.

He was married, September 16, 1858, to Julia A. Barber, daughter of Champlin and Malancey (Green) Barber, her father being a farmer in Pomfret for the past forty years. He had by this union four children—three daughters and a son, Fred. B. The daughters were Martha C., who married Gilbert P. Marsh, a real estate agent in Pittsburg, Kansas; Mary J. and Julia L., who are both at home.

Fred. B. Wilson was educated in the public schools of Pomfret and Portland and in the State Normal school at Fredonia, where he remained three years, and at sixteen years of age began to learn the butchering business with Crocker & Wilson, remaining with them five years. Immediately upon attaining his majority he bought a half-interest in the business (Mr. Crocker's), and, on the retirement of his father, admitted into partnership L. S. Barber, under the firm-name of Barber & Wilson. In April, 1890, Mr. Barber sold his interest to Mr. Wilson, and the latter now owns the entire business. Coming from English and Irish ancestry, he unites the best business qualities of both nationalities.

Fred. B. Wilson was married October 23, 1889, to Augusta C. Schmeiser, a daughter of Jacob Schmeiser, of Fredonia, and has one son, Edward.

JOHN H. ANDERSON, a firmly-established hay and fruit shipper and merchant, is a native of western Sweden, where he was born to Andrew and Charlotte (Jacobson) Anderson, February 15th, 1855. The family have been natives and residents of Sweden from time immemorial. Andrew Anderson was born at Ulrecksham, Sweden, about 1828, and served in the army for nearly thirty-eight years, and then took up the business of farming, at which he is still engaged. About 1849 he married Charlotte Jacobson, and to them have been born three sons: Claus, John H., and Oscar. The latter still lives in his native country, and the two former came to America in 1863.

John H. Anderson came to Jamestown, New York, on June 20, 1871, and for twenty years has been a resident of Chautauqua county at Poland Centre and Kennedy, residing now at the latter place. He first engaged at farm work, and then, seeing an excellent opportunity for handling hay and fruit, he embarked in an independent business, and about 1886 added general merchandizing. In February, 1886, he was elected commissioner of highways for the town of Poland, and was re-elected in 1887, serving as such two years. He was educated in the Swedish common schools, and since coming to the United States has acquired a good knowledge of English. Politically he is a republican, and is now holding the office of postmaster of Kennedy, N. Y.

In 1884 he married Olivia Davenport, and now has three children: Maude, Merrill, and Hobart.

John H. Anderson is a careful, active and honorable business man, who by his own efforts has achieved what the world calls success.

NATHAN J. HORTON. A prominent secret society man is Grand Recorder Horton of the A. O. U. W., whose office is located in Dunkirk. Nathan J. Horton is the son of Truman and Betsy E. (Carr) Horton and was born at Boston, Erie county, New York, July 25, 1841. The family is of English extraction but long established in America, the pioneer landing here during the seventeenth century. His grandfather, Jacob Horton, was born November 5, 1770, in the town of New Lebanon, Columbia county, this State, and died in 1848. Truman Horton (father) was born May 29, 1796, at the last named town, and in 1818 went with his family to Boston, Erie county, New York, where he lived until his death which occurred in 1869. He was a licensed Baptist preacher,

and although a man of force and eloquence, was never ordained, yet he worked zealously for his church, and was most ably supported by his wife. In politics he was a whig, abolitionist and republican. He married Betsy E. Carr, of New Lebanon, on December 28, 1816, by whom he had ten children. Mrs. Horton died at her home in Boston, Erie county, New York, in 1886, aged eighty-six years.

Nathan J. Horton was reared near the scene of his birth and received a common school education. On August 5, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, 116th regiment, New York infantry (Col. E. P. Chapin, commanding), and served until the close of the war; two years of the time being spent in the gulf department, participating at the siege of Port Hudson and in the Red River campaign. In the spring of 1864 his regiment was returned to Washington, attached to Sheridan's command and was with it in the Shenandoah Valley campaign. He was wounded at the battle of Fisher's Hill, September 22, 1864, which prevented him from further active service. The latter part of 1865 and early part of 1866 were passed in the Pennsylvania oil region. In August, 1866, he returned to this State and was engaged in teaching school and in taking a course at Bryant & Stratton's business college, Buffalo, New York, the better to fit himself for a mercantile life. In March, 1868, Mr. Horton located at Ripley, forming a partnership with Fletcher Dawson, under the firm name of Dawson & Horton, and conducted a general store for two years, when Mr. Dawson died and his interest was bought by our subject, who continued the business until 1874. After this date the ensuing six years were profitably spent in buying and shipping country produce. He has served his town in the capacity of supervisor, justice of the peace and town clerk. Mr. Horton went to Buffalo in 1881 and became a member of the firm of Oatman Bros., the name being changed to Oatman Bros. & Co., doing a jobbing and commission business. They continued this partnership until September, 1883. In February, 1884, Mr. Horton, for a second time, attended the Grand Lodge, Ancient Order United Workmen, held at Syracuse, New York, and after a spirited contest was elected to the responsible office of Grand Recorder for the State of New York and has been re-elected without opposition at every session held since.

Nathan J. Horton married Susie E., a daughter of Hon. C. O. Danghaday, of Ripley, Chautauqua county, New York, on November 11, 1869; since which the village of Ripley has been their home. In all matters of a public and social character connected with the village and town, both Mr. and Mrs. Horton take a lively interest. Mr. Horton's interest in fraternal societies is attested by his position in the Grand Lodge A. O. U. W., as well as the fact that he is a member of Bidwell-Wilkinson Post, No. 9, G. A. R.; Summit Lodge, No. 219, F. & A. M., Dunkirk Commandery, No. 40, Knights Templar and intermediate orders and a thirty-second degree mason, being a member of Rochester Grand Consistory.

HORACE H. SHAW. One of the representative citizens of the town of Westfield, who has sprung from a family who settled here early in Chautauqua county's history, is Horace H. Shaw, a son of David and Sophia (Barney) Shaw, and was born in Cayuga county, New York, April 16, 1820, and was two years old when brought to Westfield by his parents. The family is of Scotch-English extraction. David Shaw was born in 1793, in Massachusetts and moved to Cayuga county when twelve years old. He was reared a farmer and when twenty-two years of age, in 1815, married Sophia Barney, a daughter of Daniel Barney, who lived in Cayuga county. They had seven children, six of whom are now living; one died in infancy. The year 1882 saw him in this town which was then in Portland, and he charred a small tract

of land (charring, is deading the trees preparatory to clearing), when he returned to Cayuga for his family whom he soon after brought back. The log house was built and a home established, clearing continued until enough land was converted into fields to raise food for the family. Mr. Shaw continued to farm until within a few years of his death, which occurred in 1880, when eighty-seven years of age. He was a communicant of the Universalist church and a member of the Republican party, by whom he was elected to the office of assessor, but being of an unassuming and modest disposition he never essayed to higher political honors. Mr. Shaw served in the army during the war of 1812, and drew a pension until his death. Mrs. Shaw, too, belonged to the Universalist church and survived her octogenarian husband less than one year. She died in the spring of 1881, aged eighty-six years.

Horace H. Shaw was reared a farmer in Westfield by his parents, remaining there with the exception of the decade between 1864 and 1874, which time he lived in Huron county, Ohio. In 1874 he returned to the farm in Westfield, on which he now lives. He was educated in the district schools and prepared for the busy life which has followed.

In 1849, he married Sophrona Chatsey, a daughter of Benjamin Chatsey, a respectable farmer of the same town, and they had one child, a daughter: Adlade, who married, and now the widow of William Palmer, who died in Fitchville, Ohio, in 1887. They had two children: William A. and Horace D., who with their mother now lives with their grandfather; in 1850 he lost his wife and in 1851 he married Phœbe Chatsey, also a daughter of Benjamin Chatsey, by whom he had two daughters: Harriet and Mary; Harriet S., is the wife of Eugene Waterhouse, M.D., a successful physician of St. Louis, Mo.; and Mary I., is at home.

H. H. Shaw is a republican and has served the town in several offices. He is upright in character and his name is synonymous with integrity.

JOHN MAWHIR is one of the wide-awake horticulturists of Portland town. He is a son of Thomas and Mary Mawhir, and was born on the farm adjoining, where he now resides, in Portland town, Chautauqua county, New York, August 31, 1858. Thomas Mawhir was born in Ireland in 1810, and came to America, locating at Westfield. In 1853 he moved to Portland and bought the farm where his son now lives, and followed agriculture until his death, April 16, 1889. He was a stirring, energetic man, and favored the Republican party. His wife survives him and lives in Portland with her son. She is seventy-seven years of age and is a member of the Presbyterian church.

John Mawhir was reared on the farm and received his education in the common schools. He has always resided on a farm, thirty acres of which he owns, and has a fine grape orchard in the culture of which he takes great interest.

On December 15, 1880, Mr. Mawhir was wedded to Mary Guest, a daughter of William A. Guest, who is a farmer in Portland. They have four children, one son and three daughters: Ella, Mynferd, Jennie and Anna.

He is an adherent to Republican principles and votes with that party, and is recognized as a most progressive farmer.

ROBERT NEWLAND BLANCHARD, M.D., a prominent and skillful physician and surgeon of the city of Jamestown, is a son of Flint and Jane (Allen) Blanchard, and was born in the town of Ellicott, Chautauqua county, New York, November 16, 1856.

Robert N. Blanchard was educated in the common schools, and at the age of eighteen graduated from Jamestown High School, after which he entered the ranks of the pedagogue,

and taught school for two terms. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. H. C. Blanchard, his uncle, with whom he remained for four years, and entered the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, from which he graduated in 1880, and, returning to the city of Jamestown, he began the practice of medicine with his uncle, who died August 6, 1881, when our subject succeeded to his practice, and has since built up the patronage of a large and paying class of people. R. N. Blanchard is a democrat in politics, and at the time of the organization of the city of Jamestown, he was appointed health officer of the city. Dr. Blanchard belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Jamestown, and is a member of the Independent Congregational church, although both his father and grandfather were Presbyterians. The latter died Jan. 15, 1891, at the advanced age of 92 years. Dr. Blanchard is also attached to the Knights of Maccabees, American Legion of Honor and the Royal Arcanum.

The other members of his father's family are Dr. Amos Blanchard, a practicing physician at Frewsburg, this county, who is also a graduate of the Buffalo University; Charles, a farmer who lives upon and tills the old homestead; Mary E., who married Fred. A. Bentley, the vice-president of the Chautauqua County National Bank, and a prominent financier of this city; Henry C., who married a Miss Foster, a daughter of Judge Foster, who resides in the State of Washington. Henry C. Blanchard graduated from the San Francisco, California, Law School, and is now living and practicing his profession in the city of Seattle, Washington, where he is also engaged in the iron business.

Robert Newland Blanchard on the 14th day of June, 1882, married Belle B. Burtis, a daughter of William E. Burtis, who was an old settler of Chautauqua county. Dr. and Mrs. Blanchard have one son, Robert B., who was born on the 27th day of March, 1883.

Dr. Blanchard is an intelligent, educated physician and surgeon, who takes much pains to keep himself fully informed upon the advancement which is being made in his profession, and being skillful and uniformly successful in difficult and stubborn cases, he has the confidence of the people whom he serves. Socially he is a pleasant gentleman, and he is popular in the community in which he resides.

GEORGE R. WEAVER is a son of John and Anna (Benton) Weaver, and was born in Allegany county, New York, April 9, 1831. John Weaver was born in the eastern part of the Empire State, in 1804, but came to Chautauqua county in 1840, when he located in Westfield town. He has made his residence at this place continuously for fifty-one years, and still lives, aged eighty-seven years. Following farming when it was necessary to work hard to produce the same which improved machinery will do by the expenditure of much less toil, he had but little time to waste with politics, although his sympathies and votes were for the party of Jefferson, Jackson and Tilden. His wife was Anna Benton, whom he married in 1827. She bore him eight children and died in 1850, when only forty-four years of age.

George R. Weaver was six years old when he came to Chautauqua county with his father. He was reared on a farm and received the education common schools could confer. Upon attaining his manhood he decided upon agriculture and grape growing for his life's work, and now owns fifty-six acres lying three miles east of Westfield village admirably adapted for his uses in grape growing.

On November 2, 1859, Mr. Weaver married Augusta Twing, a daughter of Luther Twing, an old resident of this town, by whom he had one son, Ernest E., now married to Lydia A. Boorn, and engaged in farming near the village of Westfield, growing grapes and other fruits.

Politically Mr. Weaver affiliates with the de-

mocrats, but is a strong advocate of the temperance cause, and belongs to the Equitable Aid Union, and has been a member of Westfield Grange since 1874. He is a constant attendant of the Baptist church upon whose roll of membership his name is inscribed. He is a man of integrity and honor.

GEORGE I. ROSSITER is a prominent young druggist, a social companion and an enterprising business man of Brocton. He is a son of Charles and Ellen (Risley) Rossiter, and was born in Pomfret, Chautauqua county, New York, September 30, 1865. The paternal great-grandfather, Elisha Rossiter, was a native of Rochester, and was a pioneer of Chautauqua county. He came from Rochester with an ox team, and settling at Pomfret, followed farming until his death, which occurred in 1883. Charles Rossiter was born in Pomfret town in 1845, and until 1887 pursued farming as a means of gaining a livelihood. He still owns his farm in Pomfret, but moved to Brocton four years ago, where he now lives, being interested in a vineyard in the town of Portland. He married Ellen Risley, of Pomfret town in 1864, by whom he had one child. She is a member of the Methodist church, and is now 46 years old.

George I. Rossiter was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools, afterwards attending the State Normal School at Fredonia. In 1886 he engaged in the general mercantile business at Portland, following it for one year, and then came to Brocton and opened a drug store in which he has been very successful. He carries a large and assorted stock in the fine brick building erected in 1887 by his father, and has a large trade which he is careful to satisfy with superior articles and drugs.

Politically he affiliates with the Republican party, and is a member of Brocton Lodge, No. 284, Knights of Pythias. He is a good young business man, and has many friends around the locality in which he lives.

JAMES H. WARD is a veteran schoolteacher, who, in his later years, has turned his energies in an entirely different channel and looks after the personal belongings of thousand of travelers each year. He was born in Rupert, Bennington county, Vermont, August 4th, 1821, and is a son of Reuben and Azubah (Taylor) Ward. His grandfather, Humphrey Ward, was a native of Connecticut and a farmer by occupation. He married a Miss Grise and had four children, two sons and two daughters. He died in Washington county, this State. The maternal grandfather of J. H. Ward was Jonathan Taylor, who died in Rutland county, Vermont. Reuben Ward, (father) was born in Washington county, this State, in 1792.

He served as a substitute in the war of 1812 and participated in the battle of Plattsburg, September 11, 1814. In 1826 he came to Cattaraugus county this State, and took up a farm in the wilderness in the town of Perrysburgh, being one of the earliest settlers there, cleared it and lived on it the remainder of his life. One of his sons now lives upon that farm. In politics he was a democrat and held the office of justice of the peace for twelve consecutive years in Perrysburgh. He married Azubah Taylor in 1818 and had ten children—seven sons and three daughters, one son and two daughters dying young, the others reaching maturity.

James H. Ward was educated in the academy at Springville, Erie county, New York, and at Fredonia, this county, and then taught school about twenty years in Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties, being a very successful and enthusiastic teacher. Locating in Versailles, Cattaraugus county, after his experience as an educator, he devoted about six years to the manufacture of shoes and then came to this county and engaged in the railroad and express business, first at Brocton, where he had charge of freight and baggage at the B. P. & W. depot, and then at Mayville, where he was appointed

express agent. When the Chautauqua Association was organized in 1875 he was appointed general baggage-master, which position he held seven years. In politics he was a democrat up to the administration of Martin Van Buren in 1837, when he became a free-soiler and in 1856 a republican. He has held the office of justice of the peace continuously since 1877. In religion he, as well as his wife, is a member of the Methodist church. He is Worthy Master of Peacock Lodge, 696 F. & A. M., named in honor of Judge William Peacock, and secretary of Westfield Chapter, No. 239, R. A. M., in which he has occupied many of the chairs.

James H. Ward was married September 29, 1847, to Harriet Blaisdell, a daughter of Rev. William Blaisdell, a minister in the Christian church, who went to Iowa, enlisted in what was known as the "Gray Beard Regiment" and entered the civil war, where he died. By this union there have been born three sons: William T., who married Ellen Fuller and is a farmer in Kansas, has two sons—Samuel and Jonathan; Reuben F., who married Mary Wing, had four children—Lillian M., James H., Hattie M., and Nellie who died young and was killed by lightning in Kansas at the age of twenty-six years; George F., married to Hattie Healey, a traveling salesman for a factory supply company and lives in Jamestown.

HON. FRANK E. SESSIONS, ex-special county judge of Chautauqua county, and the present secretary of the New York State League of Loan and Building associations, is one of the ablest and best known lawyers of western New York. He is a son of Columbus and Cordelia (French) Sessions, and was born at Chautauqua, on the celebrated lake of the same name, in Chautauqua county, New York, May 22, 1847. The Sessions family is of honorable New England lineage and for several generations has been noted for the enterprise, intelligence and energy of its members. John Sessions, the great-grandfather of Frank E. Sessions, was a native, in all probability, of Massachusetts. He was of English extraction and for a time resided at the foot of the Green mountains in Vermont. He afterwards removed from that State to New York, where he continued to follow his occupation of droving until his death. His son, Schuyler Sessions (grandfather), was born in the "Green Mountain" State and came with his father to New York, where he cleared out a farm in Chautauqua county. He then joined in the westward tide of emigration to the prairie lands west of the "Father of Waters" and settled in Iowa where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1857. He was a farmer and a democrat, and married Sallie Green by whom he had five sons and two daughters. All of these sons are living, and one of them, Columbus Sessions (father), was born in Vermont, March 31, 1818. He came to Chautauqua county in 1832, removed to Wisconsin in 1852, returned to this State in 1868, and in 1880 went to Iowa where he now resides, at Algona, with one of his sons. He is a farmer and tanner by occupation and a republican in politics. He has been twice married; his first wife was Cordelia French, who died in December, 1863, aged thirty-six years; and after her death he married Mrs. Cordelia Herrick, widow of Captain Herrick, who served and was killed in the late war. By his first marriage he had three sons: H. Alanson, a marble dealer and insurance agent of Algona, Iowa; Frank E. and Schuyler S., a prominent lawyer and one of the nine directors of the State Agricultural Association, of Iowa, being the youngest man by twenty years, who has ever been elected to that position. Mrs. Cordelia (French) Sessions was a daughter of Samuel French (maternal grandfather), who was born in Massachusetts and settled, about 1820, at French Creek, this county, where he afterwards died. He was a farmer by occupation, a Baptist in religious be-

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Frank E. Sessions

lief and an old-line whig in political opinion. He was married in Massachusetts, and was the father of four sons and two daughters.

Frank E. Sessions left the common schools of Fon du Lac county, Wisconsin, at the early age of fifteen years to engage in teaching, which he followed continuously for seven years. During that time he taught thirteen terms and spent all his leisure hours in reading and self-study. He then sought for a wider field for the exercise of his powers than that bounded by the walls of the school-room, and entered upon the study of law, with his uncle, Walter L. Sessions, of Panama. After reading steadily for one year he gave his attention, partly, during 1869, to the tanning business, but with the beginning of the next year he applied himself with renewed assiduity to his legal studies and was admitted to the New York bar in April, 1873. From the time that he began the study of law until his admission at the bar, he kept up his studies and made his own way without pecuniary assistance from any one. In 1876 he opened an office in Jamestown where he has practiced his profession successfully ever since.

He was appointed by Gov. Cornell, as special county judge for Chautauqua county and his services as such were so well and ably rendered that at the end of his term he was elected to the same office, for a term of three years. At the end of his second term Judge Sessions resumed the practice of his profession at Jamestown and in the courts of the adjoining counties. Although busily engaged in an extensive law practice, yet he always gives encouragement and aid to any enterprise that is calculated to be of real benefit in any way to his fellow-citizens. He has been a leading spirit in the organization and management of the Jamestown Permanent Loan and Building Association, and at the present time is one of its board of directors and its attorney. This association was organized November 22, 1881, has built hundreds of houses already, and is a potent factor of the city's present prosperity.

On June 1, 1876, he united in marriage with Julia R. Bush, of Jamestown. To their union have been born two children: Clara H., born December 28, 1880, died April 11, 1890; and Edgar W., born February 11, 1887.

In politics Judge Sessions, while always a pronounced republican yet has never been a strenuous or bitter partisan. He is a member of Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 145, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Methodist Episcopal church of Jamestown, of which he has long served as treasurer. He has also served as superintendent of its Sunday-school and is now superintendent of the senior department of the school. Able as a jurist and eminent as a lawyer, he ranks high in his profession in western New York, where to be successful and attain standing at the bar, a lawyer must have decided ability and possess success-winning qualities of the highest order.

CHARLES D. MURRAY, a Cleveland democrat and one of the prominent lawyers of Dunkirk, was born at Guilford, Chenango county, New York, May 4, 1831, and is a son of Dauphin and Sallie (Seymour) Murray. His paternal grandfather, Captain Elihu Murray, commanded a company of Continental troops during the revolutionary war and afterwards removed from his native State of Connecticut to Guilford, where he died in 1837, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. His son, Dauphin Murray (father), was born in Connecticut and spent the early part of his life as a farmer of Guilford. He then engaged in contracting on public works which he followed until 1855, when he was killed in a railroad accident at Hinsdale, Cattaraugus county. He was fifty-seven years of age at the time of his death, and his wife had preceded him to the tomb in 1852, when she passed away at Hinsdale, aged fifty-four years.

Charles D. Murray was brought by his parents, in 1839, from Guilford to Hinsdale, where he remained until 1845 and attended the "Old Red School-house." At fourteen years of age he became a clerk in a dry goods house of Norwich, New York, in which he remained until 1850, when he joined in the westward tide of emigration to the Golden State of the Pacific slope. Arriving in San Francisco and finding no business opening he hired as a drayman, but soon saved enough money to buy himself a dray. He followed draying for one year, during which time he was on the alert for a business opening and found it in the jobbing produce and commission trade. He became a member of the firm of Murray & Foster, and handled large amounts of produce until 1855, when Mr. Murray was called home by the death of his father. During his business career in California he made three trips to Oregon and two trips with cargoes of lumber to Sidney, Australia. On his return home he engaged in the mercantile and lumbering business at Hinsdale, which he followed until 1858, when he went down with thousands of other business men in the panic of that year. In the last-named year he was appointed route agent in the mail service from Hornellsville to Dunkirk, on the Erie railroad, and had six hours of spare time every day at Hornellsville which he spent in reading law in the office of Reynolds & Brundage. In 1860 by a change in the administration he was removed from his position in the mail service and was admitted as an attorney and counselor of the Supreme Court of New York at its general session in Buffalo and opened an office at Hinsdale where he practiced until 1864. He was then drafted and in order to procure a substitute came to Dunkirk, with which he was so favorably impressed that he secured his present law-office in the Gerrans block. He enjoys an extensive and remunerative practice and has attained a prominent standing in his profession. Mr. Murray has been identified for several years with the financial, educational and religious interests of the city. He is vice-president of the Merchants National Bank which was organized March 6, 1882; was president of the board of education for six years and is a senior warden of St. John's Protestant Episcopal church.

On the 20th of May, 1860, Mr. Murray united in marriage with Orpha A. Banfield, daughter of George D. Banfield, of Hinsdale, New York. They have three children—Henry T., who is in the law-office with his father; Lewis N., a clerk in the Merchants National Bank, and Maud M., wife of Henry M. Gerrans, one of the proprietors of the Iroquois hotel of Buffalo, N. Y.

Charles D. Murray is a democrat of the Jacksonian and Cleveland type and attended the Baltimore convention of 1858, and has been a delegate to several State conventions, and the Democratic National convention of 1884, which nominated Grover Cleveland for president. He served as president of the board of water commissioners, and was mayor of Dunkirk for one term. In 1870 Mr. Murray was the democratic nominee for Congress in his district (the 33d) which was then republican by six thousand majority, and lacked but three hundred votes of being elected.

ROBERT E. CROSGROVE, one of Ripley town's leading farmers and best citizens was born at Ripley, Chautauqua county, New York, November 15, 1851, and is a son of John and Mary (Cochrane) Crosgrove. His grandfather, William Crosgrove, was a native of Ireland, but deciding that America was the land of promise, he said good-by to the green fields of his childhood, and took passage for New York, where he landed November 17, 1801. A few years were spent in various places, and in 1804 he married Rachel Cochrane, who bore him eight children. William Crosgrove lived for two years in western Pennsylvania, but in 1808 he came to Ripley and settled on the farm

now owned by W. A. and R. E. Crosgrove. The maternal grandfather was Robert Cochrane, who was born in County Down, Ireland, Oct. 22, 1786, and came to America in 1812. One year later he settled in the northwest part of Westfield, on lot No. 4, where he lived until his death, May 6, 1870. Politically he was a republican, and a member of the Presbyterian church. His wife was Jane Law, whom he married in Ireland, and they had eleven children, the eldest, Mary, being the mother of our subject. John Crosgrove (father) was born at Cold Spring station, Pa., June 20, 1806. When two years of age his father brought him to the town of Ripley where he spent his life, and died at the age of seventy-eight years. William Crosgrove, father of John Crosgrove, bought of the Holland Land company one hundred and thirty-five acres of land, cleared it, and lived on the place until his death. John Crosgrove bought his father's place, and lived there until his death. Early in life he experienced the need of spiritual consolation, and joined himself to the Presbyterian church, in which he was a deacon. In 1842 he married Mary Cochrane, and their union was blessed with five children: Harriet, born June 1, 1844, and is now the wife of E. T. Kingsley, a reserve operator for the L. S. & M. S. R. R. at Ripley; William, born August 10, 1846, is a farmer and lives with his father; Alfred, born March 10, 1847, married to Mrs. Hayden, and lives at Pilot Point, Texas, where he is engaged in merchandizing; Nettie, born August 30, 1849, and died in 1890; and Robert E.

Robert E. Crosgrove received his education at the public schools, after which he began farming, and has continued it ever since on the old homestead, to which they have added one hundred acres more, making a total of two hundred and thirty-five broad acres of as fine land as one could wish to see. A vineyard of ten acres in extent furnishes fruit for the table and the market—tons having been sold in one year. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and votes with the Republican party.

ARCHIBALD CALHOUN is a canny Scotchman, who has had an experince in life which would form the foundation for a very interesting book. He was born in Ellensboro on the Clyde, October 25, 1828, and is a son of Peter and Ellen (McCauslan) Calhoun, a branch of the family of which John C. Calhoun, the famous southern statesman, was a member. James Calhoun (grandfather) was a native and life-long resident of Scotland and by occupation was a farmer. Humphrey McCauslan (maternal grandfather) was also a native of the same country, where he was a stock-raiser. Peter Calhoun (father) was born in Scotland in 1793, and early emigrated to the land of freedom, settling in Delaware county, New York, where he died in 1875, at the age of eighty-six years. By occupation he was a farmer, in religion he was a member of the Presbyterian church, and in politics was an active worker in the whig party. Peter Calhoun was married to Ellen McCauslan, by whom he had ten children, six sons and four daughters, all but two sons and one daughter being born in Scotland. Mrs. Calhoun died in 1883, aged eighty-three years.

Archibald Calhoun was educated in the common schools of Delaware county, this State, and in the spring of 1851, when he was twenty-one years of age, went to California, the El Dorado of the Occident, and engaged in gold mining, farming and stock-raising for twelve years, and then went to Nevada, where he devoted two years to prospecting for silver and ten years of stock-raising. He then drove a flock of thirty-six-hundred sheep from Nevada to Montana, himself riding horseback, and sold them at a good profit. On several occasions during his residence in California and Nevada he was surrounded by hostile Indians with arrows drawn to the head, but always succeeded in arguing them out of a desire to kill or harm him, and

not infrequently he came in too close quarters with grizzly bears, but managed by desperate fighting to get off practically unharmed. He crossed the Isthmus of Panama four times and has been over the Rocky mountains thirteen times, twice in a stage-coach. In 1877 he came east and located in Sherman, where in 1878 he purchased a farm, which he still occupies. Afterward he bought the so-called "Old Israel Sheldon place" of two hundred and fifty-five acres and the "Henry Sheldon place" of two hundred and thirty-seven acres and has made a specialty of dairy farming. In October, 1883, in connection with W. P. Smallwood, Hiram Parker and James Vincent, he organized the Bank of Sherman, and was elected president, which office he has since held. It is the first organized of the two banks now in Sherman, but one bank, the Sheldon, preceded this, and, with the exception of Mr. Smallwood, who has retired from the board of directors, the same men who organized it still manage its business. Outside of his banking operations connected with the bank, Mr. Calhoun derives a good revenue by making independent loans on unquestionable securities. In religion he is a member as well as a trustee of the Presbyterian church; and in politics he is a stanch republican, taking an active interest in the success of his party, but always declining the many requests to use his name as a candidate for any office. His varied experience while on the Pacific Slope and his vast fund of reminiscences make him a very interesting companion, being, naturally, a genial gentleman.

Archibald Calhoun was married May 7, 1871, to Aleda Rose, a daughter of Ithamer Rose, a native of Schoharie county, this State, by whom he has four children, three sons and one daughter: Rose, Le Roy, John and Maxwell. Mrs. Calhoun is a member of the Presbyterian church.

ANDREW J. MERICLE, at one time a captain on a lake vessel running between Buffalo and Chicago; then the owner of a line of vessels in the same trade; later, and now, the proprietor of a large general store in Broeton, at present preparing one of the largest vineyards in the town, is a son of Philip and Selinda (Briggs) Mericle, and was born in the town of Sardinia, Erie county, New York, May 1, 1829. Philip Mericle was a native of Schoharie county, where he was born in the town of Sharon, in 1799. From thence he removed to Erie county, when a young man, and came to Chautauqua county in 1834. He located in the town of Portland, began to farm, and followed that vocation until his death. Being of Dutch extraction he inherited the industry and economy of that race. He married Selinda Briggs in 1828, and had four children, two sons and two daughters: Mr. Mericle was a democrat of the Jeffersonian type, of unquestioned integrity and patriotism. He died in 1858, aged sixty years. His wife was a native of Rhode Island, and living to the advanced age of eighty-four years, died February 22, 1889.

Andrew Jackson Mericle was reared in the town of Portland, and received the education afforded by its common schools. When but fifteen years of age, he entered a sailing vessel plying the great lakes, and learned to be a sailor. It is unnecessary to recount the hardships the young man had to undergo, but, instead we will record the triumph he achieved. When manhood cast her mantle about his shoulders, he found himself possessed with enough to buy a small vessel. This he assumed command of, carrying freights, and the profits were sufficient to buy other vessels, until he has become the owner of a little fleet, all of which he, excepting one, successively commanded. Mr. Mericle engaged in this traffic until 1879, when he disposed of his shipping, and gave his whole attention to a general mercantile

business, which he had established in Brocton, in 1869. The store is a large one, and carries a stock of groceries, boots and shoes, dry goods, clothing and drugs. His trade is immense, and is drawn for miles from the surrounding country. He owns a farm of ninety acres in Portland town, which he is now converting into an immense vineyard.

In December, 1849, Mr. Mericle married Sarah M. Martin, a daughter of Jason Martin, of Portland, who has been his companion for nearly forty years. They are the parents of two children; Jay P. and Frank J.

A. J. Mericle is a democrat, a man of wealth, a shrewd business man and a leading citizen.

JAMES H. FLAGLER is a son of John H. and Adeline B. (Rhodes) Flagler, and was born in Royalton, Niagara county, New York, March 8, 1835. His grandfather, James Flagler, was a descendant of one of two brothers, who came to America from Germany, and was born in Dutchess county, this State, from whence he removed to Washington county, where he followed the occupation of a farmer until his death in 1825, at the age of forty-five years. He married Vincey Hall, and by her had five children, four sons and one daughter, who reached maturity. The maternal grandfather of J. H. Flagler was named William Rhodes, born in Connecticut and removed to Washington county, this State, where he followed farming and also served as a soldier in the war of 1812. He died in Washington county in 1869, at the age of eighty-two years. John H. Flagler (father) was born in Washington county, this State, September 15, 1806. He came to this county and located at Summer Dale, a place west of Mayville, where he engaged in farming. In politics he was an old-line whig and took an active interest in them. In religion he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and also a local preacher therein. He married Adeline B. Rhodes, January 25, 1831, and had five children, three sons and two daughters. One of the children died quite young; another one, Fletcher J., lives in Kansas. John H. Flagler died in September, 1887.

James H. Flagler was educated in the common schools of Chautauqua town, and Westfield academy, and began to earn a livelihood as a school teacher. He taught fourteen years altogether, including two terms of four months each in the corporation of Mayville. When he had completed his experience in teaching the young idea how to shoot, he moved to Chautauqua and from there to the farm of his father at Summer Dale, which originally contained three hundred acres, and of which he now owns two hundred and forty acres. In 1872 he operated a dairy farm at this location. He then moved to Mayville, where he has since resided, mainly engaged in the coal business. In politics he has been a republican since the birth of the party, voting for Fremont and Dayton in 1856, and has been a member of the board of assessors of Mayville for six years. August 8, 1890, President Harrison appointed him postmaster of Mayville. In religion he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of Mayville Lodge, No. 284, I. O. O. F., of Mayville, of which he is N. G., and has been financial secretary of Mayville Lodge, No. 25, A. O. U. W. for eight years.

James H. Flagler was married November 1, 1859, to Nancy A Keyes, of Mayville, by whom he has two sons: Elmer E., who is married to Frances Van Volkenburg, and is in the dry goods business in Westfield; and Grant S., married to Alta M. Owen, is receiving and paying teller in the Westfield National Bank, in which town he also resides.

D. B. ADAMS, one of the substantial agriculturists of Fredonia, is a son of Bishop and Betsey (Palmer) Adams, and was born in Van Buren, Chautauqua county, New

York, November 5, 1829. Justus Adams (grandfather) was born in Dutchess county, this State, in 1764, and moved to Delaware county, where he bought a farm, on which he remained a few years and then removed to this county in the spring of 1811, where he purchased, in May of that year, one-half of lot No. 21, in township six, now Pomfret, comprising one hundred and eighty acres, which he cultivated until his death, in 1848, at the age of eighty-four years. The farm was then occupied by two of his sons, later by another son, Bishop (father) and now by his grandson, D. B. He married Jemima Bishop in 1785, by whom he had nine children, five sons and four daughters: Bishop, Morris, Jessie, John and Thomas; Rebecca, who married a Mr. Ganung; Eliza, married to another Mr. Ganung; Jemima, married to Wm. Birch; and Polly, married to Thomas Lacelles. Mrs. Adams (grandmother) died in 1837. Joseph Palmer (maternal grandfather) was born in Connecticut, and came to this county in 1810, settling in Pomfret, near Fredonia, where he took up a large farm, which he cultivated until 1834, when he sold it and removed to Indiana and took up a tract of land on the St. Joseph river. He married and reared seven children, four sons and three daughters: Daniel, James, Asher, and one whose name is forgotten; Betsey (mother); Cynthia, who married Mr. Gier; and another who married Mr. Stilson. Bishop Adams (father) was born in Dutchess county in 1789, came to this county in 1809 and bought a tract of land consisting of three hundred acres, for which he paid less than three dollars an acre. This he sold in 1856 and moved to the farm now owned by his son, D. B, one mile northwest of Fredonia, for the purpose of assisting and caring for his father, who had passed the three-score and ten years allotted to man, and remained here until his death, in 1866, at the age of seventy-seven years. Bishop Adams was married in the fall of 1811 to Betsey Palmer, by whom he had nine children, five of whom died in infancy: John was a physician in this county, and married Chloe Wilbur; Elizabeth married Smith Wilbur, a farmer in this county; and Philinda married Daniel Ellis, a farmer in Panama, this county.

D. B. Adams was educated in the common schools of this county, of which, happily, the youth of the present generation have no knowledge. He worked on the farm during the planting, haying and harvesting seasons, and winters he sawed, split and chopped wood, "done chores," attended to the live stock, attended the school which was located close by, on one corner of the farm on which he lived, until he was fifteen years old. Fortunately nature partly compensated for this pursuit of knowledge under difficulties by endowing him with a phenomenal memory, so that his mind is a storehouse of knowledge gained by a wide range of reading, and never fails to honor the drafts made upon it. He worked upon his father's farm and cared for him when the infirmities of age grew upon him, and after his death purchased the interest of the other heirs, the entire farm being now in the very centre of the grape-growing district, which materially increases its value. He has eight acres devoted to the cultivation of that succulent fruit of the vine, and is increasing the average each year. In June, 1863, he enlisted in Company A, Sixty-eighth New York Volunteers, but was honorably discharged on account of the expiration of his enlistment, August 1st of the same year, and is a member of Holt Post, No. 403, G. A. R. of Fredonia, also of Fredonia Grange, and the Temple of Honor, Select Templars and of Fredonia Lodge, No. 338 I. O. O. F., all of Fredonia, and takes an active interest in each. In politics he is republican.

D. B. Adams was married November 9, 1848, to Mary E. Hyde, a daughter of Joseph and Laura (Woodcock) Hyde, her father being a farmer at Springville, Erie county, this State, which union resulted in four children, two

Milton E. Beebe

forests with his axe, subdued the natural growth and in its place sowed the seeds which, sprouting and maturing, fed the hungry mouths of stock and children. After serving in the Revolutionary war he returned to his farm, where he died in 1852. His wife bore him five or six children that grew to maturity. In politics he was a whig. Of the mother's family the same might be said; the grandfather came to America and settled in the same county. George Phillips was born in Rensselaer county, and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed, with contracting and building. He died in 1867, aged seventy-eight years. Most of his life was spent in Rensselaer county, although, for a time, he lived and followed his trade in Dutchess county. In 1811 he married Lydia Shaver, and reared a family of seven children, four daughters and three sons. Two of the latter and one daughter are still living: George E. is at Stottville, New York; and Sarah A. is married to Alberton Hick, of Rensselaer county, New York. Mr. Phillips was a democrat.

Albert L. Phillips passed the early years of life and received his education through his own unaided efforts. He worked hard during the day and studied at night and during spare moments. While still a youth he learned the secrets of milling, and before he was legally a man he was a master miller. Seven years apprenticeship was passed, and he then took charge of a mill in Chatham, Columbia county, this State, where he remained until August 22, 1862, and then enlisted in Company I, 1st regiment, New York Mounted Rifles, and served as private and corporal until the close of the war, his discharge being dated June 12, 1865. His regiment was commanded by Col. C. C. Dodge. He was mainly on detached duty during his service, and was with Generals Spinola and Terry at Suffolk, Va., Fort Darling, Bermuda Hundred, City Point and Petersburg. While Mr. Phillips was engaged in bearing dispatches from Gen. Terry to Col. White he was pursued by Confederates and four bullets passed through his clothing. Much danger was incurred while doing duty as dispatch-bearer, scout and spy, but he seemed to bear a charmed life, and always escaped uninjured. When Richmond capitulated, his company was among the first to ride triumphantly through the streets of the rebel capital. Upon returning home, he was employed at the following-named places: Phœnix mills and Revere mills, Rochester, New York; Gowanda, New York, and was burned out in the latter place in March, 1870; then at Versailles, Otto, New York; Union City, Pa., and in 1873 he removed to East Randolph and remained until 1877. From there he went to Dayton, Ohio, and engaged in the grain business for about one year, then moved to Niles, Ohio, and ran a mill; from the latter place he went to Meadville, Pa., and in 1881 he came to Kennedy, where he has since remained, and conducts one of the largest mills in Chautauqua county, having a capacity of one hundred and twenty-five barrels of flour and a car-load of feed per day, and employs ten men. Mr. Phillips is associated with William Thomas, a resident of Meadville, Pa. Politically he is a democrat, and belongs to Jamestown Lodge, Knights of Honor.

In 1869 he married Jennie Barlow, a daughter of Alanson Barlow, of Gowanda, New York, and they have one daughter, E. Maud, born March 14, 1876.

Mrs. Phillips died August 5, 1890, after having spent considerable time in Florida searching for health. Albert L. Phillips' success in the milling business is a proud monument to his perseverance and skill. Under his management the business has expanded to its present proportions, a large proportion of their product being consumed by local trade. It is not alone in business that he is successful; socially he is a pleasant gentleman, and numbers his friends by his acquaintances.

HERBERT W. ALLEN is a young and enterprising manufacturer of Silver Creek, having a business which is known and patronized in all parts of the United States and is rapidly spreading over Europe, his machines being in demand by the best millers in the world. Mr. Allen is a son of Hon. Henry F. and Lucy E. (Woodbury) Allen, of Buffalo, New York, and was born in Gowanda, Cattaraugus county, New York, March 18, 1862. John F. Allen, his grandfather, was born in the State of Vermont in 1799, and was a graduate of Amherst college, Amherst, Massachusetts, class of '29 and considered a finely educated gentleman. He was one of the early settlers of Gowanda, this State, where his son, Hon. Henry F. and his grandson Herbert W. were born, but in his later years he removed to Buffalo, Erie county, where he died in 1885, in the eighty-sixth year of his age, honored and respected by all. Hon. Henry F. Allen (father) was born in Gowanda in 1836, in politics is a democrat, and was elected a member of the Assembly from Erie county in 1878 on the democratic ticket and afterward was a candidate for the supreme judgeship against Hon. J. S. Lambert. In 1879 he removed to Buffalo, Erie county, and formed the law firm of Allen, Movious & Wilcox, which has a large and lucrative practice, and he is also one of the commissioners of the New York State Board of Claims. He is a member of Ancient Landmarks Lodge, F. and A. M. He married Lucy E. Woodbury, who was born in Silver Creek in 1842, and by her had four children. She is a member of the Lafayette Presbyterian church in Buffalo.

Herbert W. Allen was reared in his native town of Gowanda, and graduated at the academy there in 1879. He then read law with his father at the office of his law firm in Buffalo, and was admitted to the bar in 1883, after which he practiced two years in Gowanda. In the latter part of 1885 he abandoned Blackstone and entered the office of his father-in-law, August Heine, in Silver Creek, this county, and engaged in the more congenial business of manufacturing. In 1888, in addition to his other duties, he commenced the manufacture of middling purifiers for flour mills and is rapidly building an extensive trade. He is a democrat in politics and is a member of one secret society, Relief Lodge, I. O. O. F.

Herbert W. Allen was married in 1882 to Mary A. Heine, a daughter of August Heine, of Silver Creek, by whom he had one son, named in honor of his father-in-law, August.

ROBERT SHAW, senior member of the boot, shoe and rubber firm of Shaw & Hale, of Westfield, was born in County Down, Ireland, July 17, 1833, and is a son of James and Margaret (Robinson) Shaw. His paternal grandfather, William Shaw, was a native and life-long resident of County Down, where he followed his trade of cooper. He was a Presbyterian in religious belief, and died at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. His son, James Shaw, the father of Robert Shaw, was one of the large linen manufacturers of Ireland. He owned a farm of one hundred and sixty-seven acres of land in County Down where his linen factory was built. He employed from four hundred to six hundred hands in the manufacture of linen, operated a general store and was a man well-known for his energy and enterprise. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and died November 9, 1849, aged fifty-seven years. His wife was a native of County Down, and a Presbyterian, and died in 1837.

Robert Shaw was reared in his native county, received his education in the National schools of Ireland, and in 1857, at twenty-four years of age, came to New York. On May 27th, of that year he came to Westfield, where he has resided ever since. He was engaged in farming from 1857 to June 1, 1863, when he became a clerk in a grocery house of Westfield, which position he held for four years and two months.

On July 27, 1867, he formed a partnership with William Ellison, and they purchased the establishment in which he had served as a clerk. This firm of Shaw and Ellison continued one year when Mr. Shaw purchased the interest of Ellison and conducted the store until April 1, 1872. He then associated his two nephews, W. R. Douglas and J. R. S. Crosgrove in business with him under the firm name of R. Shaw & Co. On March 29, 1882, he disposed of his interest in this firm to W. R. Douglas, and for the next three years was not engaged in any line of mercantile business. On April 14, 1885, he formed his present partnership with G. W. Hale, under the firm name of Shaw & Hale. They are dealers in boots, shoes and rubbers, and their establishment is at No. 14, Main street. They have well arranged salesrooms, carry a nice stock of goods and do a good business.

June 5, 1872, Mr. Shaw united in marriage with Nancy Ard, daughter of John Ard, Sr., of Westfield. They have three children, one son and two daughters: Edith May, George Patterson and Clara Jane.

Robert Shaw is a straight republican in politics, has served for eighteen years as a member of the school board and is a successful business man of twenty-eight years experience. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church of Westfield, Westfield Lodge, No. 591, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Olive Lodge, No. 521, Knights of Honor, Chautauqua Lodge, No. 3, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Westfield Union, No. 63, Equitable Aid Union. He was a member of the village board of trustees for seven years, also town clerk for one year.

DANIEL F. TOOMEY, the proprietor of one of the largest and foremost flour, feed and grain houses in Dunkirk, is a son of Daniel and Catherine (Buckley) Toomey, and was born in the city of Dunkirk, Chautauqua county, New York, February 6, 1855. Daniel Toomey was born in 1811, in County Cork, where he married Catherine Buckley, a member of the Catholic church who died in 1860, at forty-four years of age. Daniel Toomey came to the United States in 1838, and settled at Piermont on the Hudson river, from where he removed to Dunkirk. He is a democrat and a member of the Catholic church and has been engaged for some years in the local freight business of the Erie railroad.

Daniel F. Toomey attended the public schools of his native city for a few terms and was engaged for two years on a farm which he left to enter the employ of Frank May, then in the flour and feed business in Dunkirk. At the end of seven years he left the employ of Mr. May to engage in the flour and feed business for himself. His office is at No. 434–36 Lion street, while his ware and salesrooms are on the corner of Lion and Fifth streets. He handles a full line of flour, feed and grain, has the Dunkirk agency for Higgins' Eureka salt and Coe's bone fertilizers and enjoys a wide trade.

In October, 1885, he united in marriage with Margaret A., daughter of Arthur and Ann Lascelles of Dunkirk. To Mr. and Mrs. Toomey have been born two children: Loretta and Arthur D., aged respectively four and two years of age.

D. F. Toomey is a member of the Catholic church, has always been a strong democrat, is now serving his fifth term as chairman of the Democratic district committee and was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention of 1889. He is a member of the Young Men's association, which is limited to a membership of twenty-five and which was organized in 1887 as a philanthropic organization for the advancement of Dunkirk. This association has given one thousand dollars to the improvement of Washington park, besides donating books to the library association and in many other ways contributing to the progress of Dunkirk. Mr.

Toomey has been engaged with good success for the last three years in the real estate business in Buffalo, N. Y. He and his younger brother, Michael P., are the proprietors of the Dunkirk Stock Improvement farm, where they keep very fine thoroughbred horses. Their summer headquarters are at the driving-park between Dunkirk and Fredonia, while their winter headquarters are in Dunkirk. They also buy and sell high-bred horses and have done much toward the improvement of the trotting stock of western New York. Mr. Toomey has achieved business success by his own unaided efforts and is energetic in whatever enterprise he engages.

WILLIAM W. PETTIT is one of the leading grape culturists and farmers of Portland town. He was born in Pulaski, Oswego county, New York, January 13, 1835, and is a son of James J. and Sarah (Hill) Pettit. The family is of French Huguenot extraction but of long residence in the United States. The paternal grandfather, Dr. James Pettit, was a native of Albany, this State, where he was born April 13, 1777. Dr. Pettit became a physician of renown, paid particular attention to optical surgery and gave to the world the eye salve which bears his name. He came to Fredonia in 1835 and practiced his profession until his death May 24, 1849. James J. Pettit was born in Hamilton, Madison county, N. Y., May 26, 1804. He was a lawyer by profession and in 1838 he came to Fredonia and practiced for a number of years. From Fredonia he went to Perry, Wyoming county, and continued practicing law until 1848, when he removed to Kenosha, Wisconsin, where he practiced for a while and was then elected county judge. He died August 5, 1877. Mr. Pettit was a good man, a member of the Presbyterian church and of the Republican party, by whom he was elected judge. He married Sarah Hill, in 1829, a native of Cazenovia, Madison county, who was born March 15, 1805. She, too, was a member of the Presbyterian church. They were the parents of six children, Mrs. Pettit died May 30, 1863.

William W. Pettit was reared at Kenosha, Wisconsin, and educated in the public schools. After leaving school he learned the machinist's trade and followed it until 1860. In 1861 he joined Co. G, 1st regiment, Wisconsin Infantry, and entered the war for four months service, holding a first lieutenant's commission. In 1862, he re-enlisted in Co. D, 34th regiment, Wisconsin Infantry, and remained in the army until 1864. At the expiration of his enlistment Mr. Pettit came to Brocton and located on the farm he now owns, and began agriculture and grape culture which he has since pursued.

On September 20, 1864, he married Laura Reynolds, a daughter of Richard Reynolds, of Portland. They have four children, two sons and two daughters: Henry W., George R., Edith S. and Ruth H. They lost one infant, Fred. R., who died February 20, 1870, aged four years and one month. Mrs. Pettit is a refined and cultured lady who has a charming and model home.

William W. Pettit is a republican, a gentleman of culture and is respected as one of our best citizens. He is a member of James A. Hall Post, No. 292, G. A. R., and holds the position of surgeon.

WILLIAM R. MINER. Like many other citizens of Chautauqua county, William R. Miner is a lineal descendant of an old New England family. His parents were Justin S. and Elvira (Newell) Miner. He was born October 8, 1834. Grandfather John Miner was born in New England and came to Otsego county, New York, shortly prior to the war of 1812. He lived but a short time in the county famous in literature and story, for he was soon called upon to place himself upon his country's altar. This he did with rare freedom

and self-sacrifice; his enlistment was a sad farewell to friends and home; he never returned. Grandfather Samuel Newell was a native of Massachusetts, and came to Sheridan, Chautauqua county, New York, about 1810. Here he pursued his occupation as conjoint farmer, stock-raiser and distiller. In business affairs he was a man of resources, energy and care, and, consequently, eminently successful. He married Miss Sarah Ranney, by whom he had seven children. His political caste was that of the old-line whigs, whose principles he supported with becoming ardor. He died in September, 1854. The father of the subject, Justin S. Miner, was born in the year 1809, in Otsego county, New York, came to Chautauqua county, when twenty years old, and died there at the age of forty-six years. He was a farmer by occupation, owning a farm of some one hundred and twenty-eight acres in fine repair, and gave his leisure time to the public in the discharge of charitable and philanthropic duties. He was a member of the Presbyterian church for many years. His wife still survives, hale and hearty, at the advanced age of eighty years.

William R. Miner was the eldest of a family of three boys and now resides on a portion of the old homestead.

He married Lydia A. Gifford and has three children: Justin P. (married to Miss Martha K. Mosley), a graduate of Harvard, class of '85, and at present business manager of *To-Day*, published in Boston, Massachusetts; Harley G., and Mertie E., at home.

William R. Miner is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is also trustee, and belongs to the order A. O. U. W. He is a good business man, keen, fore-sighted and of good judgment, always ready to lend a helping hand to those less fortunate, always eager to ameliorate those weighted down by a seemingly forced adversity. He is republican in politics, and has served six years successively, as supervisor of the town of Sheridan. Henry N. (a brother of subject) was married to Alzina Kilam, and is at present engaged in farming in the State of Indiana. His children are Nellie, Bertha, Archie and Fanny. Herbert S. (another brother) was married to Susan H. Ensign. He is also a farmer and resides in the town of Sheridan. His children are Edward H., Burton O., and J. Leslie.

The wife of subject was born February 24, 1839 and married December 30, 1857. Her parents were natives of Rensselaer county, N. Y., and removed to the town of Pomfret, Chautauqua county. Oliver P. Gifford, her father, was born November 24, 1816, and learned the trade of tanner, which occupation he followed until his death. He was at one time an officer in the State militia, a whig in politics and a member of the Baptist church. He died in the town of Sheridan, February 14, 1852. The maternal grandfather of subject's wife, Abram Keech, was also a native of Rensselaer county, and was born about 1772. His father was a soldier of the Revolution and was killed at the battle of Bennington, Vermont. At the time of his death he held the rank of captain. Abram came to Chautauqua county in 1834, and located in the town of Pomfret, shortly afterward removing to the town of Hanover. He was a man of fine military bearing, and was commander of a company of State militia. His wife was Naomi Taylor, by whom he had six daughters.

ALBERT J. TIFFANY. One of those, who have expended a great deal of energy and is deeply interested in developing the property about Falconer, and bringing it to the attention of a class of desirable residents from other places, is A. J. Tiffany, who is a son of Jehial and Sophronia (Durkee) Tiffany, and was born in the town of Ellicott, May 21, 1843. He is a grandson of James Tiffany, who came from Vermont to Genesee county, this State, in 1807, where he followed farming and mechanical work of various kinds until he died.

Like many of the emigrants who came from the "Green Mountain State," he belonged to the Universalist church and was a very devout man. New Hampshire furnished the other grandfather, Silas Durkee, who also came to Genesee county, where he died. Jehial Tiffany was born at Randolph, Vermont, in 1798, and passed his early boyhood on his father's farm. When the senior Tiffany removed in 1807, the young son remained in his native State, making it his home until 1818, and then he came direct to Chautauqua county. The common schools of Vermont were the fountains from which he drank his theoretical knowledge, while constant rubbing against the rough edges of an unsympathetic world taught him the practical lessons of life. From 1818 until his death in 1867, he was a continuous resident of this county, with the exception of two years spent at Randolph, Vermont. Shortly after coming here, he secured one thousand acres of land and began the business of changing the standing timber into manufactured lumber, for which, at that time, there was quite a demand. There was method in his work and while securing the logs for lumber, he also cleared the land and made it arable. His work formed quite a little settlement, which was known as Tiffanyville. Jehial Tiffany was a prosperous business man and builded his own fortune. He remained single until twenty-nine years of age, and while on a visit to his parents in Genesee county, met Sophronia Durkee, whom he soon afterward married. They had eight children. His first wife died in 1848 and he married a second time to Charlotte Hopkins, in 1853. She bore him two children. All are now dead except Albert J., by first wife, and John H., a son by the second. Jehial Tiffany affiliated with the Republican party and was a member of the Congregational church. While he was a pushing and energetic business man, all wrapped up with the matters in hand, he was conservative and close calculating, always seeing where he was coming out, before going into a business speculation.

Albert J. Tiffany was born and reared on the old homestead. He passed an uneventful boyhood and was educated in the common schools and at Jamestown academy. Upon stepping out into the arena of life, he began improving some land which he owned near Falconer and conducted a general real estate business. In 1874 he built a store in Falconer, and, with his other duties, has given it general supervision.

He married Coralyn Conic, a daughter of Ephraim Conic, of Ellicott, on the 11th day of January, 1871.

Mr. Tiffany belongs to the Republican party, and is a member of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 145, F. and A. M., and of Jamestown Commandery, No. 61, of Jamestown.

BYRON A. BARLOW, an active and successful lawyer of Jamestown, is a son of Rev. Abner and Polly (Strunk) Barlow, and was born in the town of Ellicott, Chautauqua county, New York, August 10, 1835. His grandfather, Daniel Barlow, was a native of New England, and removed to Chautauqua county, New York, in 1821, or '22. He served in the army during the War of 1812. He was a farmer. He married Elizabeth French, and had seven children, three sons and four daughters. One of these sons, Rev. Abner Barlow, was born in New Hampshire in 1799, removed to Chautauqua county, New York, and in 1836, removed to Wisconsin, where he died May 8, 1881. He was a Congregational minister, and in politics was, in early manhood, a whig, but after the disruption of that party in 1853, he joined the republicans. He married Polly Strunk, a descendant of one of the pioneer families of Chautauqua county. To their union were born eleven children: La Fayette, a hotel keeper and farmer of Medford, Minnesota, who married Maria Wheeler; Sophia, wife of Edmund

B B. Lord

Andrus; Elizabeth, wife of Sylvester Giles, who was postmaster in Galveston, Texas, and died there of yellow fever during the late war; Mary, wife of Lance Estes, a stock raiser in California; Margaret, wife of Henry Janes of California; Eunice, wife of David McNeal, a farmer in Wisconsin; Byron A.; Brainard, a hotel keeper in Chicago; Henry, died in Colorado; Sylvester, who enlisted in 1861 in the 29th regiment, Wisconsin Infantry, and served until the spring of 1863. He accompanied the Red River expedition and died from exposure. Byron A. found him sick near Vicksburg, procured his discharge and brought him home, where he died soon after; and Frances, wife of M. P. Strunk, a lawyer of Jamestown, now deceased. Their mother, Polly Strunk Barlow, was a descendant of Henry Strunk, who, with his sister Katherine, emigrated in 1750, from Lippe Detmold, in the north of Germany, to Troy, New York, where they suffered from the ravages of the British soldiers during the Revolutionary war. Henry Strunk died in 1775, and three of his ten children removed to Ellicott in 1809. Jacob Strunk (maternal grandfather) the eldest of these ten children, died in Ellicott in 1836, leaving several children, among whom was Polly Strunk, the wife of Rev. Abner Barlow.

Byron A. Barlow received his education at Albion academy, at Albion, Wisconsin, from which school he was graduated in 1861, and for three years was a teacher in the academy. In the fall of 1863, he went into the oil region of Pennsylvania as a book-keeper for a firm dealing in oil, and afterward became a partner in the firm. He remained there until 1865, when he removed to Jamestown and read law with Cook & Lockwood. He was admitted to the bar in 1867, since which time he has practiced law in Jamestown. He married Roxanna E. Crane, a daughter of Gerard and Sarah E. Crane, of Ft. Atkinson, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Barlow have three surviving children: Belle F., wife of Henry C. Marvin of Jamestown; Edith M., and Byron A., Jr. In politics, Mr. Barlow is a republican, and has served as the city clerk of Jamestown for four terms. He was also a member of the board of education for three years, and from 1860 to 1863 he was school commissioner for Dane county, Wisconsin.

BELA B. LORD, a gentleman who has become prominent not only in Chautauqua county and the State of New York, but wherever the name of "Holstein cattle" is known, as an importer and breeder of the black and white beauties, as well as "French Coach" and "Percheron" horses, was born October 7, 1840, on the farm upon which he now resides, within the corporate limits of Sinclairville, Chautauqua county, New York, and is a son of Bela B. and Polly (Hall) Lord, both of whom came from Otsego county, New York. Bela B. Lord, Sr., came to this county in 1819, purchased the tract of land, and cleared the farm upon which his son now resides. When he arrived the country was almost in its virgin creation, and where the prolific fields now feed the fattening kine, the tall monarchs of the forest then stood in majestic grandeur, and many of them fell beneath the blows of the axe which his strong arm wielded. Bela B. Lord, Sr., was a son of Sylvenus Lord, and was born in 1799; he died on the 28th of November, 1874. Sylvenus Lord, like Aaron Hall, was a descendant from New England Yankees, who, in turn, traced their ancestors to the Pilgrims.

Bela B. Lord was reared on his father's farm, and educated at the country schools.

On March 11, 1862, he married Elizabeth C. Kirlton, of Louisville, St. Lawrence county, New York, with the understanding that they should remain with her invalid, widowed mother during her lifetime, which they did; and are still remembered by their acquaintances there, as deserving their later successes for their

devotion to their aged and helpless relative. They have one son, Clarence J., who associated himself with his father, and when twenty-one years of age was admitted to partnership. Clarence J. Lord received a thorough business education at Eastman's Business College, of Poughkeepsie, New York, and is now cashier of the Capital National Bank, of Olympia, Washington. He returned to Sinclairville, Chautauqua county, New York, for his bride; marrying September 3, 1890, Mary Elizabeth Reynolds, only daughter of Henry and Helen K. Reynolds, of Sinclairville.

In 1876, Mr. Lord returned to Chautauqua county, and to gratify the wish of his mother, purchased the old homestead, and in 1880, commenced the importation of Holstein cattle, which, from the first, proved a very successful venture. Year by year his business increased, and in 1884 he included French Coach and Percheron horses in his importations, and at the present time, the importing and breeding of these horses, and the breeding of standard bred trotting horses constitute the larger part of his stock business, although the handling of Holstein cattle will always remain with him a pleasant special work.

Since 1880, Mr. Lord has made seven, and his son nine trips to Europe, visiting Holland, Germany, Scotland, England and France in the interests of his business. Chautauqua county is known far and near for the excellence of its dairy products, and the "Sinclairville Stock Farm," the home of B. B. Lord, has added much to its reputation, both for dairy goods, large milk and butter records and fine stock. No finer horses and cattle can be found in America than upon this farm, for Mr. Lord's motto has always been to purchase only the best, and he attributes all his success to this fact, together with fair, honorable dealing. His stables and herd are well represented at all the prominent fairs, and win their share of the prizes. At the International Fair held at Buffalo in 1889, every horse he entered received a prize.

Mrs. B. B. Lord is a woman of marked ability, and has attained an eminence in the Grange of the State of New York, which has been reached by no other of her sex. Mr. and Mrs. Lord have been identified with the movement for fifteen years, and are enthusiastic on behalf of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. Mrs. Lord (Elizabeth C. Kirlton) was selected Master of Chautauqua County Pomona Grange (fifth degree) in 1890, and is the first woman to achieve that distinction. She is also Master of Sinclairville Grange, and has several times represented her district at the State Grange, being an able advocate and active representative; has filled nearly all offices in grange work in the county, being at the present time a member of the Executive Committee of the County Pomona Grange; was for two years an officer of the State Grange, filling the office of Flora (sixth degree). She is an intelligent parliamentarian with a fund of practical knowledge of important subjects and ready tact, which intuitively reads human character aright; qualities that, supported by a firm devotion to the best interests of the organization, render her an able delegate, whose assistance is counted of great value. Mrs. Lord has risen to this prominence because her abilities fitted her to execute its duties, and her elevation is only the proper recognition of her personal value. B. B. Lord and son attribute much of their success in life to the able advice and earnest co-operation of this devoted wife and mother.

CHARLES H. STERLING, a son of Henry and Cordelia A. (Clark) Sterling, was born at Atkinson, Piscataquis county, Maine, August 10, 1847, and has made his home in Silver Creek since 1872. Ephraim Sterling (grandfather), of Scotch descent, was a native of New England, and followed the sea in various positions for many years. Having reached the rank

of captain he made a few profitable trips and then built a boat of his own. While making his first trip in this vessel it foundered, drowning himself and oldest son. Henry Sterling (father) was born in Kittery, Maine, in 1820, but came to Fredonia, this county, in 1857 and engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements and foundry work which he continued for ten years. In 1869 he moved to Westville, Chariton county, Missouri, where he followed farming until June, 1876, when he died. Mr. Sterling was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a democrat, but a modest, unassuming and upright man. He married Cordelia A. Clark, of Maine, in 1844, and had six children. The Sterling family is still living in Scotland; Lord Sterling being a branch of the tree from which they sprang. Mrs. Sterling is still living and enjoying good health. She is sixty-six years of age, and makes her home with a married daughter, Mrs. M. F. Ives, of southern Illinois, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Charles H. Sterling lived in New England until eleven years old and then came with his father to Chautauqua county. He received his education in the public schools and clerked three years in a store at Fredonia. The ensuing two years were spent learning carriage painting, and in 1868 he went to Iowa where he spent three years employed at carpenter work. In 1871 he returned to Fredonia and in 1872 came to Silver Creek and took a position in Howes & Babcock's Grain Cleaning Machine Factory. He was employed in the wood-working department until 1884, and then resigned to accept a place with G. S. Cranson, who was developing a device for scouring grain. Since that date Mr. Sterling has been foreman of the Grain Cleaning Machinery Factory for the firm of Huntley, Cranson & Hammond, doing, principally, designing and drafting.

On November 18, 1872, he married Alice G. Fuller, a daughter of Benjamin Fuller, of Silver Creek. This lady died February 22, 1877, leaving a son—Royal L., now fifteen years of age. On February 18, 1880, Mr. Sterling married for his second wife, Flora Hall, daughter of S. R. Hall, of Perrysburg, Cattaraugus county, New York, with whom he has since happily lived.

C. H. Sterling is a member of the Presbyterian church; of Lodge No. 10, A. O. U. W.; and is a republican, now serving as a member of the school board. He occupied the position of vice-president of the cemetery board but the press of his other business compelled him to resign. He is plain spoken and not churlish, but possesses suavity of manner and is a pleasant man to meet. He is a skillful workman and possesses such originality of mechanical ideas that he is a valuable man in the position he occupies. His wife is active in all the enterprises usually engaged in by ladies' societies, and has achieved more than local renown as an artist. In addition to this her literary efforts possess much merit.

CHARLES R. COLBURN, a successful farmer and grape culturist, of the town of Westfield, is a son of Zenas and Statira (Gunn) Colburn, and was born at the village of Westfield, in the town of Westfield, Chautauqua county, New York, February 3, 1833. Zenas Colburn was born in Connecticut in 1800, came to the town of Westfield in 1821, and died at Westfield, October, 1874. He was a carpenter by trade and worked in various parts of the county, after which he purchased the farm now owned by the subject of this sketch, and upon which he resided for two years, when he removed to Westfield, but still cultivated his farm and worked some at his trade. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church; a strong democrat politically, and held several of his town and village offices. Mr. Colburn was twice married. His first wife was Statira Gunn, of Chenango county, who died in 1844,

aged forty-three years; and in 1854 he wedded for his second wife Sophia Hough, of Westfield, who survived him until October, 1889.

Charles R. Colburn grew to manhood at Westfield, where he received his education in the common schools. He commenced life for himself as a farmer on the homestead farm which he now owns. He has been engaged for several years in the culture of the vine, and has a very fine vineyard of thirty acres. He also raises some stock and grain, and owns a half interest in his father's property at Westfield. Mr. Colburn is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, a prohibitionist in politics and a substantial and reliable citizen of his town. He is a member of Summit Lodge, No. 219, Free and Accepted Masons, of Westfield.

On April 16, 1863, Charles R. Colburn united in marriage with Celestia Peck, of the town of Portland, and they have one child, a son, Frank B., who is assisting his father. Mrs. Celestia Colburn is a daughter of Asael Peck.

DEWITT G. JILLSON. Successful farmers are, as a rule, intelligent and thoughtful people. An exceptionally bright and entertaining example of to what condition a farmer may rise is the gentleman now under consideration. Dewitt G. Jillson is a son of Philander and Elizabeth (Crim) Jillson, and was born on the farm where he now resides, in Westfield, Chautauqua county, New York, November 19, 1849. Philander Jillson was a native of Herkimer county, N. Y., and was born in 1811. Twenty-eight years later, having been married to Elizabeth Crim, he came to Chautauqua county, and settled on the spot where his son now lives, and clearing from the soil the brush and briars he made in their stead fertile fields, and on the site of tall pine trees he reared buildings—a house, barn and granary. Being of a pushing disposition and having a good business mind, from a small beginning he became one of the most extensive and prosperous farmers in that section. When he died, in 1873, his estate was valuable and the property extensive. His wife, a gentle Christian lady, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, was Elizabeth Crim, whom he married in 1839, and by whom he had seven children. She died in 1880, aged sixty-two years.

Dewitt G. Jillson was reared a farmer. His education was secured at the public schools and the Westfield academy. Completing his course of instruction he returned to the farm, and has since made it the well-spring from which he has drawn a competence. He now owns the part of his father's farm containing the old homestead, and an additional piece, making a total of one hundred and fifty acres, located three miles southwest of Westfield. Supplementary to his farming, Mr. Jillson has a magnificent grape orchard which is a source of much profit.

On May 27, 1872, he married Lidie Hoitink, a daughter of Jonas Hoitink, of Clymer. Mrs. Jillson is a kind and entertaining woman, a model housekeeper and a superb cook. She is a fitting companion for her husband, and together they have a happy and beautiful home.

D. G. Jillson is a member of three societies: Lodge No. 219, Free and Accepted Masons; Lodge No. 3, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Grange. He is a hospitable entertainer, a social companion, and the friend of every one who deserves his friendship.

COLONEL ELIAL FOOTE CARPENTER, the subject of this sketch was born in Jamestown, Chautauqua county, N. Y., May 8, 1826, and died May 18, 1864, near Bermuda Hundred, Va.

He was the third son of William and Nancy (Blake) Carpenter. William Carpenter was born in the city of London, England, and when a boy was bound out to service, on a British man of war. While serving in the British navy, his ship was wrecked upon the coast of Guinea. With the destruction of his

COL. ELIAL FOOTE CARPENTER.

vessel, his sea life ended and he came to America, going to the State of Maine, where he married.

The Blakes were natives of New England for many years. When the present site of the prosperous city of Jamestown was a dense forest, William and his wife moved to what was soon after called Dexterville, but now within the limits of the city. Here he resided until his death, which occurred in 1869, while on a visit to his daughter in Oil City, Pa. Mr. Carpenter is described as a small, but stout man, a good story teller and a great favorite with the children. For many years preceding his death, he was a devoted member of the Methodist church of Jamestown. He helped to build the first steam-boat on Chautauqua lake, and for some time acted as Captain. He was the father of twelve children, all of whom are dead except three, viz: Mary Ann Tanner, Emeline Follmer and Laura Stock.

Elial Foote Carpenter was reared in Jamestown and educated in her public schools. Soon after leaving school, he went upon a visit to his sister Mary Ann, who resided in Kentucky, and for two years was engaged as the manager of a large tobacco plantation; but the cruel and inhuman treatment expected by his employer to be shown toward the slaves was more than his nature could bear, and although offered large pay, he resigned his position and returned to Jamestown, where he engaged in the lumber business, buying along the Allegheny River and its tributaries and rafting to Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Louisville. He subsequently became engaged in the manufacturing of axes at Jamestown, and the breaking out of the war, found him in the oil field of Pennsylvania and one of the then most successful operators. Laying aside the private pursuits of a citizen, he enlisted August 16, 1861, in the 49th N. Y., Vol. Inf. and was elected 2nd Lieut., Co. K. at its organization. Subsequently, in April, 1862, he was commissioned 1st Lieut. He participated in the battles on the peninsula under McClellan, and after the battle of Malvern Hill, he was promoted to be major of the 112th N. Y., Vols., a new regiment then being recruited in Chautauqua county. He was constantly on duty with this regiment, and was promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel, January 11, 1863. He was in command of the regiment after its transfer to the Army of the James from May 5th to May 16, 1864. He was in action May 8th, at Walthal Junction, and at the battle of Proctor's Creek was mortally wounded and died at night. He was a brave man and greatly loved by the men of his command.

Rev. W. L. Hyde, chaplain of the 112th Regt. in his History of the Regt., says of him. "Often have we seen him during a hard day's marching, dismount from his horse and place some weary, foot-sore soldier upon him, and then take the gun of another who was hardly able to drag himself along, and then march most of the day with his men. The result was, his men loved and trusted him."

Carpenter Post G. A. R., of Mayville, N. Y., is named in memory of the Colonel. In politics, he was an active worker in the Republican party, and with himself and wife who survive him, were devoted members of the Methodist church at Jamestown.

July 3, 1848, he married Julia A. daughter of John and Phebe (Wood) Jeffords. Three children were born to Col. and Mrs. Carpenter: Belle E. wife of T. E. Grandin; Franc C. wife of F. A. Brightman; and Addie J. wife of W. P. Frink. The two former reside in Jamestown, and the latter in Lewis Run, Pa.

WILLIAM WALLACE HUNTLEY, inventor and manufacturer of wheat, corn and buckwheat cleaning machinery, and one of the most active and successful business men of Silver Creek, is a son of Charles and Polly (Davison) Huntley, and was born one

mile east of the village of Silver Creek, in the town of Hanover, Chautauqua county, N. Y. Feb. 5, 1831. His ancestors are of New England origin, and among those sons of Connecticut who went west before the middle of the present century, was Seth Huntley, the paternal grandfather of W. W. Huntley. He first settled in Michigan, but subsequently removed to Iowa, where he died in 1860. One of the sons born to him in his native city of New Haven was Charles Huntley (father) who learned the trade of ship-builder and came in 1829 to Silver Creek, where he followed boat and ship work until 1855, when he went to Sheboygan, Wisconsin. Ten years later he removed to a farm, purchased for him by the subject of this sketch, in Michigan, upon which he died in October, 1890, aged eighty-two years. Charles Huntley was industrious, and, though a good workman, yet never was very successful as a business man. He married Polly Davison, a native of Rutledge, Vermont, and a daughter of Henry Davison, who, at sixteen years of age, was present at Burgoyne's surrender, with his father Col. Daniel Davison, one of the bravest of the "Green Mountain Boys," who then commanded a regiment of State militia, and served throughout the Revolutionary war. Col. Davison (maternal great-grandfather) captured a pair of large iron steelyards at Burgoyne's surrender, which have descended down through his family until they are now in the possession of the subject of this sketch.

W. W. Huntley was reared on the farm of his grandfather, Henry Davison, until the death of the latter in 1840. He received his education in the schools of Silver Creek, which he attended for a few years in the winter seasons, while the summers were spent on the lakes and in the ship-yards. He worked at carriage building for one year and then was engaged at blacksmithing at intervals, besides working on houses, railroad bridges and mills. In 1853 he and his elder brother, Albert, purchased a small sailing vessel with the intention of permanently engaging in the transportation of freight on the lakes, but the low freight rates of that year cost them all that they had invested in their vessel, and so disgusted them that they left the lakes. This apparent ill-fortune was the controlling circumstance that drove Mr. Huntley from an obscure life on the lakes and shaped his subsequent well-known career as a manufacturer. In 1858 he commenced working for E. Montgomery & Co., who were the first parties to establish the manufacturing of smut machines in Silver Creek, and while working for the first named firm he also built patterns for W. R. Greenleaf, an engine builder of Silver Creek. In 1861 Mr. Huntley invented his bran duster, known all over the world as the Excelsior, and in 1862 sold one half interest in the patent, when obtained, to Alpheus Babcock for the amount of $80.00, or the cost of obtaining it. This Excelsior Bran Duster was manufactured by Mr. Huntley in the shops of E. Montgomery & Co., at Silver Creek, until the close of the year 1865, when the firm of Howes, Babcock & Co., took possession by purchase from E. Montgomery & Co., January 1, 1866, Mr. Alpheus Babcock, Huntley's partner in the manufacture, being one of the members of the purchasing firm. Mr. Huntley continued manufacturing in the same shops until 1868, when he built new shops of his own, which are known now as the Excelsior Works, and owned by Aug. Heine. In 1869, Mr. Alpheus Babcock sold his interest in the patent to Frank Swift, who in 1870 sold the same to A. P. Holcomb. Very soon after this, Mr. Huntley commenced to construct a Middlings Purifier, which proved a great success, and has been one of the original machines to work out the manufacture of new process flour, known all over the world as the very best brand ever produced from wheat, and for this result the world is indebted to Mr. Huntley as much, if not more than any other

W. W. Huntley

man living. Messrs. Huntley & Holcomb in 1872 sold one-third interest in the Excelsior Works, and patents to Aug. Heine, when the firm became Huntley, Holcomb & Heine, which firm continued until 1882, doing a large business in the manufacture of Bran Dusters, Excelsior Middlings Purifier and the importation and selling of the Excelsior Bolting Cloth, at which time Mr. Huntley sold his interest of one-third to Holcomb & Heine. About one and one-half years after this, Mr. Heine bought out Mr. Holcomb, and now owns and conducts the shops alone, and still manufactures the Excelsior Bran Duster, together with other milling specialities. In 1883, Mr. Huntley bought of Mr. Heine the entire stock and business of importing the Excelsior Bolting Cloth, and associated with himself in the business, Mr. C. G. Hammond, and these gentlemen now conduct the business under the firm name of Huntley & Hammond, and they have established a branch house in Minneapolis, Minn., besides having stocks to sell from in St. Louis, Missouri; Portland, Oregon; and in the provinces of Canada, and do a yearly business of over $100,000. In 1861 and 1862 Mr. Huntley assisted Mr. Alpheus Babcock in the remodeling of his smut machine, and they together brought out the best smut machine on the market at that time. In 1863 Mr. Huntley assisted Messrs. E. Montgomery & Co., in the remodeling of their smut machine, in which instance it was largely improved by them. In 1863 Mr. S. Howes returned from the seat of war on the Potomac, and, late in the season, became associated with Mr. Alpheus Babcock in the manufacture of the Babcock smut machine, the firm being known as Howes, Babcock & Co., Mr. Norman Babcock, a brother of Alpheus becoming a partner at the same time Mr. Howes was admitted. In 1864, a purchase of the Montgomery shops and the patents was consummated by Howes, Babcock & Co., they taking possession on the first day of January, 1866, at which time Alpheus and Norman Babcock together with Mr. Huntley, combined the best elements of the Babcock Smutter and the Montgomery Smutter together in one machine, and the firm of Howes, Babcock & Co., called it the Eureka Smut Machine.

Mr. Huntley was granted by the Patent Office, at different dates, two patents on the Excelsior Bran Duster, four patents on the Middlings Purifier, one patent on a sieve, one patent on a machine for testing rotating parts (or bodies) and two patents for improvements on smut machines and one on a ship's rudder.

Mr. Huntley has never had any political aspirations, but has been since 1860, a strong supporter of the political party that saved the nation from disruption by the Rebellion, and is a strong protectionist in his views. He has served six years as one of the village trustees, and two consecutive years as president of the village of Silver Creek; during which two years there were a steam fire engine and hose-cart bought for the village. Mr. Huntley, being president at the time, organized a fire department, which has since proven one of the finest fire departments in western New York. In honor to Mr. Huntley, the Hose Company assumed the name of "Huntley Hose No. 1."

In 1886, Messrs. Huntley & Hammond purchased one-half interest in the business of manufacturing buckwheat machines, from G. S. Cranson & Son, and, by the retirement of G. S. Cranson, now own two-thirds of the immense factory, which is now one of the largest of its kind in the world, and known as the Monitor Works, the business being conducted by the firm of Huntley, Cranson & Hammond. At the time of purchase by Huntley & Hammond, these works were only employing eight men, but under the new firm their orders began to increase, and they were compelled to enlarge their works, and added to the different kinds of grain cleaning and buckwheat machinery which they manufactured, until now they employ a

force of 80 men, pay $60,000 yearly in wages and send out over 1,500 machines per year, and their yearly sales amount to over $150,000. Many of their machines have either been invented or improved by Mr. Huntley, and they now manufacture the following patented machines: Cranson's Wheat Scouring, Polishing and Separating Machines; Cranson's Buckwheat Scouring, Polishing and Separating Machines; Cranson's Corn Scouring, Polishing and Separating Machines; Cranson's Roller Buckwheat Shucker; Monitor Dustless Receiving and Elevator Separator; Monitor Dustless Milling Separator; Monitor Dustless Malt and Barley Separator; Monitor Malt and Barley Scourer; Monitor Oat Scourer; Diamond Dustless Corn Sheller and Separator; and Diamond Corn Sheller. Mr. Huntley receives orders for his machines from all parts of the United States and from England, Australia and New Zealand.

On November 24, 1854, he united in marriage with Mary Chapman, of Onondaga county, New York.

W. W. Huntley has been identified with the progress of Silver Creek since 1848. He is fully imbued with the New England spirit of enterprise, which has infused itself so largely and with such beneficial results into the social and business life of New York and the great West.

CHAUNCEY G. TALCOTT. A farmer, and one of the national guards who organized a company and helped to repel Lee at Gettysburg, is Chauncey G. Talcott, who is a son of William D. and Persis Brandgee (Gage) Talcott, and was born in Silver Creek, Chautauqua county, New York, October 6, 1834. Until the coming of William D. Talcott to Silver Creek in 1831, the family had lived in Connecticut since 1632, that being the date when an Englishman named John Talcott landed at Boston, Mass., and then went to Hartford, Conn. He soon after acquired a large tract of land. One of the patentees named in the charter of Charles the First, granted to Connecticut, 1662, and it was the foundation of the wealth owned by later members of the older family. The Talcott mountains were named for a member of the family, probably for Gov. Joseph Talcott, who was one of the early governors of the colony—from 1724 to 1741. David Talcott was our subject's grandfather and he spent his life in his native State. His son, William D. Talcott (father), was born in Glastonberry, Connecticut, on March 3, 1811, where he lived until he attained his twentieth year. In 1831 he set out for Buffalo but after reaching it remained only a short time and then went to Jamestown, this county. A few months later he went to Silver Creek, arriving November 2d, where he bought a home and resided until he died December 15, 1880. By trade he was a harness maker and saddler, which he followed at this place until 1839 when he began lumbering, ship building, etc., continuing this business until 1876. William D. Talcott was a man of magnetic influence; with good judgment and rare perspicacity, and conducted his business in a systematic manner. Politically he trained with the democrats, and held the offices of superintendent of highways, school trustee and supervisor of the town of Hanover. He was a liberal contributor to the cause of Christianity, and in 1856 became a member of the Presbyterian church. Five years later he was created an elder of his church, the duties of which he filled with honor and Christian humility until he was called to join the great congregation above. Sabbath-school work especially was the recipient of his attention and generosity. In 1833, he married Persis Brandgee Gage, a native of Winfield, Madison county, this State, where she was born in 1814, but when three years of age her parents, Asa and Nancy (Brace) Gage, brought her to Silver Creek. Mrs. Talcott died August 7, 1878. They were the parents of seven children, six sons and one daughter: Chauncey G., Wal-

lace W. and William S. reside in Silver Creek; Asa G., lives in Buffalo; Walter makes his home at Sandusky, Ohio; and Mrs. Elizabeth (Talcott) Harroun, of New York city. Mrs. Talcott was a woman possessing rare motherly characteristics and enjoyed the peace of a genuine Christian spirit. She was a devoted member of the Presbyterian church at Silver Creek, New York, and her body is laid away to rest in Glenwood cemetery, Silver Creek. Coming from the renowned English family of Gage, the best blood of that country flowed in her veins. Viscount Gage, an old Irish nobleman, belonged to the same family and she was closely connected with our own Revolutionary hero, General Gage.

Chauncey G. Talcott was reared at Silver Creek and after graduation in the public schools he was sent to the Brockport Collegiate Institute, and later, in 1856, he graduated from Bryant & Stratton's business college, at Buffalo. Being thus fitted by education as well as natural endowments for business, he walked out in life and began as an accountant for a lumber firm in Toledo, Ohio, but after a stay lasting one year he went into his father's service, keeping the accounts of his large lumber and lake transportation business. In the fall of 1858 he entered into partnership with his uncle, John H. Talcott, the firm name being Talcott & Co., and their business in wool and tanning. The partnership continued for twenty years and was dissolved in 1878 by mutual consent. Since that time Mr. Talcott has been engaged in farming and dealing in live stock and real estate. The beautiful home where he resides is but a small portion of his property holdings. In 1859 he organized a company of national guards and was made its first lieutenant. In 1863, when the Confederate army invaded Pennsylvania, Mr. Talcott was commissioned captain of the company and took it to Gettysburg, but after the rebel army was repulsed they returned home, having seen about one month's active service.

On December 7, 1858, he married Maria L. Lee, a daughter of Oliver Lee, of Silver Creek, who was a soldier in the war of 1812, and one of the earliest settlers in this town. They have an adopted daughter: Helen M. Abell, a daughter of William H. and Eliza (Lee) Abell.

Chauncey G. Talcott is a member of the Presbyterian church and serves it in the capacity of an elder. For four years he was superintendent of its Sabbath-school. He is a democrat and has held some of the responsible offices in the gift of the town. When Sylvan Lodge, No. 757, F. and A. M. was chartered, Mr. Talcott was a member of it and was elected the first secretary. He is a gentleman of more than ordinary business acumen, of undoubted integrity, genial, warm-hearted and generous.

WILLIAM MARTIN, the head of one of the largest and most important businesses in Dunkirk, and at present the political head of the municipality, was born in the city of Exeter, England, on the first day of March, 1848, and is a son of George and Grace (Howard) Martin.

William Martin was brought to this country in early childhood and in youth learned the machinist's trade. He was educated at the East Greenwich Seminary, Rhode Island, and from thence engaged in theological study and in 1871 came to Dunkirk and filled the pulpit of the First Methodist church of that city. He engaged in the ministry of that denomination for twelve years and for two years labored in the Presbyterian cause.

In 1872 he married Frances Helen Cary, daughter of David E. Cary, and their union has been blessed with four children: Sarah; Cary; Grace; and Howard. In the latter part of 1872 Mr. Martin left Dunkirk and returned in 1882 to develop the present immense business which he now directs. About this time an animated discussion arose regarding the feasibility of replacing the car stove for heating railway

trains, and Mr. Martin believed he could solve the problem. He executed a model and induced the officials of the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburg railroad to allow him the privilege of equipping a train, and by experience perfect the system. The first model worked well, and in May, 1882, they applied for a patent and formed a stock company with an authorized capital of two hundred thousand dollars. He associated with him Frank E. Shaw of Sinclairville, and Charles A. Clute, then assistant superintendent of the D., A. V. & P. R. R. Their system was rapidly improved and in May, 1884, the "Bee Line" was equipped and to-day about five thousand engines and cars are operating this mode of heating. The out put of 1888 showed about five hundred thousand dollars and some seventy-five people are employed in their beautiful buildings, recently erected at the corner of Third and Dove streets. This invention ranks with the Westinghouse brake for safety, and with George M. Pullman's famous palace cars for comfort and convenience. The deadly car-stove is displaced by this contrivance, which, in case of a wreck, automatically shuts off the steam and prevents the horrors of burning in flames or scalding by steam.

WILLIAM H. ARNOLD. One of the very oldest of Portland's successful agriculturists and grape growers, and one who has exceeded by eight years, man's quoted allotment of three-score years and ten, all of which have been spent within the boundaries of old Chautauqua, is the venerable gentleman whose name appears above. William H. Arnold is a son of Elisha and Patience (Potter) Arnold, and was born February 7, 1813, in the little State of Rhode Island. His father, Elisha Arnold, was born in Rhode Island, in 1778 and came from Rhode Island to Portland town the year William was born. His occupation was distilling and he followed this business in Westfield until able to secure one of his own. In those days the business was not overcrowded, and he operated his still with profit for a number of years. He married Patience Potter, of Rhode Island, and reared a family of seven sons and five daughters, of whom our subject is the only one now living. Mr. Arnold was a universalist and affiliated with the whigs. He was learned in the law and was a member of the Constitutional Committee appointed to alter the constitution of the State. He filled several of the local offices in his county and was a prominent man, respected and esteemed. He died in 1841, aged sixty-three years. Mrs. Arnold was a native of Rhode Island. She died in 1854, aged seventy-five years.

William H. Arnold was brought to Chautauqua county an infant in his mother's arms. The educational facilities at that time were meager, and farm work was more plentiful than school books. He, however, managed to secure sufficient knowledge to make a successful business farmer, as is attested by the value of his property to-day. Mr. Arnold has always been a farmer and the old homestead which he now owns, built, and for many years occupied by his father, contains one hundred and twenty-five acres of tillable land. In addition to this valuable property, he is the possessor of another of two hundred and forty-nine acres in Chautauqua town, where particular attention is given to live stock, in which he deals, and to grape culture.

On December 3, 1840, he married Mary L. Spurr, a daughter of Amos Spurr, of Portland. They reared three sons and five daughters: Eliza, married L. H. Kendall, of Buffalo; Sarah, wedded Warren Dickson and lives in Wilkinsburg, Pa.; Mattie, is the wife of Vernon Kent, a resident of Westfield; William, is a citizen of Chautauqua town and is married to Etta Hardenburg; Chester, removed to Dunkirk, married Nettie Burnell and is engaged in railroad work; Redmond, Mary and Agnes.

W. H. Arnold has voted with the Republican party since it came into existence, but has refrained from entering active political life. He is now far advanced in years, but is one of the most highly respected and honored citizens of the county.

HARVEY BEMIS is a son of Stephen and Clarissa (Huntley) Bemis, and was born at Moscow, Livingston county, New York, September 15, 1814. Stephen Bemis was a native of Connecticut. From there he moved to Livingston county, thence to Genesee county, N. Y., and in February, 1825, he came to Chautauqua county and located in the town of Clymer, and engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in December, 1847, after he had passed the age of seventy-four years. Mrs. Bemis was a native of Vermont, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and died in 1859. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bemis were of English descent, and they reared a family of eight children, seven sons and one daughter.

Harvey Bemis was a boy of eleven years when his father came to this county. He was reared on the farm and educated in the public schools, which were equal to any of the country schools of that day. Farming has been his life-long occupation, and to-day he owns seventy-two acres of very fine land lying on the Nettle Hill road, two miles east of Westfield. Grape culture receives a portion of his attention, and in the spring of the year, for sixty-five years past, he says, he has helped to make maple-sugar and syrup.

On May 8, 1837, he married Melissa Ann, a daughter of Nathaniel Dowley, who lived in Greenfield, Pa. By her he has three children, one son and two daughters: Emma, wife of Perry Saunders, who lives in Wisconsin; Mary is the wife of Charles E. Flitner, who lives in St. Paul; and Alton is an attorney-at-law in Cleveland, Ohio.

Harvey Bemis is a venerable and respected old gentleman, who has the esteem of his neighbors and acquaintances.

JESSE WARR, an adopted son of the United States, who bore arms in her defense when her misguided sons sought to rend asunder her time-honored institutions, is a son of John and Jane (Mould) Warr, and was born in Ailsbury, England, near the palace of the Duke of Buckingham, June 1, 1828. For generations the Warrs had acknowledged allegiance to the sovereign of Great Britain, and James Mould, the maternal grandfather, was in the service of the duke above mentioned. John Warr was born at Glaneutt, England, and came to America in 1833 and settled in Durhamville, Oneida county, this State, and soon after moved into the city of Utica, where he made his home until his death in 1852. He attained the age of sixty-seven years. When he identified himself with American political institutions, Mr. Warr became attached to the Democratic party; his trade was harness-making, an employment that he followed in the mother country, and for many years in his new home. While in England's military service he belonged to the cavalry, and was skilled in the manual of arms in that branch of the service. Jane Mould was born at Buckingham, England, and died in Utica, New York, when eighty-two years old. She was a very religious lady, and was thoroughly conversant with the Bible, which was her constant companion.

Jesse Warr came with his parents to America when only five years old, and the passage being made in a sailing vessel, it was long and tedious. He was reared principally in Utica, and secured his education at the public schools of that city, and after leaving school he learned shoemaking. During the month of August, 1862, Mr. Warr enlisted in Company A, 112th Regiment, New York Volunteers, as a private, and served two years and two months, when he was discharged on account of disability. He participated in

many of the principal fights of his regiment, and conducted himself in such a manner as to win the respect of his comrades. Jamestown first knew him in the fall of 1859, when he came here and established a home, where, with the exception of the time spent in the army, he has lived ever since, and found employment at his trade until 1877, when, having a natural taste for floriculture, he opened a green-house and took front rank while he followed it. He is now retired from business and owns some valuable city property.

In 1851 he married Helen T. Osborn, of Utica, New York, and is now the father of three children: Mrs. Anna M. Wilcox lives in Jamestown; Mrs. Mary E. Rice resides here; and Emily L., who is superintendent of the training-school for nurses in the hospital at St. Louis, Missouri.

Jesse Warr is a member of the Presbyterian church, is a republican and belongs to James M. Brown Post, No. 285, G. A. R. Mrs. Helen T. Warr is a member of the same church and is one of the active members of the Woman's Relief Corps, No. 73, attached to James M. Brown Post, G. A. R., and also belongs to the Royal Templars of Temperance. Her father, Henry W. Osborn, was in the War of 1812, where he served with credit. He was of German descent, a native of Albany, New York, and died in Utica, this State, in 1882, aged ninety-one years.

SAMUEL CALDWELL. It is said of Samuel Caldwell that when a young man he could do a bigger day's chopping, out-jump or throw down any man in the district. He stands six feet tall and to-day, although sixty-nine years of age is still active, strong and vigorous. Samuel Caldwell is the son of Samuel, Sr., and Nancy (Coman) Caldwell, and was born in Salem, Washington county, New York, March 17, 1822. James Caldwell (grandfather) came from Londonderry, Scotland, and served in the Revolutionary war. At the battle of Bunker Hill he was twice wounded but recovered and died in Arlington, Vt. His wife was Mary Clyde, a Scotch lady, who was remarkable for her historical knowledge. She was possessed of a fine memory, an inveterate reader and a keen observer which made her of more than ordinary interest. She lived to an advanced age and retained her marvelous memory until the time of her death. She was also renowned for her skill in accouchement cases. Samuel Caldwell, Sr., was born in Arlington, Bennington county, Vt, in 1795, and removed from there to Washington county, this State, in 1812. Twenty years later he came to Portland town, arriving May 17, 1832. He was a lifelong farmer and lived in this town until his death in 1878, when he was eighty-three years of age. Many anecdotes are told of Mr. Caldwell. He was of striking appearance, six feet and two inches; straight as an arrow and weighing but two hundred and forty-five pounds, was perfectly proportioned. He was renowned for his great strength and many would be champions for wrestling honors fell before him. Mr. Caldwell had the reputation of being the best and neatest farmer in the town. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and officiated in the capacities of class-leader and steward. He married Nancy Coman, who was born in Warren county, N. Y., in 1799. They reared a family of twelve children, nine of whom are still living, five sons and four daughters. Mrs. Caldwell was a gentle Christian woman, a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church and died in 1884, aged eighty-five years.

Samuel Caldwell came to Portland with his father and was reared on the farm and educated in the public schools. When a young man he learned the carpenter trade but never pursued it steadily, clinging instead to the farm. Mr. Caldwell is now the owner of a good farm, which he secured by hard work and pays considerable attention to grape culture.

On Christmas day, 1843, he wedded Jane Ann Springstead, of Portland, who died two and one-third years later (April 21, 1846), leaving him two sons—Dewitt and Isaac W. The first-named died an infant and Isaac W. resides with his father. Mr. Caldwell married for his second wife Martha Ann Wilbur, of Portland, in 1848, and she died in 1868, leaving two daughters—Ellen E. and Martha J. Ellen E. is the wife of M. W. Brown, a Portland farmer, and Martha J. married L. A. Bigelow, similarly employed in the same town. In November, 1889, Mr. Caldwell re-married, this time to Mrs. Louisa (Wilbur) Smart, who came from the town of Chautauqua.

He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and Lodge No. 32, Equitable Aid Union. Politically he is an uncompromising democrat and has filled the office of road commissioner for two years.

NATHAN BROWN. One of the oldest of Jamestown's citizens, and in his active days the leading and most enterprising business man of that section, who took the manufactured wares of that city's early factories down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and exchanged them for cash, is Nathan Brown. He is a son of the late Nathan, Sr. and Levia (Smith) Brown, and was born in Eaton, Madison county, New York, November 19, 1812. The family is of English extraction in both branches; the paternal grandfather, Joseph Brown, was a native of Boston and was born about the middle of the eighteenth century. Following the sea for many years, he rose to the rank of captain of a merchant vessel, plying between Boston and Liverpool, prior to the Revolutionary war, and he was lost at sea during a west bound voyage.

He married a Miss Jones and had three children, Nathan Brown, Sr. being the youngest. Samuel Pomeroy Smith, the maternal grandfather, was of English Puritan stock and a native of New London, Connecticut. He married Rebecca Armstrong and emigrated to Onondaga county, this State, and settled at what was then Geddesburg, now Syracuse. His union gave the world ten children, five sons and five daughters. The mother of Nathan Brown was born in 1786. Nathan Brown, Sr. was born in Boston, Massachusetts, June 30, 1782 and went to Madison county about 1806; later, in 1822 he came to Chautauqua county and bought a piece of land of the Holland Land Company, in the town of Ellington, and followed farming so successfully that he became one of the largest land owners of his neighborhood. Mr. Brown possessed a superior education for his day, and it enabled him to reach a pinnacle, which, without it, would never have been attained. Politically he was a whig, without ambitious aspirations. In 1808 he married Levia Smith, and became the father of nine children, two of whom died in infancy; all are now dead except Nelson, the twin brother of subject, who lives in Ellington, this county, and has retired from business; Daphne, living in Minneapolis, Minnesota, the widow of a Mr. Waterman; Albro S., late mayor of the city of Vineland, N. J., a practicing lawyer for twenty years at that place, died December 16, 1890.

Nathan Brown was reared and passed his early life in the uneventful manner usual with country boys. In 1823 he first came to Jamestown, but did not begin a permanent residence until 1832, when he engaged in manufacturing pails, and followed that line of business until 1843, when he commenced running store-boat cargoes of building materials down the Allegheny, Ohio and Mississippi rivers and selling at the larger towns. He enlarged his business until its scope included agricultural implements, doors, sash and everything manufactured at Jamestown.

August 17, 1841, he married Caroline E. Le Fevre, a daughter of Daniel and Henrietta L. (Colson) Le Fevre, who was born in Meadville, Pennsylvania, March 24, 1822. Her

father was of French extraction and took a prominent part in the politics of the Keystone State and served at Harrisburg in the Legislature; he was a prominent Mason, having attained the degree of Royal Arch Mason. The mother of subject, is still living with her daughter, at Jamestown. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are the parents of children as follows: Henry Le Fevre, born May 30, 1842, married N. Alcesta Fisher, March 27, 1865 and now lives in Jamestown. He entered the United States army in Co. B, 72nd regiment, N. Y. Infantry, in 1861; he re-enlisted, and served during the entire war. Leon G., was born July 18, 1844, and married Lucy Hayes, January 31, 1870; he now resides at Huntingdon, W. Va. He enlisted September 12, 1862, in Co. F, 112th regiment, and served to the close of the war. Amelia Marvin was born May 15, 1848, and married Theodore W. McClintock, a son of the late Dr. James McClintock, of the Philadelphia College of Medicine. Theodore W. McClintock was born May 28, 1846 and was the author of "The Analysis of Zell's Encyclopedia," a work of extensive circulation, consisting of an outline of universal history. He died May 12, 1889. Charles N., was born October 21, 1851, and married Alice Ross, January 13, 1881. He is engaged in manufacturing plush at Jamestown, the firm name being the "Jamestown Plush Mills Company." George B. W. was born September 15, 1853, and married Blanche A. White, July 20, 1884. He resides at Titusville, Pa., and conducts a pharmacy, being a graduate of the Philadelphia School of Pharmacy in the class of 1878.

Nathan Brown spent forty-four years in business and did not retire until 1885, after passing three-score and ten years of age. During his career he took one hundred and fifty-four store boats down the river, the aggregate value of the cargoes being over half a million dollars, and most of it was manufactured articles made in Chautauqua county. With the advent of the railroads in the South and other conditions arising soon after the close of the war, the business became unremunerative; prices and profits being much smaller than before. Since 1885 Mr. Brown has led a retired life. He is a republican in politics and has been a member of the Presbyterian church since 1836; he is the oldest male member in the Presbyterian church of Jamestown; Mr. Brown also out-ranks all others in term of membership in Lodge No. 221, I. O. O. F., at Jamestown, having been continuous for over forty years. For some years past he has devoted much time, as a recreation, to writing the local history of Jamestown and its environments, and so well is he posted, that he is considered authority upon local historical matters.

Nathan Brown's has been a life well spent; public confidence rests with him implicitly, and it may be truthfully said "he is a good man," an assertion to which posterity may point with pride. Mrs. Brown came to this county in 1827, with an uncle, Augustus Colson, who married a niece of Andrew Ellicott, named Sarah Kennedy, after whose family the village bearing that title was named. Mrs. Brown lived in Kennedy but a short time and then went to Buffalo, where her young ladyhood was passed and she remained until her marriage. Since that time she has lived continuously in the same home, in Jamestown.

HOMER J. SKINNER is a leading farmer of the town of Portland, and owns a property eighty-four acres in extent, two and one-half miles from the village. He is a son of David and Betsy (Hill) Skinner, and was born in Portland, Chautauqua county, New York, June 6, 1829.

Homer J. Skinner traces his ancestry to the Emerald Isle; his father, David Skinner, was born in Chenango county, in 1803, and came to Portland when sixteen years of age, located in this town, began to farm, and has followed it

uninterruptedly for seventy-two years. The old gentleman still lives, aged eighty-eight years, is a prosperous farmer enjoying fair health, and is now happy in the association of his grandchildren of the fifth generation. On account of his advanced age, as would be expected, he is not actively engaged, but is a member of the Methodist church at Portland, and belongs to the Democratic party, as do all of his sons. On December 25, 1825, David Skinner married Betsy Hill, who was born August 14, 1803, and having borne her husband five children, four sons and one daughter, died in the faith of the Methodist church, December 22, 1836. He then married for his second wife, Mary Williams, who is still living, and is the mother of three children, two sons and one daughter.

Homer J. Skinner was reared on the old farm, and secured a district school education. He, like his father, has made farming his life work, and is now the proprietor of a fine vineyard twenty acres in extent.

On October 20, 1851, he married Martha Fuller, a daughter of Michael Fuller, of Portland, and they have one son, Norman Lester, who is united in marriage with Fanny Secord, of Erie, Penna., on the 2d day of August, 1888, and now lives with his father.

Homer J. Skinner is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, a democrat, good citizen and a prosperous farmer.

ANDRUS M. HUYCK was one of the earliest settlers of the town of Arkwright, having located here in 1826. The following spring he built a log-house, which was soon occupied by his family consisting of his wife and sons, Shadrach and Oscar. When Mr. Huyck arrived there were no neighbors near him but so rapidly did new arrivals come in, that they erected a log school-house in time for a term in the winter of 1827; and a few years subsequently a large and comfortable frame building was erected. The "Abbey school," as it was called, prospered, became a popular institution and many men, who afterward became prominent and useful, received an education within its walls. Our subject was a successful teacher and to him in a large measure was due the credit for this successful school-house. He filled the office of commissioner of schools and for a number of terms was justice of the peace. He had four children born in this town: Elijah and Avery and two daughters, Tamar and Hester, three of whom went west. The youngest son Avery entered the Union Army and served three years, passing through several battles without injury.

LEVI BALDWIN was a prominent man in the town of Arkwright, Chautauqua county. He was a son of Isaac and Parthena Baldwin, and was born in Pawlet, Vermont, January 26, 1802. When ten years of age he accompanied his father to this county and they at first made their home in the town of Sheridan, where he remained until after his marriage with Eliza Ann Putnam, which occurred October 23, 1831, and he then moved into this town and made himself a home. His first wife died November 10, 1863, having borne him three sons: Oliver T., who went to California about the time he reached manhood, married Nancy Wright; L. Courtney, who married Amoret Saunders and settled in this town, and Orville D., who married Eglantine Dawley, and for many years conducted a drug-store in Fredonia. For his second wife Levi Baldwin married Eleanor B. Phelps on March 26, 1866.

Levi Baldwin was quite active in political matters and for eight years held the office of supervisor, was justice of the peace for several terms, and town superintendent of schools. The duties of all of which he discharged with fidelity and to the satisfaction of his fellow-citizens.

SIMEON CLINTON was well known to the early citizens of Arkwright town, having for many years followed the profession of surveying, and thereby coming in contact with most of the early settlers. He was born in Saratoga county, this State, on the third day of February, 1779, and went from there to Otsego county, from whence he came to Chautauqua and settled in the town of Arkwright in 1813. Being a bright and intelligent man and of a companionable disposition, he attained considerable prominence in the northeast portion of the county and about 1825 it is said that he made the first survey and plot of the village of Dunkirk; he performed a similar service for Sinclairville some years later. Mr. Clinton kept the first tavern in the town of Arkwright and was also the first postmaster, holding the position for twenty years; politically he was a whig and was town-clerk and justice of the peace for several terms. In 1859, during a thunder shower, he and an only son were in a barn and upon leaving the building, when just in the act of closing the door, he was struck by lightning and killed. The son was prostrated but soon recovered. Simeon Clinton had a family consisting of a son already mentioned and five daughters. The last of the latter being triplets, all of them are now dead. A grandson of Mr. Clinton, Charles Cole, a son of Milton Cole, has been town-clerk of Arkwright, a highly respectable man.

OREN STODDARD. A prominent agriculturist of the town of Busti, who was born in the "Green Mountain State," but who has been identified with Chautauqua county since his early manhood, is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He is a son of Alvin and Rena (Hall) Stoddard and was born at West Brattleboro, Windham county, Vermont, July 18th, 1818. The Stoddard family are of English descent, and our subject's grandfather, Jacob Stoddard, achieved distinction by serving on General Washington's body guard during the Revolutionary war. Until his enlistment he was a farmer in his native State and at the close of hostilities returned there and died in 1812; his wife drew a Revolutionary widow's pension until her death. Alvin Stoddard was a native of the same State and by trade was a miller and mill-wright. When a young man he was employed as a school teacher, and, having acquired a superior education, was offered a professorship in Yale College, which he declined. He was a deacon in the Baptist church and died when fifty-eight years of age. He married Rena Hall, a native of Brattleboro, Vermont, of French extraction; she, too, was a member of the Baptist church and died on April 5, 1853, aged sixty-three years.

Oren Stoddard was reared near the scene of his birth and was educated in the common schools of his native State until nineteen years of age, when, failing health compelling him to leave the rigorous climate of Vermont, he came to Chautauqua county and remained three years, and although he returned home at the end of that time, the salubrity of the climate and the natural beauty of Chautauqua county caused him to come back almost immediately and he has resided here ever since. He learned the carpenter and joiner's trade and followed it for some time in connection with his farming. In 1841 he moved upon the farm where he now lives and has resided there since without interruption—an unbroken period of fifty years.

In 1842 he married Catherine M. Smith, a daughter of William Smith of the town of Busti, this county, and they were blessed with a family of five children, two sons and three daughters: Rena is the wife of Charles H. Johnson, a prominent manufacturer of this town; Eugene died when eight years and nine months old; Ella married H. E. Davis and resides at Warren, Pa.; Cooley died aged twenty-two years and four months; and May Belle is unmarried and at home. Mr. Stoddard owns a

fine farm of well-improved land, and his residence is a nice brick house.

The grape product requires a large number of baskets in which to market it; to supply this demand Mr. Stoddard is engaged in manufacturing grape baskets, a business which he has conducted in connection with his farming for the past twenty-five years. Politically he is a republican and has held the honorable position of president of the Chautauqua County Agricultural Society in the year 1882. He was his party's candidate for the Assembly at one time, but was not elected. Mr. Stoddard has always taken an active part in politics and is recognized as a very influential man. He is an intelligent and educated gentleman, fond of company and an excellent entertainer.

DR. RAYMOND M. EVARTS, a skillful physician of the younger school, and a graduate of Howard University, of Washington, D. C., is a son of Charles H. and Lucy (Kellogg) Evarts and was born August 27th, 1859, at Leon, Cattaraugus county, New York. The Evarts family have risen to prominence, a citable example being the Hon. William M. Evarts, Ex-United States Senator from the Empire State. For some generations they were homogeneous to New England, the paternal great-grandfather, Rinaldo Evarts, being a native of Connecticut. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church and after coming to New York State was for a number of years presiding elder of the Erie Conference. Rinaldo Evarts married Eliza Morley, a descendant of one of the most distinguished New England families. They had six children, three sons and three daughters. The maternal grandfather, Captain Galord Kellogg, was born in the eastern part of New York; he followed farming and earned his military title by several years service in the New York State militia. Early in life he emigrated to Cattaraugus county, where he established for himself a name and reputation second to none. Politically he was a whig and republican and he married Rosanna Warner, who bore him three sons and two daughters. Charles H. Evarts was born in eastern New York about 1823. He has always been identified with agricultural work and now lives in Chautauqua county. Politically he is a republican but is not desirous of political distinction, although he takes an active interest in the affairs of his party. He married Lucy Kellogg, who is yet living, aged fifty-eight years, and they have had six children, four sons and two daughters: Julia is dead; Raymond M.; George, who lives at Irving, New York, and is engaged as a traveling salesman for a Saratoga wholesale drug house; Estella is dead; Grant lives at Collins, Erie county, New York; and Charles, who is dead.

Dr. Raymond M. Evarts married Annie Tully, a native of Cortland county, this State, on the 6th day of February, 1884, and they have three children: Ruby T., Lucy and Cora Ruth.

Raymond M. Evarts was educated at the common and more advanced schools of the localities in which he lived, and when twenty years of age he entered the office of Dr. A. A. Hubbell, then located at Leon, New York, but now professor of diseases of the eye and ear at Niagara University, Buffalo. After the usual term of reading, our subject matriculated at the Buffalo College of Physicians and Surgeons and took one course of lectures. He then went to Howard University, Washington, D. C., where he took his graduating course in the medical department of that institution, and received his diploma March 7th, 1882. He first located for practice at Pine Valley, Cattaraugus county, where he remained one year and three months, and July 23d, 1883, came to Irving, Chautauqua county, where he has ever since resided. Dr. Evarts is a member of both the Chautauqua County Medical society and the Lake Erie Medical society, and in politics is a republican, besides being a member of the Knights of the

Maccabees. He is an interested student of archæology and has in his possession an extensive and valuable collection of historical relics, both of the stone or Indian age and the early French explorations.

Dr. Evarts is a skillful physician, is thoroughly familiar with his profession, because he loves it, and upon the appearance of every new and valuable treatment of practical value, he acquaints himself with it at once.

HENRY R. CASE, sheriff of Chautauqua county, and loan commissioner by appointment of the governor of New York, in 1873, for four years, is a son of Gardiner and Lucy (Cutting) Case, and was born in the town of French Creek, Chautauqua county, New York, April 28, 1839. While a large stream of pioneer settlers came direct into Chautauqua county from Massachusetts, the parent colony of New England, an indirect stream of considerable size came from the Bay State through the minor colonies of New Hampshire, Connecticut and Vermont, in which it had been arrested in its westward course for a generation in the lives of the fathers, but moved forward in the adventurous spirit of the sons who crossed the confines of eastern civilization and made homes for themselves in the vicinity of the great lakes. Among the families of English descent in Massachusetts, who moved to Vermont, were the Cases and Cuttings, and of the next generation, which was born in the Green Mountain State, Rev. Joseph Case and David Cutting, the grandfathers of Sheriff Case, became early settlers in Chautauqua county, where they continued to reside until they died. Rev. Joseph Case was a minister of the Baptist church, and served as a soldier in the war of 1812, while David Cutting was a farmer, and served likewise in the second War for Independence. Gardiner Case (father) was born on his father's Massachusetts farm, and served on the Canadian frontier in the war in which his father, and afterwards father-in-law were soldiers. Some time after peace had been ratified between Great Britain and the United States, he came to Chautauqua county, where he settled in the town of French Creek, in which he was a resident until his death, February 20, 1860, at seventy-one years of age. His wife was Lucy Cutting, who was born in Vermont, April 7, 1799, and passed from earth in April, 1871. To Gardiner and Lucy Case were born in their western home, four sons and two daughters: Luther H., a carpenter of Brocton, who owns and operates a vineyard; Homer, a farmer of Bremer county, Iowa; Joseph, a justice of the peace in Montana; Darwin, who is engaged in farming in the town of Ripley; Henry R.; Ziba, widow of Eli N. Brown; and Lucy, wife of P. N. Cross, now of the town of French Creek, but formerly a merchant of Corry, Pa.

Henry R. Case was reared on a farm, attended the common schools of his town, and engaged in farming as his first business in life. In 1861 the oil fields of Venango county, Pa., attracted his attention as offering superior advantages to investors, and as being far more profitable than investments in farming could possibly be at that time. He leased property in that county, and for four years was engaged as an oil producer. During the early part of that time he was seriously burned and lost the sight of one of his eyes at a flowing well, which caught fire and burned nineteen others to death. These injuries which he received prevented his entering the late war, and when he quit operating in oil in 1865, he embarked in the feed and grocery business at Pioneer, on Oil Creek, which he followed for about five years. He then became a member of the mercantile firm of Cross & Case, at Corry, Pa., which lasted for eight years. In 1878 he returned to French Creek, where he has been engaged in the lumber and shingle manufacturing business ever since. In November, 1888, he was elected by the Republican party as sheriff of Chautauqua coun-

H. R. Case

ty, and assumed charge of that office January 1, 1889. Previous to this he had served for nine years as supervisor of French Creek, and in 1873, was appointed as a loan commissioner by the governor of New York.

January 1, 1861, he married Mary Hubbard, daughter of Jonas L. Hubbard, of this county. In 1862 Mrs. Case died, and on December 25, 1866, Mr. Case united in marriage with Susanna Hubbard, a sister to his former wife.

H. R. Case has always been identified with the Republican party, which has always received his undivided and active support. His time has chiefly been devoted to his various business enterprises. In addition to lumbering he is largely interested in dairying, and owns a large cheese factory. He also owns a valuable stock farm of nine hundred acres, which is tillable and well adapted to grazing. He is a member of Columbus Lodge, No. 164, F. & A. M., at Columbus, and Clymer Lodge, No. 51, Ancient Order of United Workmen, of Clymer, N. Y. Sheriff Case has always been diligent, energetic and active in every business enterprise in which he has been engaged. As a business man he has been successful, as a citizen he has liberal ideas as to public affairs, and as a sheriff he is prompt and faithful in the discharge of every duty of that important office.

JAY WINCH, the proprietor and manager of the Clymer butter and cheese factories, is a son of John S. and Sarah (Schulster) Winch, and was born in the town of Marilla, Erie county, New York, November 3, 1867. The Winches and Schulsters are both of English ancestry. The paternal grandfather of Jay Winch was William Winch, who was a soldier of the war of 1812, and died in Erie county; while his maternal grandfather, Mr. Schulster, was a resident for some years of Wyoming county, in which he died. John S. Winch (father) was born in the State of New Jersey, and in 1835 removed to Erie county, where he died in 1869. He was a farmer by occupation, a republican in politics, and a presbyterian in religious faith. He served as supervisor of his town for a number of years, married Sarah Schulster, and reared a family of five sons and three daughters. The sons are Martin, Frank, Alfred, Andrew and Jay, and all reside in Wyoming county, New York, except the last named one.

Jay Winch was reared on the farm, obtained a good academic education at Franklinville, Cattaraugus county, and commenced life for himself as a clerk in a store of East Aurora, Erie county, New York. After some time spent at the latter place he received an advantageous offer and went to Charleston, the metropolis of South Carolina, where he was a clerk for eighteen months in a large store. From Charleston he returned to his native State where he was employed as a clerk in a mercantile establishment of Warsaw until 1886, when he went to Sherman, where he occupied a position for five years in the employ of Mr. Edmund's butter and cheese factories. During the time spent in the factory office he learned all the details of the successful manufacture of butter and cheese, and in the spring of 1890 he came to Clymer where he established his present butter and cheese factories, the one at Clymer, and the other at North Clymer. The Clymer factory has an annual output of ninety thousand pounds of butter, while the North Clymer factory turns out sixty thousand pounds per year. Mr. Winch makes a very fine article of butter which finds a market in the larger cities of the United States.

In politics Jay Winch is rather independent and supports the man or the measure more than the party or the nominee. In religious matters he is a presbyterian, and has been a member of the church of that denomination at East Aurora for several years. Mr. Winch's present enterprise has added much to the business prosperity of his village, and from its present pros-

perous condition promises to be an assured success in the future.

SARDIUS FRISBEE, a descendant from an old New England family, and one of the substantial, wide-awake merchants of Ellington, is a son of James and Eunice (Harris) Frisbee, and was born at DeWittville, Chautauqua county, on the twenty-fourth day of September, 1839. Subject's father came from the State of Vermont, of which he was a native, to the county of Chautauqua, New York, when but a mere boy, being accompanied by his mother. He learned the trade of brickmaker and mason and moulded the brick for the first county buildings in Chautauqua county—the old jail and court-house. At this time he was resident at DeWittville, but shortly afterwards moved into the town of Ellery, where he engaged in farming. From Ellery he again removed to Ellington where he lived eight years; he died in 1881, at the age of seventy-one years. In the year 1853 he made a pilgrimage to California, and there pursued the business of brick-making for about a year, when he again returned to the east. On his way back, which was by steamship, *via* the Isthmus of Panama, he suffered the horrors of shipwreck, but was finally succored and safely landed at New York. James Frisbee was a man of great energy and force of character, somewhat set in his ways, but kindly withal. Both he and his wife were members of the Christian church at DeWittville, and regarded as conscientious in life and conduct. His wife is still living at Ellington, in her seventieth year. James Frisbee was an ardent, hearty supporter of the Republican party.

Sardius Frisbee was brought up in Chautauqua county, on the shore of the famous lake of that name, and passed his youth in a comparatively uneventful way. He passed through the common schools and also attended the academies at Mayville and Ellington. Upon leaving the academy he taught school for two years, after which he engaged in farming for some six years, and finally, in 1869, purchased his present business stand. From this date, merchandising in its various forms has been his constant occupation. He has a fine general and miscellaneous store, embracing the largest stock of goods in the town of Ellington, which he has successfully and with profit conducted ever since his embarkation.

In 1862 Mr. Frisbee was joined in marriage to Miss Lavantia M., daughter of Horatio N. Barnes, of the town of Ellington. She died in 1872 leaving one child, Cora L., who died at the age of fifteen years. His second wife was Miss Amelia Benedict, daughter of John Benedict, of Ellington, who died in 1884, leaving two children, both sons, John B. and James H., both of whom are still living. Mr. Frisbee was married a third time, in January, 1887, to Mrs. Francelia D. Shannon (*nee* Hunt) of Leon, Cattaraugus county, New York. By this last union there has been no issue. Mrs. Frisbee had by her first husband a daughter, Inez E. Shannon, who is a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music, and at present has charge of the music department of Peddie institute, at Highstown, New Jersey.

Mr. Frisbee is a member ot the Congregational church at Ellington, and in that church holds the office of treasurer. In political affairs he is an adherent of the Republican party, and held the position of postmaster for a number of years. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W., and present supervisor for the town of Ellington. Mr. Frisbee is a man of sterling worth, exemplary habits and conscientious conduct.

JAMES COCHRANE, who for eighty years was a resident and farmer of the town of Ripley, living in the village, was a son of Alexander and Nancy (Martin) Cochrane, and was born in the town of Ripley, Chautauqua county, N. Y., April 4, 1811, and died May 14, 1891. His paternal grandfather, Hugh Cochrane, was

a native of Ireland, where he lived and died, the scene being Woodgrange, County Down. He belonged to the peasant class in which he was a representative man. He married Nancy Beatty and reared a family of eleven children; but three are mentioned: Alexander, Robert and Hugh. The maternal grandfather was John Martin, also a native of Ireland, where he passed his life and died. The three brothers mentioned above all came to America and settled in Ripley, Chautauqua county, New York. Robert was twice married, had thirteen children, and died in October, 1854. Hugh married Sarah Nesbit before he left Ireland, and reared eight children; he died early in 1854.

Alexander Cochrane was a protestant, or what is known as a Scotch-Irishman. He was the first settler in Ripley town, having bought his farm in October of 1804. Some authorities state that he entered the town in 1802, which may be correct. His is the first name that appears on the Holland Land Company's books as a purchaser in this town, He took a tract of three hundred acres and built a house, in which his entire family of thirteen children were born. Politically he was a whig, and an elder in the Presbyterian church. Alexander Cochrane was born at Woodgrange, County Down, Ireland, where he married Nancy Martin shortly before leaving for America. Their children were: John, Nancy, the wife of W. A. Robinson; Hugh, Alexander, Robert, William, Samuel, Margaret, who married Jediah Loomis; James, Martin, Andrew, David and Eleanor. The number of his grandchildren reached sixty-four. All of the above-mentioned are dead except Eleanor, who married a Mr. Dickson. Alexander Cochrane died in 1856 at Ripley, New York, aged ninety years.

James Cochrane was reared on his father's large farm. He married Nancy Johnston, a daughter of John Johnston, who was a native of Woodgrange, County Down, Ireland, brought his family to Westfield, this county, and died in 1852. James Cochrane and his wife reared nine children: Joseph A. resides in Rochester, New York; Elizabeth A. lives in Eureka, Kansas; Francis Johnston resides on a portion of the old farm; Catherine is living in Eureka, Kansas; Mary E. is living in the old home, so long made bright by her kind parents; Sarah A. married Alexander Cochrane, who lives on a farm in East Ripley; Julia Etta died in 1878, aged twenty-three years; James Alexander owns the east part of the farm that belonged to his grandfather and lives upon it; and Charles F., who resides on a portion of the farm formerly owned by his father.

Farming was the steady employment of James Cochrane all his life, until he bought the property where he died in Ripley village, and moved there in 1887. Mrs. Cochrane died May 9, 1891, only five days before her husband.

HENRY REYNOLDS. Prominent in the business circles of Sinclairville is the well-known hardware merchant mentioned above, who has conducted his present establishment since 1870. Henry Reynolds is a son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Smale) Reynolds, and was born in the suburbs of the village where he now lives on the 2d day of April, 1827. His parents were natives of "merry old England," and his father, Abraham Reynolds, was a baker in the city of London. They left that metropolis of the world and came to the wilderness of the Empire State in 1819, and settled on what is now his farm near Sinclairville. Two of his daughters are yet living in England, and one son, George S., left home in 1849 and has not been heard of since 1850. Abraham Reynolds secured a farm and made a fine property of it. He died in 1853, aged seventy years.

Henry Reynolds was reared on the farm and followed that occupation until twenty-four years of age, securing a common school education at the district schools. At the age of twenty-four he entered the service of Alonzo Langworthy,

a dry-goods dealer at Sinclairville, and remained with him six months and then accepted like employment with C. J. Allen and staid there two years. The succeeding two years were devoted to John Dewey, and in 1860 he took a trip to his father's native land, but re-crossed the water in the spring of 1861, and again went back during the latter part of the same year and staid there one year. During the fall of 1862 he came to Sinclairville, and in 1863, '64 and '65 was supervisor of the town. During his term of office he speculated some in real estate at Dunkirk. The present business of Mr. Reynolds was inaugurated in 1870, in partnership with Richard Reed, and has been conducted with constantly increasing success ever since. Henry Reynolds inherited the old homestead and now owns it and other farms.

In 1867 he married Mrs. Helen (Kimball) Richmond, a daughter of Dr. Joseph E. Kimball, for many years a prominent physician of the town of Ellicott. Two children have come from the union of Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds: Elizabeth M. and Elliott K. Henry Reynolds stands high in the estimation of his acquaintances as a man of integrity and honor.

WESLEY MILSPAW. Among the prominent business men and progressive citizens of western New York, Wesley Milspaw stands in the front rank. He is a son of Jeremiah and Margaret (Waggoner) Milspaw, and was born in the town of Townsend, Huron county, Ohio, February 23, 1823. His grandfather, George Waggoner, was a native of New Jersey, and at the outbreak of the Revolutionary war, without a thought of self, placed himself at the service of the country which gave him birth. He served in that memorable struggle through seven years of hardship, privation, battle and National darkness with unswerving patriotism, and, strange to remark, without having received a single wound. Another fact showing the strange and somewhat remarkable workings of fortune, was that his death occurred in the country against which in early life he had risked his life. When he died he was seventy-eight years of age. The father of our subject was born in Orange county, New York, but soon became a resident of the State of Ohio, whither his father removed. In 1827 he returned to New York State and located in what is now known as Cherry Creek, Chautauqua county. Here he resided for a period of three years, after which he went to Canada and remained a couple of years, thence returning to Ellington, where he died in 1852, at the age of seventy-two years. By trade Mr. Milspaw was a tailor, having served a long apprenticeship in that business in New York city. He was regarded as a very skillful and artistic workman in his line, but his abilities as a manager were rather mediocre. He was in religion a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in his political views a stanch democrat. The Milspaw family is of French extraction, though on the maternal side was of German origin. Subject's mother was a native of New Jersey, an enthusiastic churchwoman, and during their residence in Canada devoted much time to teaching and Christianizing the Indians. She was a woman of rare gifts, sincere and devoted to the cause of truth and religion and, above all, filled with unbounded enthusiasm and energy. Her missionary efforts bore fruitful results, and she lived to enjoy the benedictions which arise from a life of devotion and good works. Her death occurred in 1842, when at the age of fifty-eight years.

Wesley Milspaw was reared principally in Chautauqua county, educated in the common schools, and upon leaving took up trading and peddling for some time. He was a poor boy who was compelled to make his own way in life, so that all his spare time had to be turned toward making a livelihood. When a young man he cut wood at eighteen cents per cord and worked in the hay fields at fifty cents per day. After

accumulating a little money and establishing a credit, he engaged in the lumber business and farming, finally embarking in commission business for eastern firms. For the past ten years Mr. Milspaw has been engaged in the oil business and is now the lessee of twenty-nine flowing wells, for which he has been offered one hundred thousand dollars. He also owns and operates a large agricultural house in Ellington, where is kept a large variety of farming implements, buggies and wagons, grass seeds, etc. Besides these interests, a couple of farms and other properties claim his attention.

Wesley Milspaw was united in marriage, on December 24, 1843, to Angeline, daughter of Mrs. Almira Cheeseman, of Ellington, N. Y. To them have been born five children, three sons and two daughters: Charles L., Willis M., Luella, Alice and Francis. Luella is married to Clinton Conet, of Conewango, Cattaraugus county; Alice is married to George Wells, of Warren, Pennsylvania, while the sons are residents and large farmers of the town of Ellington.

He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church (and has been for forty-eight years), in which he is steward and trustee. Politically he is a republican, and in 1864–65 was highway commissioner, during which term of service he built twenty-five bridges. Mr. Milspaw is a remarkably well-preserved man for his age, which he attributes largely to his abstemious habits and regard for the laws of health. His entire career has been no less remarkable; starting in life without a dollar, he has gradually ascended the scale of success until now he possesses all the material wealth that one could reasonably desire. His life is one worthy of study and indicates what can be done by perseverance, courage and energy.

HON. GEORGE E. TOWNE is a man who has been prominently identified with the public and political affairs of Chautauqua county, and is also an advocate of recognized learning and ability in the profession of the law. He is a citizen of New York State and Chautauqua county by adoption only, but has become peculiarly and firmly wedded to its interests and fortunes. Mr. Towne was born in the Granite State, village of Keene, November 7, 1854, and is a son of Andrew H. and Caroline (Spring) Towne. Five generations of Townes have been native to the State of New Hampshire, and have lived in the immediate vicinity of Keene. The grandparent of the subject, David Towne, was one of the daring patriots and valiant soldiers who, under the incomparable leadership of Ethan Allen, captured Fort Ticonderoga during the Revolutionary war. He was also one of the famous "Green Mountain Boys" who won such a decisive and overwhelming victory at Bennington, Vermont. Andrew H. Towne (father of subject) is a resident of Franklinville, Cattaraugus county, New York, and has been engaged in agricultural and viticultural pursuits the major part of his life. His wife, who was a native of Grafton, Vermont, died in 1888.

George E. Towne passed his childhood in New Hampshire, and removed to Cattaraugus county, N. Y., at the age of thirteen. He entered the Ten Broeck academy at Franklinville, graduating in 1875. In the spring following his graduation he wended his way across the continent to the Pacific coast, where he hazarded his fortunes for about a year in the golden State of California. In 1876 he returned to the east, and began to read law with a cousin, Hon. Alfred Spring, of Franklinville, the present surrogate of Cattaraugus county, and the next year accepted the principalship of the schools at Little Valley, Cattaraugus county, which position he held a year, and then resumed his law studies. He was admitted to practice in all the courts of the State of New York at Rochester in 1879, but began the actual practice of his profession in Cattaraugus, New York. In 1880 he removed to Silver Creek, where he

continued his practice until 1888, when he became a candidate for, and was elected to, the New York Legislature. His course, while at the State capital, so completely met with the approbation of his constituents, and was so commendable in its efforts to secure the political, economic, industrial and reciprocal rights secured to the citizens of the Commonwealth of New York under its constitution and a republican form of government, that at the termination of his first term of service, he was enthusiastically returned. While in the Legislature Mr. Towne was a member of the judiciary committee, and also chairman of the committee on claims. He was recognized as one of the leaders of the House on the republican side, and gained an enviable reputation as a speaker, a logical and persuasive reasoner and a man of broad and thorough acquaintance with public questions. Mr. Towne has a pleasing address, is uniformly genial and courteous, and as a lawyer, as a representative of the people, as a citizen, enjoys the confidence and high esteem of his fellow-men.

On June 18, 1883, he was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Smith, of Franklinville, and has three children: Frank, five years of age; Hazel; and one still in infancy. Mr. Towne is half owner of thirty acres of grape land and has twenty acres under cultivation.

GOVERNOR REUBEN E. FENTON.

Among the men of prominence who received their birth and were reared within the borders of the Empire State, none have had a more honorable or glorious career than Reuben E. Fenton, who was the youngest son of George W. and Elsie (Owen) Fenton, and was born in the town of Carroll, Chautauqua county, New York, July 4, 1819.

His father, George W. Fenton, was a native of New Hampshire, and entered the world in 1773, a son of Roswell Fenton, who shortly after the date mentioned removed with his family to the State of New York. George W. Fenton was full of life and ambition, and in 1804 he started through the trackless forest, and pushed onward until he reached old Fort Du Quesne, where the city of Pittsburg now stands. He engaged in trade with the settlers and Indians along the Allegheny river, continuing the mercantile business until 1806, but in the summer of the last named year he went up to Warren, Penna., and during the winter of 1806–7, he taught the first school in that now thriving and populous borough. He married Elsie Owen, who was born in Warren county, Pa., in 1790, and with her moved up into Chautauqua county, where he followed farming until his death, which occurred March 3, 1860. He was a very intelligent man, and possessed a superior education, a profound mind and excellent judgment; all of these qualities seem to have been handed down to his youngest son—Reuben E. George W. and Elsie Fenton reared a family of five children: Roswell O., who married Leanora Atkins; George W., Jr., married Metta Howard; William H. H., married Catherine Edmunds; John F., married Maria Woodward; and Reuben E.

Reuben E. Fenton received his early education at a pioneer school in his native town, and when fifteen years of age, was sent to Cary's academy, an institution of learning located six miles north of Cincinnati, Ohio, but after remaining there two years, he returned to Chautauqua county, and completed his education at the Fredonia academy. The following two years were spent in studying law, Joseph Waite, of Jamestown, being his preceptor, but suffering from poor health, he was compelled to abandon study, and engaged in the lumber business along the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, meeting with very satisfactory success. Quoting from a eulogy delivered by the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew—"It is easier for a man of ability to get on in a new country and with fresh surroundings, than in the neighborhood where he was born. Where every one has known him

from childhood he is often handicapped by the unforgotten frivolities of youth, and reaches middle life before he has outgrown the feeling that he is still a boy, while, as a new settler, he starts at once at the level of his ascertained abilities. It is the peculiar distinction of Mr. Fenton that he overcame these prejudices before he was of age; that he became the choice of his fellow-citizens for positions of trust as soon as he attained his majority, and passing his life at his birth-place, he earned, at a period when most young men are unknown, the confidence of the people among whom he had grown up, and carried it with him to his grave. This proud career was not helped by accident, or luck, or wealth, or family, or powerful friends. He was, in its best sense, both the architect and builder of his own fortunes." For seven years (1846–52) he was supervisor of the town of Carroll, and from the last named date his long-continued promotion to places of trust was frequent and noticeable. In 1852, when but thirty-three years of age, he was elected to the United States Congress; two years later, being a candidate for re-election, he was defeated by the candidate of the American party, an organization which has passed down into history, and is now known as the "Old Know-Nothing party," at that time in the zenith of its power. Reuben E. Fenton was originally a democrat, and was elected to Congress as such in 1852, but the great question which destroyed the Whig, and divided the Democratic party, met him at the outset of his Congressional career; when Douglas introduced the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which had for its purpose the repealing of that section of the Missouri Compromise which forever prohibited slavery in the new territories, the young Congressman was at once obliged to choose between his conscience and his party, but without hesitation or faltering he threw his whole energies to the support of the former, and his first speech was made in support of the inviolable preservation of that compact so solemnly made in 1820. It was the first speech made against the impending crime, and emanating from a member of the party then dominant, its clear notes rallied about him a determined band of democratic representatives, and from that day he was one of the leaders in the formation and afterwards in the conduct of the Republican party, and Reuben E. Fenton was unanimously elected presiding officer of the new party at the first State convention held in New York. From this time on until his death he co-operated with the Republican party, and by them was elected to Congress in 1856, and at each succeeding election until 1864. In the latter year he was pitted against Horatio Seymour in the gubernatorial contest of the Empire State. The radical element of the Republican party denounced President Lincoln as being too slow and conservative. Horatio Seymour, in the democratic National convention, in one of the most able and masterly speeches declared that our martyred president's administration had been a series of costly and bloody mistakes, and under his guidance the war had been a failure. Horatio Seymour was one of the most brilliant and attractive of New York's democratic statesmen; his life was pure, his character unblemished, and his personal magnetism made him the idol of his party, and a most dangerous opponent. To meet this emergency, Reuben E. Fenton was nominated by the republican convention. The wisdom of the choice was speedily apparent. Mr. Fenton's abilities as an organizer were felt in every election district, and when the returns showed the State carried for Lincoln, and Fenton leading the presidential vote by some thousands, the new governor became at once a figure of National importance. Within four days after his inauguration he raised the last of New York's quota of troops, and sent them to the front with these stirring remarks: "Having resolutely determined to go thus far in the struggle, we shall not falter nor hesitate when the Rebellion reels under our

heavy blows, when victory, upon all the methods of human calculation, is so near. Believing ourselves to be inspired by the same lofty sentiments of patriotism which animated our fathers in founding our free institutions, let us continue to imitate their bright example of courage, endurance and faithfulness to principle, and in maintaining them. Let us be faithful and persevere. Let there be a rally of the people in every city, village and town." He was amiable and conciliatory, but as unyielding of principles as the massive boulders to the falling raindrops; he possessed the tact of satisfying applicants and petitioners without granting their requests, where such would jeopardize or be prejudicial to the public service. At the close of his first term he was re-elected, and filled a second term. So profoundly impressed was his party, that when it met in Syracuse in 1868 to elect delegates for the National Convention at Chicago, those elected were unanimously instructed to present his name for Vice-President, and for five ballots in that memorable contest he stood next to Schuyler Colfax in the vote. The following year the Legislature of the State of New York elected him United States Senator, and he held that honorable position for six years, his term expiring March 3, 1875. After his retirement from the Senate, Governor Fenton was never again a candidate for office, but President Hayes sent him abroad in 1878 as chairman of the Commission to the International Monetary Convention to fix the ratio of value between gold and silver, and provide for their common use. It was about this time that his health had become impaired, and continued to grow worse until his sudden death while sitting at his office desk in Jamestown, on August 25, 1885. The news, when given to the world, was met with many sorrowing expressions, and when the Legislature met in the spring of 1886, resolutions of condolence were passed by both the Senate and House, and a joint resolution was introduced as follows:

"That a committee of three be appointed on the part of the Senate, and a like committee on the part of the Assembly, to select an orator and to name a day for the delivery of an oration on the life and character of the late Honorable Reuben E. Fenton, and to make all needful preparations therefor."

The resolution was unanimously agreed to, and the Honorable Messrs. Vedder, Fassett, and Parker were appointed by the Senate, and the Honorable Messrs. Batcheller, Cheney and Haggerty were appointed to represent the Assembly. These gentlemen met in joint committee, and decided to ask the Honorable Chauncey M. Depew to deliver the oration, and April 27, 1887, was selected as the date for its delivery. The ceremonies were held in the Assembly hall, at the State capitol in Albany, and with bowed heads and subdued emotions, the multitude listened to the words of Mr. Depew, which though grand and eloquent, but feebly expressed the virtues and greatness of Reuben E. Fenton.

In 1838, Reuben E Fenton was married to Jane Frew, who was born in 1820, and died two years after her marriage, leaving one child, a daughter. In 1844, Mr. Fenton married Elizabeth Scudder, a daughter of Joel Scudder, and born at Victor, Ontario county, this State, in 1824. Mr. and Mrs. Fenton had three children: Josephine, who was born in the town of Carroll, Chautauqua county, April 15, 1845, now Mrs. Frank E. Gifford, of Jamestown; Jeannette, born November 2, 1848, now Mrs. Albert Gilbert, Jr., of Jamestown; and Reuben Earle, who was born in Jamestown, June 12, 1865.

It is universally conceded that as a political organizer Reuben E. Fenton ranked with the best and, with the possible exception of Martin Van Buren, excelled them all; as a business man he ranked with Folger, and as a statesman he was the peer of Seward. His nature was gentle, tender and affectionate, and his judgment

was deep and profound. Many of New York's sons have risen to distinction, but none have embodied in their character so many qualities that lead to success.

EUGENE E. DE VOE, the present efficient and accommodating postmaster at Ellington, New York, is a son of Dr. David G. and Mary T. (Grinnell) De Voe, and was born in the town of Napoli, Cattaraugus county, New York, September 15th, 1842. His father, a native of Homer, Cortland county, New York, migrated into Cattaraugus county in 1832, and in 1849 to Ellington, Chautauqua county, where he continued to reside up to his death in 1857, at the age of fifty-two years. Dr. De Voe was a graduate of the Syracuse Medical College and also of the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio. Being the first practitioner of an eclectic school to locate in the town of Ellington, he naturally met with considerable opposition. His was a new school of medicine to the people of Ellington, he was received with a great deal of skepticism and was forced to live down the opposition and successfully demonstrate the scientific wisdom and natural reason of his theory and practice. This required hard work and unremitting application, and though complete success followed, yet it was at the expense of his health and mainly superinduced his death. Prior to his death he enjoyed a large and varied practice, was a careful student in the various branches of his profession, as well as in collateral subjects, and ranked high in the councils of the medical fraternity. He was a man of sterling qualities, and, at his death, was mourned by all who knew him. The grandfather of our subject was a sturdy tiller of the soil, a New Englander by birth and a Revolutionary patriot and soldier. He was of French descent and died at Homer, Cortland county, New York, at the age of eighty-two years. Subject's mother was born at Canaan, Columbia county, New York, and died in 1889, at the age of eighty years.

Eugene E. De Voe passed his early life mainly within the county of Chautauqua, received his education in the district schools and the academy at Ellington, and has all his life been an instructor in instrumental music, piano and organ, and conducting music. His field of labor has been in western New York and western Pennsylvania. In 1862 he was a musician in the 64th regiment New York Volunteers for a period of three months and in the 111th Pennsylvania Volunteers for six months. In 1890 subject received the appointment as postmaster of Ellington, which position he now holds. Among the other official positions which have been acceptably filled by Mr. De Voe is that of town assessor, which office he held for six years. He has served on the board of education quite a long time and in other offices of local importance.

On October 13th, 1870, Eugene E. De Voe was united in marriage to Miss Ophelia, daughter of Hiram Terry, of the town of Ellington. To them have been born three children, all daughters: Bertha E., Marna M. and Ina Belle.

E. E. De Voe is a thorough republican, believing firmly in having fixed political views as the proper basis for wielding the right of suffrage. He also belongs to the A. O. U. W. As a thorough musician, a skilled performer and teacher, Mr. De Voe has a high standing in his profession. He is a close student and has given much time to the study of harmony, instrumentation and general technique of music.

HON. JOHN S. LAMBERT, judge of the Supreme Court of New York for the Eighth Judicial District, is one of that class of self-made men who build their own "monuments of fortune and reputation." He was born at Johnsonville, Rensselaer county, New York, February 4, 1851, and is a son of Peter and Mary (Morey) Lambert. The Lambert family as the name would indicate is of English origin. Peter Lambert was born and reared in England,

where he remained until 1841, when he came to this State and settled at Johnsonville. He was trained to agricultural pursuits in his native land and has followed farming ever since he became a resident of Johnsonville. He is an active democrat and married Mary Morey, who is a native of Ireland.

John S. Lambert was reared on his father's farm and like most of farmers' sons prior to 1860, enjoyed but limited educational advantages. After a brief attendance at the common schools he entered Greenwich academy, from which educational institution he was graduated at seventeen years of age. Leaving the latter academy he worked on a farm for a few months and came, in 1870, to Chautauqua county, where he spent the ensuing two years as a laborer on a farm. At the end of that time he became a clerk at Mayville, in the office of Charles G. Mapes, then surrogate of Chautauqua county. During the two years he was with Mr. Mapes he turned his attention to jurisprudence for which he always had a decided preference, and so far improved his leisure moments as to secure considerable knowledge of the elementary principles of the common law. In 1874 he came to Fredonia, where he read law with Morris & Russel for three years, and was then, in the fall of 1877, admitted as a counselor-at-law in the courts of the State of New York. In 1878 he became a partner with Morris & Russel in the practice of law, and three years later was elected county judge. At the expiration of his six year term, in 1888, he was re-elected as county judge and had served two years upon his second term when (1890) he was nominated by his party as their candidate for a justice of the Supreme Court of New York, for the Eighth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Genesee, Niagara, Orleans and Wyoming.

Judge Lambert took his seat upon the bench on January 1st, 1890, for a term of fourteen years and to succeed Judge Barker of Fredonia. The judges of the Eighth Judicial District were appointed by the governor from 1823 to 1847, since which year they have been elected by the people, and the judges from Chautauqua county who presided over this district have been: John Birdsall, appointed 1826; and Richard P. Marvin, elected 1849, 1855 and 1865; George Barker, elected 1868, 1875 and 1883; and John S. Lambert, elected in 1890.

Judge Lambert has always been a republican in politics, but has many warm personal friends in the ranks of all the other political parties. He is sociable but dignified, yet courteous and pleasant to all whom he meets. At the bar he was recognized as an able and successful lawyer and on the bench he has presided with ability and impartiality. To his own ability, energy and efforts he owes his success in life, while his fidelity and zeal in behalf of any cause which he espoused has won him the respect and confidence of the public.

CHARLES B. STURDEVANT officiates as station agent for the Erie railway at Kennedy, and by his courteous and obliging manner has become popular with the traveling public and highly esteemed by the company which he serves. He was born on the 28th of December, 1844, near the city of Erie, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Asel O. and Sarah (Hall) Sturdevant.

Levi Sturdevant, the paternal grandfather, was a native of Connecticut, and was born about 1765. He emigrated from his native State to Onondaga county, New York, in 1790, and about thirty-five years later again moved, this time to Erie county, Pennsylvania, where he died after having spent his entire life farming. He married and reared a family of nine children,—five sons and four daughters. John C. Hall, who was the maternal grandfather of subject, was a native of Onondaga county, born about 1770, and died in Lafayette, the same county, when sixty-five years of age. He fol-

lowed farming, and married a Miss Conkling in 1790; she bore him eight children,—one son and seven daughters. He belonged to the Whig party, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Asel O. Sturdevant was born at Fabius, Onondaga county, January 6, 1812, and spent his childhood and youth on a farm. Later in life he purchased a property, and conducted farming in connection with some mechanical work. He married Sarah Hall on January 1, 1833, who bore him nine children: Chandler D., dead; John W., dead; Clarissa A., married William Briggs, of Union City, Pa.; Henry C., killed at White Oak Swamp, Va., June 30, 1862, a member Company I, 61st N. Y. Vols.; Guy H., died in Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 4, 1864, a corporal Company I, 15th N. Y. Cav.; Charles B.; Orlando J., resides at Jamestown; Harriet A. is the wife of George Ames, of Jamestown, and S. Jeannette, who also lives at the last-named city with her husband, Alonzo L. Moore. Asel O. Sturdevant voted with the Republican party, was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and belonged to Clement Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Union City, Pa. He was of a modest and retiring disposition, and assidnously attended to his personal affairs, and died at Jamestown, N. Y., April 16, 1888, at seventy-five years of age.

Charles B. Sturdevant, although born in the Keystone State, spent his early days at Truxton and Fabius, New York. He attended the public schools, and worked upon his father's farm until 1862, and then went back to Pennsylvania and worked on a farm until 1863, when he joined Company I, 15th New York Cavalry, commanded by Col. R. M. Richardson, and was assigned to service in the Army of Northern Virginia. Col. J. J. Coppinger succeeded Col. Richardson in command of this regiment, and it operated in the Shenandoah and parallel valleys. Mr. Sturdevant served twenty-three months as a private and corporal. The regiment was attached to the Second Brigade, Third Cavalry Division, which was successively under Generals Hunter, Sigel, Sheridan and Custer, and was frequently engaged during 1864. Early the following year they left Shenandoah valley, and marched to White House Landing, where they combined with General Grant's army, and moved towards Petersburg *via* City Point. From this time on, Mr. Sturdevant was in all the cavalry engagements up to Lee's surrender in 1865. He did special service in the adjutant general's office at brigade and division headquarters, and was discharged at Louisville, Kentucky, August 9, 1865. Following his discharge, he came to Union City, Pennsylvania, and began railroading in 1866-67 as baggage master; then from 1868 to 1873 as agent at Stamburg, Cattaraugus county, and since the latter date—a period of eighteen years—he has been stationed here in Kennedy, where he is station agent for the N. Y., L. E. and W. Railway.

The day before Christmas, 1867, he was married to Sarah Agnew, a daughter of Andrew Agnew, of Union City, Pa., and they have had two children. The elder, born in 1869, died when three years of age, and Clara B., now married to Rev. W. A. Heath, a Methodist minister stationed at Sugar Grove, Pa. They have two children,—Mabel Arline, born December 26, 1889, and Charles Vincent, born June 14, 1891. Rev. W. A. Heath was born at Brockport, N. Y., in 1864, and received his theological education at Wesleyan University. His first charge was at Russell, Pa., Erie Conference.

Charles B. Sturdevant identifies himself with the Republican party, and is prominent in the Methodist church, taking an active part in its affairs. For seven years he sat in the Board of Education, and is connected with Kennedy Lodge, No. 86, A. O. U. W., the Royal Templars of Temperance and H. C. Sturdevant Post, No. 282, G. A. R., being especially ac-

tive in the latter. He is president of Chautauqua County Veteran Union and G. A. R. of Western New York and Northwestern Pennsylvania for 1891.

WILLIAM L. SMITH, a leading merchant and the present postmaster of Portland, was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, December 20, 1850, and is a son of George and Mary (Henderson) Smith. His paternal grandfather, George Smith, Sr., was of English descent and removed from his native county of Trumbull, Ohio, to Mercer county where he died in 1864, aged eighty-one years. He was a farmer and veterinary surgeon, and one of the sons born to him in his Mercer county home was George Smith, the father of William L. Smith. Geo. Smith learned the trades of carpenter and cabinet maker, which he followed until September, 1865, when he came to the town of Portland and engaged in farming. Within the last few years he has retired from active life and resides at Portland, although he still retains the supervision of his farm, on which is a good vineyard and several acres of small fruits. Mr. Smith was born in 1821, and is a republican in politics. He is a member of the Congregational church, the Knights of Honor, and the Chautauqua Mutual Insurance Order. He married Mary Henderson, a native of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, who was a member of the Congregational church and died in 1886, when in the sixty-fourth year of her age.

William L. Smith was reared in his native county until he was fifteen years of age, when he came to Chautauqua county with his father. He received his education in the common schools of Pennsylvania and New York and the Fredonia State Normal school. Leaving school, he learned blacksmithing and carriage-making, which he followed successfully at Portland from 1873 to 1883. In the fall of the latter year he formed a general mercantile partnership with G. D. Conner, under the firm name of Conner & Smith, which firm continued eighteen months, when Mr. Conner sold his interest to Mr. Smith's father and the firm name then changed to W. L. Smith & Co. On April 30, 1889, Mr. Smith purchased his father's interest and since that time has conducted a very successful and remunerative business. His general mercantile establishment is on Main street and is conveniently arranged for the large business which he does. He carries a widely varied and carefully selected stock of dry-goods, groceries, notions, clothing, shoes, hardware and lime, feed and everything else to be found in a first-class store. His stock, which is the largest in Portland, is worth over eight thousand dollars, and has been enlarged from year to year to meet the demands of a constantly increasing patronage.

On January 24, 1874, Mr. Smith married Hattie Springstead, daughter of Benjamin Springstead now of Missouri. To their union have been born two children, Julia Leona and Herbert G.

W. L. Smith is a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge, No. 284, Knights of Honor Lodge, No. 461, Knights of Maccabees Lodge, No. 38. He has been active in political affairs, as well as in business circles, and has been an earnest worker for several years in the interests of the Republican party of his town and county. He has served as constable, collector and justice of the peace of the town of Portland and on May 21, 1889 was appointed by President Harrison, postmaster of the village of Portland, which position he has filled faithfully and efficiently ever since.

CHARLES BLOOD, now serving his fifth consecutive term as coroner of Chautauqua county and whose embalming board and fluid are used by the leading undertakers of the United States, was born in the city of Ottawa, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada,

October 30, 1835, and is a son of William and Harriet (Burpee) Blood. The Blood family is of Irish descent, and one branch of it settled in Vermont, where, of its descendants, one was William Blood, who was born in 1811. He removed in early life to Ottawa, Canada, where he resided for some years and afterwards in 1852 settled at Lockport, New York, which he made his place of residence until his death in 1876 at sixty-five years of age. He was a republican and in early life had met with the sad loss of his wife, who died in Ottawa in 1841. Mr. Blood was engaged during the greater part of his life in the manufacture of chairs in the cities of Ottawa, Canada, and Buffalo and Lockport, New York.

Charles Blood was reared, until he was six years of age, in Ottawa, when his parents removed to Buffalo, N. Y., where he resided until 1852, when he went with the family to Lockport, N. Y. At the latter place he learned the trade of upholsterer and in 1858 came to Dunkirk where he embarked in the furniture business, to which he added undertaking in 1866. His success as an undertaker and funeral director was so complete, that he soon disposed of his furniture business and has given his attention ever since to undertaking. A leading paper says:

"He is not only one of the leading undertakers of New York but is a thoroughly representative man of the most generous impulses and genial qualities."

He is one of the nineteen undertakers who signed the call to organize the New York State Undertakers' Association, which owes much of its effectiveness to his efforts. One of the most important events of Mr. Blood's life is his invention and patenting of the "Folding Embalming Board." It is undoubtedly one of the most convenient and scientific contrivances for handling the dead which has ever been introduced in the United States and has received the commendation of every undertaker who has examined it, as attested by the many flattering letters in the possession of its manufacturer. In addition to the invention of his popular embalming board, he has compounded an "Antiseptic Embalming Fluid," which has met with marked success wherever it has been used. It is injected into the arterial circulation. These two inventions are not only sold in all parts of the United States but also in many foreign countries.

He is a republican in politics; has been elected five times as one of the coroners of Chautauqua county, and is a member of St. John's Protestant Episcopal church. He is a Past Master of Irondequoit Lodge, No. 301, Free and Accepted Masons, and a member of Dunkirk Chapter, No. 191 Royal Arch Masons, Dunkirk Council, No. 26, Royal and Select Masters and Dunkirk Commandery, No. 40, Knight Templars.

On November 30, 1860, he married Emily DeWitt, daughter of Alvin DeWitt of Dunkirk. They have two children: Thompson H. and Myrtle.

In speaking of Mr. Blood, a history of Dunkirk city pays him the following well merited tribute as a public official:

"One of the enterprising and successful citizens of this place is Charles Blood, who is serving on his fourth (now fifth) three years' term as coroner, in which position he has made a very acceptable officer, his former promptness and efficiency causing him to be elected by a flattering vote."

He has been the recipient of many favorable press notices, one of which said:

"For twenty-four years Mr. Blood has been a successful undertaker. His experience in this line is of great service to him as coroner and has enabled him to save an expense to the county in many ways. As an embalmer he has no superior and when the body of an unknown person has come under his charge, he has always embalmed the remains free of charge and kept

them for several weeks, while he made every effort for their identification. Often friends from distant States have identified the remains from a photograph taken several days after the body had been embalmed."

Charles Blood is a man of energy and business capacity, as is attested by the flourishing condition of his undertaking trade.

ELISHA H. FAY, of the town of Portland, who has been actively and successfully engaged for some years in fruit and grape culture, is a son of Lincoln and Sophrona (Peck) Fay, and was born on the farm on which he now resides, in the town of Portland, Chautauqua county, New York, June 27th, 1844. Among the early settled families of Portland were five Fay families, four of whom were founded by Elijah, Elisha, Nathaniel and Hollis Fay, sons of Nathaniel Fay, Sr., who never came to Chautauqua county. Elisha Fay, the second son and grandfather of Elisha H. Fay, who was born at Farmingham, Massachusetts, June 2d, 1783, came in June, 1806, to Portland, where he purchased lot 25 from the Holland Land Company. He served in the war of 1812, was at Buffalo and Black Rock while out, and died in 1881, aged ninety-eight years and nine months. He was an early member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and at the time of his death was the oldest settler in the town of Portland. In 1806 he married Sophia Nichols, of Massachusetts, who died in 1850. Their children were Lincoln, Eddie, Charles and Otis N. The eldest son, Lincoln, (father) was born in 1807 and died in May, 1881. He followed farming and fruit growing. He was one of the pioneer fruit-growers of Chautauqua county, and, with a Mr. Moss, of Fredonia, New York, purchased a dozen of Concord grape-vines, from which have originated thousands of acres of vines, in the town of Portland and Chautauqua County. Lincoln Fay was the originator of "Fay's Prolific Currant," which is now well and favorably known all over the United States and Canada, and many parts of Europe. He was one of the first abolitionists in the county, had served for many years as a trustee and class-leader in the Methodist Episcopal church, and owned one hundred and forty acres of well-improved land. He married Sophrona Peck, daughter of Ashel Peck, a native of Connectient and an early resident of Portland, where he was an industrious farmer and an active local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Fay is a Methodist, resides on the home farm, and is now in the seventy-fifth year of her age.

Elisha H. Fay was reared in his native town, received his education in the common schools, and has always followed farming. He now owns the old Fay homestead that was purchased from the Holland Land Company, and has one hundred and thirty-three acres of land in the edge of the village of Portland, where he is engaged in farming and fruit-growing. At the present time he is planting out a large vineyard on his Portland farm, where his neat and tasteful residence is heated by steam, supplied with hot and cold water, provided throughout with telephone connections and lighted by natural gas from wells on his land. He is a republican in politics, has served as supervisor (two years) and assessor (one year) of his town, and is a pleasant and courteous gentleman. Mr. Fay has been general manager of the Chautauqua Grape Growers' Association, and is a member of a natural gas company, which is now engaged in drilling wells at Brocton.

May 5th, 1868, Mr. Fay married Ada Dodge, daughter of Walter Dodge, of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Fay have two children: M. Birdina and Maxwell L.

CAPT. JAMES BUTLER, of Brocton, who has owned and commanded nearly fifty vessels on the "Great Lakes," was born at Thenford, in Northamptonshire, England, November 25, 1817, and is a son of Joseph and Ann

(Batchelor) Butler. His parents were natives of Northamptonshire and united at an early age with the Methodist Episcopal church. They were an honest, hard-working couple, and came in 1832 to Ashtabula county, Ohio, when the cholera was raging in that section of country. Joseph Butler was a shepherd in England, but after coming to the United States he followed farming until his death, which occurred April 11, 1855, at the age of seventy-one years and three months. Mrs. Butler was a kind Christian woman, and passed from the scenes of this life at Geneva, Ashtabula county, Ohio, in 1878, at the ripe old age of ninety-five years.

James Butler, at fifteen years of age, came with his parents to Ohio, and on September 1, 1833, went to Lake Erie, where he resolved upon a sailor's life for himself and embarked as a hand on a small schooner called the "Parrot," on which he remained until it was laid up for the winter. The next spring he was offered a berth on the "Parrot" which some unaccountable impulse caused him to decline, and as the vessel sank when three hours out from harbor with all on board, he thinks it was a providential interposition that caused him not to go on board. He then worked his way to Detroit, where he spent his last ten cents for a loaf of bread and some cheese, upon which he managed to live for ten days, while a workshop afforded him a sleeping place. At the end of this time he went on board a steam-vessel and worked his way to Buffalo where he soon obtained the position of chief cook on a schooner at twelve dollars per month. In six months he obtained a promotion, and was successively promoted until he became captain, which position he held on different vessels for seventeen years. After forty years of active service on the lakes, during which time he never lost a vessel or a sailor, he came in 1876 to Brocton, where he built and now occupies one of the finest brick residences of that village. Of late years Capt. Butler has turned his attention to grape-growing at Brocton, where he has a very fine vineyard. He has owned twenty-three vessels, including everything from a scow to a brig. In 1861 he built the bark "A. P. Nichols" (named for his Buffalo attorney), and in the succeeding year the "Red White and Blue." They were said to be the fastest vessels then on Lake Erie, and the latter-named one was pronounced when it was launched to be the largest and finest vessel on Lake Erie. He was also a ship merchant for some years in Buffalo. He has wrought out for himself the success of his life, and the commendable ambition of the poor boy has been more than realized in the position of the respected and influential citizen.

On June 12, 1876, Captain Butler united in marriage with Mrs. Sarah (Skinner) Maloney, of Brocton, and they went on a bridal trip to the old world, where they visited England and many other countries of Europe. They have one child, a daughter named Annie M.

Captain Butler is a republican politically, has been for fourteen years a trustee and steward of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is one of the substantial citizens of Brocton.

RALPH A. HALL, a member of the banking firm of Dean & Hall, of Brocton, was born at Sedgwick, Hancock county, Maine, June 5, 1844, and is a son of Dr. James A. and Caroline (Herrick) Hall. Of the early settlers of the town of Portland one was Ahira Hall, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and who came from his native State of Connecticut in 1818. He was a lawyer, served as justice of the peace for some years and managed his farm until his death in 1856, at eighty-two years of age. He was an ardent methodist in religious faith, and all of his thirteen children were members of the M. E. church. His son, Dr. James A. Hall, was born in Connecticut in 1815, and died April 8, 1865, at Brocton. He was a graduate of Bowdoin college, read medicine, and located at Brocton in 1844, and shortly

afterwards graduated from the medical department of Bowdoin college. He served during the late civil war as surgeon of the 49th regiment, Maine Vols., was a methodist and republican. He had a large practice, and married Caroline Herrick, of Brooklin, Maine, who was born in 1823, and is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Ralph A. Hall was reared principally at Brocton. He received his education in the public schools and Fredonia academy, and then obtained a situation as a clerk in a mercantile house at Sherman where he remained for three years. He then (1870) engaged in the hardware business at Brocton, in which he continued until 1881, when he became a traveling salesman for a wholesale hardware house in Buffalo. Three years later he left the road and became a member of the present banking firm of Dean & Hall, of Brocton. They are conservative and safe as financiers, and the management of their bank is based upon correct and economical financial principles.

In 1870 Mr. Hall married Mary J., daughter of Mark Haight, of Brocton. They have one child, a daughter named Eva H.

In addition to his investment in the banking business Mr. Hall owns a good grape farm and is interested in a land syndicate which is known as the "Brocton Land and Improvement Company." He is a republican, and a member and trustee of the Brocton M. E. church. He is a member of Castle Hall, No. 284, Knights of Pythias, which was organized February 19, 1864; Brocton Council, No. 18, Royal Templars of Temperance, organized in 1877, and Brocton Lodge, No. 8, Ancient Order of United Workmen, the oldest order of its kind in the United States, having been established at Meadville, Pa., October 28, 1868.

HERMON J. DEAN, M.D., a resident physician for the last thirty-four years of Brocton, is a son of Rev. Robert and Amanda (Stebbins) Dean, and was born in the town of Royalton, Niagara county, New York, July 8, 1832. The Deans are of English nationality and were resident in eastern New York during the latter part of the eighteenth century. Rev. Robert Dean, the father of Dr. Dean, was born in Putnam county, in 1799, and died in Niagara county, in February, 1876. He was an ordained minister of the Baptist church, following farming for some years in Niagara county and was an old-line whig and republican in politics. His wife, a native of the town of Conway, Massachusetts, and a member of the Baptist church, died in Niagara county in 1872, aged sixty-two years.

Hermon J. Dean grew to manhood in his native town, received his early education in the public schools of Niagara county and commenced the study of medicine in 1854. After completing the required course of reading he entered Miami Medical college, of Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1857. In the same year he came to Brocton, where he has had a large and remunerative practice until the present time. Dr. Dean is a member of the Chautauqua County Medical society, was one of the founders of the New York State Medical association and takes a deep interest in the progress of his profession.

On October 30, 1861, Dr. Dean married Eda T. Fay, a daughter of Lincoln Fay, a son of Elisha Fay, one of the earliest settlers and substantial citizens of the town of Portland.

Dr. H. J. Dean is a republican politically and has held the office of supervisor of the town of Portland for five terms in succession. He is a member of Brocton Lodge, No. 8, Ancient Order of United Workmen. Dr. Dean is also interested in the material development and financial prosperity of his village. He is a stockholder in the Brocton Land and Improvement company and has been for several years a member of the banking-house of Dean & Hall, which they founded to advance the

business interests of their village and section of the county. This bank has fully realized the expectations of its founders, and has been of great benefit to the business interests of the town of Portland and surrounding towns.

GEORGE F. HURLBURT. There is more genius necessary to properly and successfully conduct a hotel, than, probably any other business, as the work brings the proprietor in direct contact with characters and dispositions seldom found and not often displayed outside of the home or at the hotel. Mine host, Hurlburt, of the popular Dunkirk hotel bearing his name, seems to be possessed of this characteristic in a large degree. George F. Hurlburt was born in Forestville, Chautauqua county, New York, September 13, 1860, and is a son of John F. and Anna Maria (Griswold) Hurlburt. John Hurlburt (paternal grandfather) was one of the Chautauqua county pioneers. He came from New Jersey and settled at Forestville in 1840. He was a wagon-maker by trade and carried on this business in Forestville, at the time of his death which occurred in 1858. John F. Hurlburt (father) was a native of Forestville and for many years carried on a large carriage and wagon factory there. After quitting this business he opened a hotel in the same town, which he conducted until 1870, when he moved to the oil district and continued the same occupation there until 1882 when he died, aged fifty-six years. Mr. Hurlburt was a member of the Baptist church, the Masonic fraternity and of the Republican party, being an active and energetic worker in the latter, and very popular among his friends and acquaintances. He married Anna Maria Griswold, a native of Westmoreland, Oneida county, New York, in 1854, by whom he had three children. She resides with her son, is a member of the Baptist church and is actively engaged in the church work, although she has reached the age of fifty-nine.

George F. Hurlburt spent his first ten years in Chautauqua county and went with his father when he moved to Petroleum Centre, Pennsylvania, in 1870. His education was acquired at the public schools and then he went to Buffalo, securing employment in the large cracker works of George Mudgridge & Son, which place he retained until 1880, when he resigned to join his father in the hotel business at Knapp's Creek, Pennsylvania, where they remained for two years and then went to Farnsworth where the father died in 1882. In 1884, G. F. Hurlburt came to Dunkirk and opened the Hurlburt House at the time of the Congressional convention of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties and entertained one hundred and fifty guests. He continued proprietor of this house until 1886 when he went to Youngstown, Ohio, and with G. R. Baker opened the Todd House, a building containing one hundred and fifty rooms, and elegant in all its appointments. Under the new management it developed into a big success and was run for a year when they sold out on a good offer. Negotiations were then commenced for the Sherman House of Jamestown, but the proprietors flunked and Mr. Hurlburt was in a fair way to secure the Brazell House at Buffalo, just at the time of the disastrous fire resulting in the loss of life. He then went to Kansas City, Missouri, and engaged in the real estate business making considerable money, finally trading some property there for a hotel in Chicago, which he ran on the European plan for one year. The Arlington Hotel at Erie, had passed through many vicissitudes, many of which were depressing. Mr. Hurlburt took charge of it in 1888 and placed it on a footing equal to the best, but the owners sold it and he went to Van Buren Point and conducted a summer resort for the season. But his greatest triumph is the Hurlburt House in Dunkirk, with which he has been connected since 1889 and which is now said to be the best hotel between Buffalo and Cleveland. The

table is the equal of the best, the service is without a superior, every convenience is in use for the comfort of the guests and last but far from least, is the genial-mannered proprietor who circulates amongst his guests and makes each feel that he is at home.

In 1886 he married Etta Vandevort, one of the most charming and noble young ladies of Dunkirk.

JAMES C. WALKER, a son of Clark and Esther (Caldwell) Walker, was born in Brocton, Chautauqua county, New York, August 29, 1842. Deacon Joseph Walker (great-grandfather) was born February 10, 1739, and died December 15, 1813, in Massachusetts. Samuel Walker (grandfather) was a native of Massachusetts, being born in 1773. In 1828 he came to Brocton and engaged in farming, a vocation which he pursued for many years. For many years he was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, and died in 1843 consoled in its faith. Clark Walker was born at Hopkinton, Mass., in 1813, and came to Chautauqua county with his father when fifteen years of age. He settled in Portland, which has been his home ever since. When a young man he learned the carpenter's and joiner's trade and employed himself thereby for some time, but since 1860 farming has been his chief vocation. Now in his seventy-eighth year, he personally superintends the workings of his farm and vineyard. For sixty years he has been identified with the Brocton Baptist church, in which he is a deacon. Since the organization of the Republican party he has affiliated with it, but he is a strong temperance man and his sympathies lean towards that class of legislation. Mr. Walker has filled town offices, but has never entered politics at large. In 1837 he married Esther Caldwell, a daughter of Samuel Caldwell, and, although of Scotch-Irish extraction, has for some generations been identified with American history. Her mother, Mary Clyde, was a prominent woman on account of her mental attainments and skill in medicine. Mrs. Walker is a sister of Samuel Caldwell, whose sketch appears elsewhere. They had seven children.

James C. Walker was reared on the farm and educated in the public schools and Westfield academy. Upon leaving the academy he taught school for a few years and then returned to the farm, where he has resided ever since. His fine place, forty acres in extent, has a vineyard upon it from which a good yield of luscious fruit is secured.

In 1870 he wedded Lydia Tinkham, a daughter of Jacob Tinkham, who lived in the town of Pomfret. They have two children, one son and one daughter: Benjamin, aged seventeen, and Jessie N., a child of five.

ORANGE A. FARGO for many years was a leading farmer of Poland town, this county, and stood foremost in the ranks of the breeders of high grade stock. Strict attention to the details of his business enabled him to accumulate a competency, and for some years past he has been retired from active work and is living opulently at Kennedy. Orange A. Fargo is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth B. (Ambler) Fargo and he began life in the village of Attica, Genesee county, New York on the eighth day of May, 1827. His blood is a diffusion of French and Cymric, the father's ancestors having been natives of Wales. Both grandfathers, Fargo and Ambler, were born, reared and died in the State of Vermont, where Samuel Fargo, subject's father, was born. Samuel Fargo came to Chautauqua county about 1829. He was brought up on a farm but received an excellent education, through the assistance of his parents, coupled with his own exertions, and after leaving school as a student, he taught for some time, studying theoretical medicine and qualifying himself for a physician at the same time. He practiced in Genesee county and then came to this county,

Gerry town, and made his home and practiced in the "Vermont settlement." He followed the profession until a few years before his death, when advancing age compelled him to relinquish its arduous duties. He married Elizabeth B. Ambler and had ten children, six of them are living: Ariel W. is a farmer in the town of Westfield; Eveline married Leonard Barton and lives at Elko, Cattaraugus county; Clarissa is the wife of John Helmick; Maria A. lives with her husband, David Ostrander at Gerry; Mary T. married Henry Starr, and lives at Gerry; and Orange A. Samuel Fargo was originally a democrat but when the slavery question disturbed the country and divided households with its bitter intensity, he joined his sympathies with the republicans and became an ultra-abolitionist.

During his whole life his energies were bent toward bettering the common schools of his locality and for a long time he held the office of school trustee. It is safe to say that never before or since has the office been occupied by a more zealous incumbent or one more anxious to elevate the standard of his charge. He had a firm belief in the existence of a Supreme Ruler of the universe, an adherent of the sect devoted to the study of scientific morals, but was not connected with any church. His integrity was never questioned and his honor never imputed. Mr. Fargo was a widely read man and a devoted student of the Bible. He died when fifty-eight years of age.

Orange A. Fargo came with his parents to Gerry town when only two years of age and spent his childhood and youth on the farm. Having secured a good education, he began lumbering and followed it for many years, but in 1860 he entered agriculture and began to breed fine stock. The best strains of blood were secured for his stud, although he bred for results rather than pedigree. Much of the fine stock now scattered throughout Chautauqua county were originally from his stables, and to Mr. Fargo is much credit due for the improvement.

He married Mary L. Tucker, a daughter of David Tucker, of the town of Poland, July 24, 1847. They reared a family of eight children, all of whom, excepting two that have died, are well-to-do, educated and representative people of the localities in which they live. Leroy is an agriculturist in Cattaraugus county; Addison A. tills the soil in the town of Ellington; Fred A. farms in Poland; Irwin, same residence and occupation; Victor H. farms in Cattaraugus county; and Elmer E. resides in Brocton, New York.

Orange A. Fargo is a republican of a most pronounced character, is a great reader and keeps himself informed upon public matters. Having been successful in business and laid by a snug fortune, he can lay back and contemplate the outside world with complacency.

FERNANDO CORTEZ HASKIN. Among the many American citizens who trace back their lineage to Celtic Scotland is Fernando Cortez Haskin, the subject of our sketch. He is a son of Enoch and Mary (Wadsworth) Haskin and was born in Pittston, New York, on July 5, 1817. Elkanah Haskin, from whom the American stock by that name sprang, was born in Scotland about the year 1700, came to Connecticut in early life and settled in Norwich. Here he pursued the vocation of broadcloth weaver, reared his family and died at the age of eighty years. His family included seven children, one of whom, Enoch Sr., was the great-grandfather of our subject, and was born May 5, 1740, in Norwich, Connecticut. True to his religious training and environment, he was a strong adherent of the Presbyterian church and sought to inculcate its doctrines and dogmas by his life and example. Enoch Sr., was twice married; by his first wife he had one daughter, Rachel; by his second wife he had several children, among

whom was Enoch Jr., subject's grandfather, born July 23, 1765. Animated and fired with enthusiasm for his country's independence in its moments of deepest gloom, our boyish patriot threw his life, his soul, his all into the struggle for liberty. He did all that a boy could in behalf of his native land, endured the privations, the sufferings, the dangers and the vicissitudes of war. Upon one occasion he was stunned by a cannon-shot and thrown into the ditch, but almost miraculously resuscitated and lived to see the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. Reward was made for his gallant services by a pension. Subsequent to the Revolution he married Miss Lydia Aekley, who bore him a family of seven children. He was thoroughly democratic in his views of State; conscientious in conduct, and an active member of the Presbyterian church. He died in Ohio. The father of our subject was born near Breedport, Vermont, in 1788, and in 1818 came to the town of Sheridan, Chautauqua county, New York, where he lived until his death in 1868. He was reared upon a farm and subsequently purchased a farm of his own in Sheridan town, which he cultivated simultaneously with other branches of business. Later he went into the hotel business, and as proof of his carefulness and integrity in the sale of liquors, has on file some thirty-one licenses granted by the excise committee. He is an enthusiastic democrat in political creed, but a very notable attestation of his popularity irrespective of party is the fact that he lacked but twenty-one votes in the race for the office of sheriff in a strong republican district. His union in marriage was blest with eight children, four boys and four girls; two of the former and three of the latter are still living.

Fernando C. Haskin was married to Sarah A. Keech, a daughter of Abram Keech of the town of Hanover. Three children were born to them: George; Susan who now lives in Winona, Minnesota; and Mary, married to George Cranston, a postal clerk on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Mr. Haskin received the customary common school education of this day, and being reared on a farm, has followed farming ever since, with the exception of eight years spent in the lumber business. He has acquired a comfortable home, is regarded as an honest, upright citizen and a good neighbor; is a democrat in politics, both by heredity and principle and is fully alive to the National issues of the day.

JEDEDIAH M. JOHNSON, a very successful farmer and grape-grower of the town of Ripley, was born in the town of Norwich, Chenango county, New York, May 3, 1845, and is a son of Homer and Roxanna (Skinner) Johnson. The Johnson family is of English descent and settled at an early day in southern New England, from which Dr. Jonathan Johnson, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came to Chenango county, New York, shortly after the year 1791. He read medicine for four years under a preceptor in his native State of Connecticut, received a diploma which is dated April 3, 1791, and after removing to Chenango county, his pioneer practice soon extended into adjoining counties. As his county developed Dr. Johnson grew in wealth, medical repute and personal influence and at his death owned several mills, stores and valuable farms, aggregating a value of one hundred thousand dollars. He married Hannah Graves, who lived to be ninety-six years of age. They had four sons and one daughter. One of the sons was Homer Johnson (father) who was born October 31, 1803, in Chenango county, where he died May 9, 1872. He was a carpenter by trade, a farmer by occupation, a whig and republican in politics and a member and trustee of the Baptist church. He married Roxanna Skinner, who was born February 14, 1806. Their family consisted of five sons and five daughters, of whom six are

living: John, a farmer of Ripley (see sketch); Mary, widow of Orin Warner and wife of Thomas W. Hall, of Norwich, N. Y.; Jonathan Darwin; Abie, married to Ashel Holcomb, of Ripley; Emily, who married a Mr. Cartland Hall and afterwards Melvin Slater, of Norwich, N. Y.; and Jedediah M. Those deceased are: Hannah M., born March 23, 1827, died October 10, 186–; Harriet A., born June 25, 1848, died April 19, 1864; George H., born July 8, 1834, died May 7, 1886—he was a carpenter by trade and for many years was boss carpenter of a large gang of workmen, laying out the work for the others to do; and Charles H., born August 16, 1837, died December 3, 1880; he was a Baptist preacher of pronounced ability and during his itineranecy built two churches of that denomination and was the means of the conversion of many souls. Mrs. Johnson is a daughter of Daniel Skinner (maternal grandfather) who was a native of Connecticut and a resident of Chenango county, where he followed farming and married Hannah Skinner, by whom he had nine children.

Jedediah M. Johnson grew to manhood in his native town, where he attended the common schools and Norwich academy. He commenced life for himself as a farmer and in 1869 came to the productive lake farm in the town of Ripley, on which he now resides and on which he erected his present substantial residence, good barns and first-class out-buildings. He is a republican in politics, served five years in the State Militia, in which he refused a lieutenaney, and is a member of the Baptist church.

September 17, 1867, Mr. Johnson married Annie M., daughter of Hiram A. Burton, of Brocton, and a member of the Baptist church. To their union have been born one son and two daughters: Harriet A., born August 6, 1868; Hiram B., January 10, 1872; and Emily L. B., who was born March 8, 1879, and died April 18, 1887.

On his lake shore farm of eighty-two and a half acres of land he has a vineyard of twenty-five acres, which, during the grape season of 1890, produced the large yield of twenty-one thousand baskets, or one hundred tons of grapes. Since 1869 Mr. Johnson has been dealing continuously in apples, peaches, plums, pears and various other kinds of fruits. He handles large quantities of fruit and has been very successful in farming and the cultivation of the vine. He takes great interest in all agricultural pursuits and is a member of Ripley Grange, No. 68, Patrons of Husbandry.

He has twenty-five acres of young grapes which go on wires next year, which makes fifty acres in the ground now.

HIRAM BURCH, a substantial farmer of Portland and a Union soldier of the late civil war, is a son of Oliver W. and Mary S. (Tower) Burch, and was born on the farm on which he now resides, in the town of Portland, Chautauqua county, New York, December 15, 1831. In the town of Wells, Rutland county, Vermont, in the year 1766, was born to Jonathan and Eunice Burch, a son, who, in accordance with a time-honored custom of New England, was given his father's name, Jonathan. This Jonathan Burch, Jr., the grandfather of Hiram Burch, at twenty years of age (1786) married Sally Hosford and settled in Herkimer county, where, after a residence of a few years, he removed to Chenango county. He served and was a major in the war of 1812. In January, 1813, he settled on lot 62, twp. 4, in the town of Portland, and his farm is now owned by the subject of this sketch. He died in 1838 and his wife passed away in 1845, aged sixty years. They had five sons and five daughters: Eunice, wife of Heman Ely; Olive, who married Zeri Yale; Jonathan, who married Maria Yale; Powell G., who married Lovina Palmer; Polly, wife of Jared Taylor; Sally, who married Erastus Cole; Oliver W.,

married Mary S. Tower; Chauncy, who married Nancy Cole; Stephen S.; and Matilda, who died at eighteen years of age. Of the sons, Oliver W. (father) was born in Herkimer county, and about 1825 purchased his father's farm, on which he resided until his death, in 1883, at the ripe old age of eighty-two years. On March 8, 1825, he married Mary Sprague Tower, daughter of John and Lucy (Munson) Tower, of Oneida county. The Towers were descendants of one who came over in the "Mayflower." To Oliver W. and Mary S. Burch were born six sons and three daughters: Lucy, Olive, Hattie, Walter, who served in the 49th New York, for ten months, and was discharged on account of typhoid fever; Newell, served about two and a half years as a member of the 154th New York—was captured at Gettysburg and held prisoner for twenty-one months at Belle Isle and Andersonville; Rollin, a soldier in the 7th Iowa, and a prisoner for two months—he then re-enlisted and served to the close of the war; Hiram, was in Iowa at the breaking out of the rebellion; Horace and Ransom. After Mrs. O. W. Burch's death, March 2, 1851, at forty-three years of age, Mr. Burch married, on November 30, 1884, Arminda Sunderlin, who still survives.

Oliver W. Burch, although young, remembered well the excitement caused by the British burning Buffalo.

Hiram Burch was reared on the homestead farm and received his education in the common schools. He has followed farming ever since leaving school, and is now engaged to some extent in the culture of the vine. He owns the homestead farm of ninety-seven acres, which is located three miles northeast of Westfield. In 1861 Mr. Burch enlisted in Co. I, 9th regiment, Iowa volunteers, but soon caught a cold that settled in his eyes and caused his discharge from the service, after being in about four months.

On March 17, 1870, he married Louisa, daughter of Frederick Miller. They have one child, a son, Clarence G., now in his twenty-first year.

Hiram Burch is a republican in politics and a strong advocate of the temperance cause. On Thursday, August 22, 1889, there was a reunion of the children of O. W. and Mary S. Burch at the old homestead farm. All of the nine children were present, of whom the eldest was sixty-two years of age, and the youngest over forty-two years. At this re-union Rev. Knight read an interesting history of the Burch family from 1700 to 1890, which was carefully prepared by one of the children. One of its concluding sentences was: "But as our feet diverge from this home of our childhood, as we again go forth into the world, let us not forget the duties we owe in all charity and love to one another."

LEWIS B. BIXBY is a son of Horace S. and Julia E. (Hanchett) Bixby, and was born April 2, 1864, in Hartfield, Chautauqua county, New York. The name of Bixby is of Danish origin, but the original family lived so long in Boxford, Suffolk county, England, and intermarried so much with the inhabitants thereabout that the Danish characteristics were well nigh lost. The first one of the family to emigrate to America, and from whom the American Bixbys all descended, was Joseph Bixby, who came from England in 1636, and settled in Ipswich, near Salem, Massachusetts, eleven years later (1647). In 1660 he removed to what was then Rowley village, now Boxford, being incorporated in the latter place through his efforts. In 1647 Joseph Bixby was married to Sarah (Wyatt) Heard, who was the maternal American ancestor of the Bixbys. The family has been remarkable for its piety and energy, and many of those born in this century have been educated men of high standing. The earlier ones had to struggle with the Indians, and became well acquainted with all the

hardships of pioneer life. During the late civil war New England alone furnished ten commissioned officers in the Union army from the Bixby family. The great-great-great-grandfather of Lewis B. Bixby was Samuel Bixby, who was a son of Benjamin Bixby, and was born in Lopsfield, Massachusetts, January 2, 1689, and settled in Sutton, Massachusetts, in 1718. He had a son, Solomon, who was born in that part of Sutton now Milbury, Massachusetts, and settled in Barre, Massachusetts. His wife's name was Esther, but farther nothing is remembered of her. Solomon Bixby was the great-great-grandfather of L. B. Bixby. He had three sons and five daughters; one of the sons, Joel, being the great-grandfather of L. B. Bixby, and was born in Barre, Massachusetts, November 15, 1768, and had two children, one of whom, Solomon, born March 5, 1808, at Worcester, Massachusetts, and died in Mayville, New York, April 5, 1881, was the grandfather of L. B. Bixby. He owned and operated a machine-shop and foundry, first at Hartfield, this county, and then at Mayville. In politics he was a republican. He had a family of six children, two sons and four daughters, the eldest of whom was Horace (father). He was born October 20, 1835, at Worcester, Massachusetts, and was married November 21, 1861, to Julia Hanchett, a daughter of Joseph Hanchett, by whom he had four children, two sons and two daughters: Lewis B., Georgianna, born October 20, 1865, at Hartfield (dead); William, born at Mayville, April 16, 1870, died January 15, 1885; and Millie, born at Mayville, December 26, 1876.

Lewis B. Bixby was educated in the Union school, at Mayville, and then took a college preparatory course, but did not enter college. He entered the Brush Electric Works, at Cleveland, Ohio, and learned the trade of electrical engineering, remaining with them four months in the shops, and then went into the field, setting up their lamps. His next engagement was with the Buckeye Mower and Reaper Works, at Akron, Ohio, where he had charge of the electric lighting. Returning to Mayville in 1883, he engaged in the machine-shop with his father, where they do a general repair business, and has remained there since. During the summer he furnishes the electric lighting for the Chautauqua Association grounds at the lake. They also handle pipe and supplies, and have a factory, twenty-five by fifty feet, two stories on Water street. In politics he is a republican, and is at present excise commissioner of the town of Chautauqua. In religion he is a member of the Baptist Church, of Mayville, Lodge, 284, I. O. O. F., and of Lodge No. 825, K. of H., at Mayville.

Lewis B. Bixby was married September 16, 1884, to Alice M. Belden, a daughter of N. D. Belden, of Mayville, and has two children: Emma T., born July 8, 1885, and Harry E., born April 8, 1890.

SMITH H. BROWNELL, of Ellery town, is a son of Peter R. and Rhoda (Putnam) Brownell, and was born in the town where he now resides, June 4, 1835. The paternal grandparents were Joshua and Elizabeth (Reasoner) Brownell. Joshua Brownell was a native of the Empire State and was born on Long Island, near New York city, and arose to a position of prominence. About 1812 he moved to and settled near Elmira, this State, and engaged in cattle dealing, buying and shipping large numbers to the New York and Philadelphia markets. Politically he was a whig and devoted admirer of DeWitt Clinton, whom he ardently supported when he was a candidate for governor. His wife, Elizabeth Reasoner, bore him nine children and he died in Chemung county in 1822. Peter R. Brownell was born in Dutchess county April 20, 1806, and came to Chautauqua county during his youth. He began life as a farm laborer, working by the month, until twenty-eight years of age, when he bought a farm in

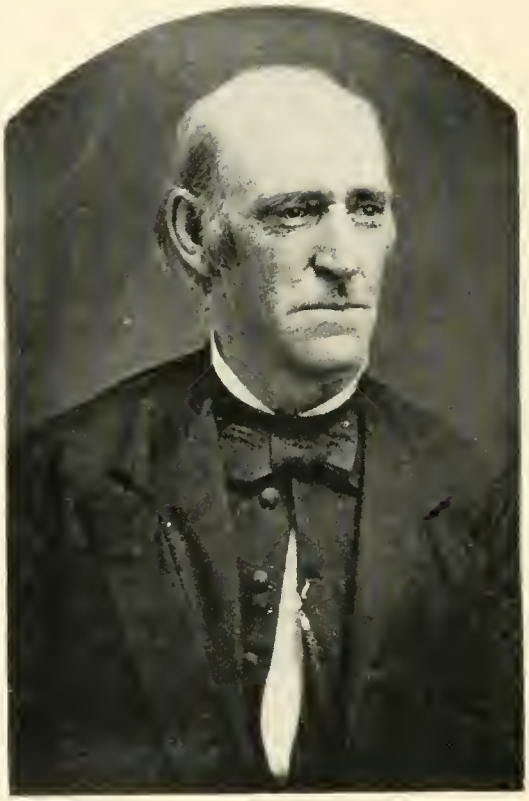
the town of Ellery, which he lived upon for thirty-six years. In 1870 he moved into Jamestown, and, being wealthy, he has retired from business and is quietly enjoying his declining years. He married Rhoda Putnam, who bore him three children, of whom our subject is the eldest; Mary Ann and Bessie M. For a second wife he married Mrs. Mary Van Dusen. Politically he is a republican and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Smith H. Brownell spent the first seventeen years of his life on his father's farm and then engaged in the mercantile business in the town of Ellery, continuing it with fair success for ten years, but ill health compelled him to abandon the confining duties of the store and he returned to the farm, upon which he has since lived, nearly thirty years. His residence is beautifully situated on the shore of Lake Chautauqua, and is admirably adapted to keeping summer boarders. During the season his house was filled with pleasure and health-seekers, they being attracted thither by the superior accommodations and home-like comforts found there. Many expressions of regret were heard when Mr. Brownell decided last season to discontinue the business. His farm consists of one hundred and ninety-seven acres kept in a high state of fertility.

On the 4th of June, 1858, he married Mary A. Strong, a daughter of Siley Strong, of Ellery; she became the mother of three children—two sons, George W., born July 4, 1859, and Perry R., born August 8, 1871; and one daughter—Adeline S., born July 29, 1862. Mrs. Brownell died November 3, 1883, aged forty-three years. George W. Brownell married Jennie Norton, of Bemus Point, February 6, 1885, and is now located in Dakota; Adeline S. is the wife of Charles C. Aniler, and resides in the same State; Perry R. is unmarried and lives at home. For his second wife Mr. Brownell took Minerva Dunn, a daughter of Daniel Dunn, of Sugar Grove, Pa., whom he married November 20, 1884.

Politically he is a republican and takes an active interest in party matters. He is now holding the office of justice of the peace for the town of Ellery, having first been elected to fill an unexpired term, but in the spring of 1891 he was re-elected. Smith H. Brownell is of a modest, retiring disposition, but possesses an open frank character that makes friends. He is a member of Bemus Point Lodge, No. 585, I. O. O. F., and belongs to the Grange Association. While not a member of any religious denomination he attends and contributes liberally to the Methodist Episcopal church and is looked upon as one of its warm friends.

JOSEPH APPLEYARD was born November 22, 1834, at a place about one mile west of Haworth—the home of the gifted Bronte family—Yorkshire, England. On the maternal side of his father's family, his ancestors belonged to the sturdy old Cromwell stock, whose niece married Archbishop Tillotson, who in his time did so much to frame public opinion, lifting up the English clergy, and, by wise counsel, influencing Queen Anne to a marked degree, during her reign. On his father's side he claims connection with the valued craftsmen imported into England from the Netherlands, on account of their skill in the manipulation of wool, now known as worsted goods. For generations back these commodities were manufactured in the homes of the peasants and so satisfied were they with the profession that each member of the family was inducted into its mysteries, following the footsteps of their sire with a regularity and precision almost without exception. When the subject of this history entered life, the most conspicuous pieces of furniture in the home were a number of handlooms, and the first and last notes of his daily life were those created by the sonorous noise of the flying shuttle, driven by manual force across the web and on the dexterity of which depended both the comfort and necessaries of life.



C. Burgess

Put to work, first to wind the yarn on the spools for the filling, then advanced to the loom while yet not in his teens, he became an expert, so that when by the introduction of steam, weaving became centralized in factories, a practical knowledge had been obtained which made it easy to adapt himself to the new condition of things. From the position of weaver to that of overseer was a laudable desire which his ambition soon made possible, and by the realization of which, he acquired a qualification to maintain a distinguished relation to some of the leading manufacturers of the Bradford trade.

In 1872, through his brother, he concluded an engagement with Hall, Broadhead & Turner to take the management of the weaving department in the enterprise to be established in Jamestown, New York, and in the summer of the following year took up his residence in that city, and set up the requisite machinery, producing the first piece of alpaca ever made in that new industry, and which has given to Jamestown such a world-wide reputation. After three years of hard service he severed his connection with the firm—they having discarded their obligation made by Mr. Turner—and engaged with the firm of William Broadhead & Sons, the senior member of which only a short time before, having also withdrawn from the first mentioned firm. In 1876 he began the Broadhead Mills, which stand as a monument of persevering energy and practical skill. With an indomitable will and an assiduous application, an integrity and devotion rarely paralleled, for sixteen years he has faithfully striven to keep up to the times and still merits the confidence of all who know him. Politically he is a republican, though an unswerving advocate of temperance; in religious sentiment he is a Methodist and is sustaining the position of trustee to the First Methodist Episcopal church in Jamestown. Previous to coming to America he joined the Odd Fellows and now is a member of the Sons of St. George—a secret society organized for beneficial purposes to its membership—and has served as its treasurer for nine years; Mr. Appleyard is also a prominent member of the Jamestown Permanent Loan and Investment Association.

In 1860 he married Mary, the eldest daughter of John and Jane Ogden of Keighley, Yorkshire, England, and to them have been born one son and three daughters: the son and one daughter died previous to their coming to the United States; of the others, Sara, a noted vocalist, and Ada M., a distinguished artist and decorator of china, now live with their parents at No. 39 Center street, Jamestown, New York.

REV. CHALON BURGESS, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Silver Creek, is a son of Dr. Jacob and Mary (Tyler) Burgess, and was born at Silver Creek, in the town of Hanover, Chautauqua county, New York, June 24, 1817. The Burgess family of America, trace their lineage through Thomas Burgess, who was one of the Pilgrim fathers, who came over in 1630 and settled at Sandwich or Cape Cod. One of his descendants was Dr. Jacob Burgess, who was a native of Lanesboro, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, where he read medicine, and from which county he came to Silver Creek, in 1811. He was the first physician of Silver Creek and his field of practice was not confined within the limits of the county, while in many instances he had no road and travelled through the woods by blazed trees. He also practiced among the Indians and after forty years of continuous practice, died at Silver Creek, April 15, 1855, aged eighty years. He was a liberal democrat and a well informed man, who kept acquainted with all scientific matters and pursuits.

Chalon Burgess received his early education in the common schools of Silver Creek, after which he attended Fredonia academy and then entered Hamilton college, from which he was

graduated in 1844. After graduation, he was employed for nine months in teaching one of the public schools of Buffalo, New York, and at the end of that time became principal of the schools of Nunda, in Livingston county, which position he held for eighteen months. He then entered the Theological seminary of Auburn, New York, from which he was graduated in 1849 and immediately commenced his ministerial labors. On account of ill health he declined some important work offered him and assumed charge of the Congregational church at Little Valley, Cattaraugus county, where his ministry extended over a period of eleven years. From Little Valley he was called to the Presbyterian church of Panama, over which his pastorate extended for fifteen years, lacking three months. While there he also had charge of the Congregational church of Ashville for five years. In November, 1875, he became pastor of the Presbyterian church of Silver Creek, with which he has faithfully labored ever since until his recent resignation, May 1, 1891. During his efficient pastorate the church has increased from a membership of one hundred and forty-four to two hundred and thirty-seven.

June 2, 1853, Rev. Mr. Burgess married Emma J., daughter of Rev. Charles Johnston, of Ovid, Seneca county, New York. They had three children: Edward S., professor of Botany and Natural Sciences in the Washington City high school; Theodore C., professor of Greek and Latin in Fredonia Normal school; and Sarah Julia, now attending Wellesley college.

Rev. Chalon Burgess is a logical and pleasing speaker, a courteous gentleman and a decided prohibitionist in political opinion. He is the author of several published sermons, one of which was delivered on the death of Abraham Lincoln and told with power and pathos the story of the martyr, whose achievements and tragic death have made a figure, the like of which has never been equaled in history.

From the *New York Evangelist* we quote; "Buffalo Presbytery has furnished two striking exceptions to the proverb 'A prophet is not without honor, save in his own country and in his own house.' The exceptions are the late Rev. Dr. Grosvenor W. Heacock, who, born and reared in Buffalo, became one of the most honored and beloved ministers the city ever had, and the Rev. Chalon Burgess, who, born and reared in Silver Creek, has just closed in that village a most useful and honorable pastorate."

From the local paper: "After forty years of service in the Lord's vineyard, he seeks retirement in a community which honors and respects him as a profound scholar, a keen thinker, an upright Christian, a citizen of whom all are proud."

ELIAS H. JENNIER was a farmer of the town of Busti, prominent on account of his intellectual power and long connection with educational work. He was a son of Stephen and Betsey Jennier, and was born in Essex county, New York, in 1826, and came to Chautauqua county with his father when only eight years of age, and lived in the town of Harmony, where they stayed a short time, and then went to Belvidere, Illinois, where the ensuing seven years were spent. In 1841, when only fifteen years of age, Mr. Jennier, who had developed marked aptitude for study, returned to this county and adopted the profession of school teaching, and in the years following taught in nearly all the principal schools of the county. Some of this county's men, whose names are written highest on the scroll of fame, received their instruction from him. He was the clerk of the board of supervisors for twenty-six years, and served upon the board for a long time. Politically he was a republican, took a great interest and kept well posted in political matters, as well as the general news of the day.

In 1844 he married Louisa Pier, a daughter

of Abram Pier, a resident of Busti, now deceased. By their union four children were born to them. Mr. Jennier was a gentle husband and a kind father, and was happiest when entertaining a company of his friends. In connection with his other work he operated a farm, and belonged to the Grange and the Knights of Honor.

Elias H. Jennier died in 1883, leaving a sorrowing family to mourn his loss. His wife now resides on the old homestead, two miles from Jamestown, and has re-married to Smith Homer, whom she knew in youth. Mr. Homer spent thirty-eight years on the Pacific coast, and saw much of the life of the '49ers and others of the early adventurers, who were drawn thither by the visions of Golconda's wealth. He is now happily located with his wife at their pleasant home.

GEORGE L. SKINNER is one of the most substantial and prosperous farmers in the town of Portland, and has reached this condition of affluence by his own exertions, industry and good management. He is a son of David and Mary (Williams) Skinner, and was born in the town of Portland, Chautauqua county, New York, September 30, 1840. Being now in his fifty-first year and having lived temperately, he is in the prime of life. David Skinner came to Chautauqua county from Chenango, where he was born in 1802, and settled in the town of Portland. During the past seventy years he has been a farmer, and still lives upon the beautiful place which he cut out from the virgin forest, and although past eighty-seven years of age, he is enjoying health that is remarkable. At one time he was the largest property owner in the town, but a great deal of it has been sold to different parties, although he is still the possessor of a large acreage. David Skinner is a democrat, and was highly pleased when his party succeeded in electing a president in the campaign struggle of 1884. Mr. Skinner traces his origin to the Emerald Isle, but the family was transplanted to American soil nearly a century ago. He married Mary Williams, who was of Scotch parentage, and who bore him several children. Elial W. Skinner, whose sketch appears elsewhere, is a brother of G. L., and is just two years his elder.

George L. Skinner was reared on a farm to which he has ever since been attached, and his education was acquired at the public schools, which by 1855 and 1860 had reached a good degree of excellence in western New York. He now owns a farm of forty-eight acres, two and one-half miles west of Brocton, and other land in various localities of the town, twenty-five acres being a vineyard.

On July 7, 1866, he married Susan J. Taylor, a daughter of Gurdon Taylor, of this town. Their union has been blessed with one child: Gurdon D., now a promising young man, aged nineteen. Mr. and Mrs. Skinner have a happy home, and with their pleasant surroundings are handsomely located to entertain their friends of whom there are many.

G. L. Skinner is a democrat of a stanch and tried character, and is a member, trustee, secretary and treasurer of the church, to which he and his wife have belonged for a number of years. The fraternal and beneficial societies, too, number him on their books, he being active in both the Equitable Aid Union and the Grange. There is no man in the county whose reputation for integrity, honesty and uprightness is brighter, and he has the confidence of all.

EUGENE E. DUDLEY was born in Chenango county, New York, September 6, 1850, and is a son of John and Maria (Hotchkiss) Dudley, both natives of the county mentioned. The paternal grandfather, Lyman Dudley, came from Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and settled as a farmer in Chenango county in 1786. He died there about 1858,

aged seventy-two years. John Dudley was born in Chenango county in 1814, and was reared on his father's farm, which he assisted in running until 1843, when he came to Brocton and located. He still resides there a retired farmer. Farming and dairying was his life-long occupation, and by them a competence was amassed. John Dudley is now seventy-seven years old,—a universalist and a democrat. He married Maria Hotchkiss, of Chenango county, in 1843, and by her had six children. She died in 1861.

Eugene E. Dudley spent his early life on his father's farm, and received such education as the district schools could furnish. When seventeen years of age, he received a position as brakeman on the L. S. and M. S. R. R., running between Cleveland and Erie, and followed that occupation for four years.

On November 19, 1873, he married Ellen S. Derby, a daughter of Blanchard Derby, of Cassadaga, this county, and moved on his farm, which consists of forty-five acres, located three-quarters of a mile out of Portland village. He has a fine grape orchard, and gives much attention to growing that fruit. Mr. and Mrs. Dudley have three children, two sons and one daughter: Walter E., Frank H. and Clara F. Mrs. Dudley was a pleasant and Christian lady, devoted to her husband and family, and numbering a large circle of friends. She died May 19, 1888, aged thirty-five years.

E. E. Dudley is a member of Summit Lodge, No. 219, Free and Accepted Masons, which meets at Westfield; is a democrat, a genial gentleman, and one of the most enterprising and substantial residents of the town.

WINSLOW SHERMAN is a quiet, unassuming gentleman, but nevertheless one of the solid and substantial farmers of the town of Busti, in which he lives. He is the son of Nicholas and Hannah (Winslow) Sherman, and was born in the town mentioned, January 9, 1824. The father, Nicholas Sherman, was a native of Washington county, this State, and was one of the earliest actual settlers who came to Chautauqua. He located in the town of Busti shortly after the beginning of the present century, having secured a large tract of land from the Holland Land Company. His property was more than five hundred acres in extent, and upon his arrival was a virgin forest. With the keen blade of his axe he felled the trees, which at that time were too plentiful to be valuable, and, as the easiest means to get rid of them, they were burned. He was a Quaker by faith, and in politics a republican, and was elected to some of the town offices. Mr. Sherman died in 1868, aged seventy-nine years; he was a kind, good man, and entirely devoted to his family, upon whose comfort and welfare he spared no pains. He married Hannah Winslow, who was born in Cayuga county, New York. She was a descendant of Gov. Winslow, of Massachusetts, and died in 1877, having attained the age of eighty-four years. She too passed away, consoled by her trust and faith in the Quaker religion.

Winslow Sherman was early taught to toil, and passing his life upon his father's farm, he was educated at the common schools, whose course of instruction at that time was nominal. His life's work has been farming, and he is now the owner of the property upon which he resides.

January 1, 1848, he married Laura A. White, a daughter of David White, who lived at North Collins, Erie County, New York. The fruit of their union was seven children, three sons and four daughters: Cynthia A. is the wife of Clinton Davis, and resides at Tidioute, Pa.; Jennie P. married Fred Williamson, and she has her residence on the old homestead; Annie W. and her husband, Will E. Dennison, are residents of Council Grove, Kansas; Dora O. is married to Frank P. Stod-

dard, a Baptist minister located at Amsterdam, New York; Byron W. is a farmer in the town of Busti, and married Annie B. Sterns; Erie is married to Emma A. Hudson, and lives in Livingston, Montana, where he and his brother Merle, who is single, have a large cattle ranch. Winslow Sherman is a stalwart republican, but is modest and unassuming, and he stands with the foremost substantial citizens of the town of Busti.

MILO HITCHCOCK is a prominent and progressive agriculturist of Kennedy, this county, who has become a representative citizen through his own strong personality and vigorous industry. He is a son of Otis and Sarah (Delano) Hitchcock and was born September 30th, 1832, in the town of Randolph. The paternal grandfather, Bethnel Hitchcock, came from Massachusetts when quite a young man and settled near Bloomfield but afterwards moved to Henrietta, Monroe county. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 and at its close came home and died. His mother's family came from Cayuga county, New York and was of Scotch extraction. Otis Hitchcock was born in the Empire State, May 9th, 1795, and spent his childhood and youth on a farm. His parents were not wealthy, and, although the young man went to school in early youth, as soon as his services became of some value, he was put to work, first at farm laboring but arose to the dignity of a landed proprietor at Henrietta, Monroe county, while yet young. He removed to Randolph about the year 1824, where, following farming, he stayed the remainder of his life, with the exception of two years that he lived in Niagara county, New York. He died June 19th, 1873, at the age of seventy-eight years. He married Sarah Delano and became the father of twelve children, ten of whom reached maturity: Truman, Jefferson, Harriett, Adaline, Eliza, Edwin, Milo, Sarah, Mary and Alvin. Alvin died in July 1864, and Adaline and Sarah both are dead. Otis Hitchcock was a whig and, during the slavery agitation, became an abolitionist. He held a number of local offices which he filled with fidelity. The Baptist church occupied a warm place in his heart and he served it as a deacon for many years. He was but a boy at the breaking out of hostilities in our second war with the mother country but he enlisted and did gallant service on the Canadian frontier. Early in life he saw that the chief requisite to make a man successful in life was tact and a good education and he began to devise plans for the improvement and popularizing of our educational system. He held a position on the school commission and was one of the projectors and supporters of Chamberlain Institute. Being a careful and hard-working farmer, he accumulated considerable property, which he handled with skill. Mr. Hitchcock took a deep interest in public affairs and although conservative in his views, was thoughtful and philanthropic in disposition.

Milo Hitchcock secured his early training on his father's farm; his elementary education was received at the common schools and was supplemented by a course at Randolph academy. When he stepped forth to battle with the world, his first work was lumbering but he finally settled back to farming, to which he found himself best adapted. In the latter '50s he went west but returned to Cattaraugus county in 1861 and bought the old homestead and lived upon it for two years. The ensuing twenty years were passed in buying and selling farms, several exchanges being made where he saw it was profitable, and in 1884 he came to Poland town, Chautauqua county, where he now resides.

On March 23d, 1862, he married Louise Hill, a daughter of Julius Hill, a prominent farmer of Cattaraugus county and Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock became the parents of six children; Harriet E., born Christmas day, 1862; Gertrude M.; Frank G.; Fred; Melva and Florence M. Melva died in infancy, Harriet E.

became the wife of George M. Wilhelm, of Randolph, Gertrude married E. M. Bush of Kennedy, and Frank married Nellie Harris; she died September 17th, 1890.

Milo Hitchcock is identified with the Republican party and was assessor of the town of Randolph. He is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, was a director of the County Agricultural Society and has served on the school board and excise committee. He keeps himself well posted on current events and is one of the most intelligent and well-read men in his town.

WILLIAM HUNT was an intelligent and progressive farmer of Ripley town, whose aim in early life was to attain a superior education and prepare for a professional career, but poor health diverted his course when he mastered common English and the rudiments of science, and prevented his entering college. William Hunt was a son of Samuel and Mary (Prendergast) Hunt, was born in the town of Ripley, Chautauqua county, New York, January 29, 1822, and died there on the first day of December, 1869, honored and respected by all who knew him. The paternal grandfather, William Hunt, was a native of Washington county, this State, and came from there to Chautauqua town and county, and settled on lot 29, twp. 3, which lay contiguous to Chautauqua lake, where he lived until his death in 1845, aged seventy-seven years. He had nine children who reached mature ages and had families. Thomas Prendergast (maternal grandfather), the second son of William Prendergast, Sr., was born in Pawling, N. Y., September 15, 1758, and married Deborah Hunt, who was born August 25, 1774. They came to Ripley in the fall of 1805, having made the long trip to Tennessee and back in wagons. Thomas Prendergast purchased three hundred acres of land in the town and lived upon it until he died June 3, 1842, aged eighty-four years. His wife died August 9, 1846. They had two children: Stephen, who became very prominent in the county, and died January 31, 1852; and Mary (mother of subject), who, with her husband, Samuel Hunt, lived upon a part of the Prendergast farm after her father's death. Samuel Hunt was born in Washington county about 1776, but came to Ripley with his father and married Mary Prendergast in 1821. They had three children: William, Maria and Eliza, the latter two being successively the wife of Dr. Simeon Collins, now dead.

William Hunt was reared on his father's farm, and early developing a fondness for knowledge, he was given every opportunity for acquiring it. After learning the lessons of the district schools he was sent to the Westfield academy, where he was prepared for college, but before his ambition could be realized it was discovered that the state of his health would not allow him to give study the application which he desired and the idea was abandoned. He then returned to the farm, from which so many American scholars, statesmen and warriors have sprung.

On September 2, 1844, he married Augusta Mann, a daughter of Jeremiah Mann, of Ripley. Mr. Hunt continued farming until the grave reaper summoned him, December 1, 1869, when but forty-seven years of age. Jeremiah Mann was a native of Milton, Saratoga county, N. Y., where he was born July 5, 1800, and twenty-five years later he came to Ripley. The next year he moved to North East, Pa., and remained eleven years, and then returned to Ripley, and lived until September 11, 1868, when he died. He was universally esteemed as a citizen, and had a strong hold upon the public confidence. He was a republican, active in the politics of the county, and was elected to the State assembly in 1844. Progression and public improvements had his attention to a large degree, and when the Buffalo and Erie railroad was constructed he was one of its first directors. Mr. Mann was six feet tall, broad-shouldered and straight, and being finely proportioned was of striking appearance. He married Clarissa

Brockway, a daughter of Burban Brockway, of the same town, who was a prominent citizen and a Christian gentleman; was born at Lyme, Connecticut, March 1, 1767, and died in Ripley, September 2, 1861. Mr. Mann became the father of three daughters: Augusta, Caroline, married William Bell, Jr., of Erie, Pa., died March 12, 1875; and Lydia, who became Mrs. Lucius G. Hamilton. Her husband died March 16, 1874, leaving one child, Charles Mann, born January 23, 1874.

Mrs. William Hunt is now living in Ripley, a woman highly esteemed in social and church circles, who is prominent in all good work that is proposed. She is now in her sixty-fifth year, and is enjoying excellent health.

LYMAN F. WEEDEN. The leading druggist and stationer of the village of Kennedy was born at Randolph, Cattaraugus county, September 19, 1837, and is a son of Joseph E. and Margaret (Waite) Weeden. The State of Connecticut gave to the world subject's paternal grandparents, while the Waites were natives of Vermont. Caleb Weeden came from his early home and settled at Pike, Wyoming county, New York, about the year 1816, where he followed farming until his death. He took an enthusiastic interest in the local militia, and was captain of a company. The Baptist church numbered him among its most valued members, for his example of Christian devotion and generous liberality were worthy of emulation. He was twice married and reared a family of six children. Gresham Waite was a member of the family of that name which has become distinguished for legal learning. He was born about 1777 and married Miriam Lakin in 1803, soon after coming to Livingston county, this State. His wife bore him a family of six children, all of whom grew to man and womanhood. He was a farmer. Joseph E. Weeden was born in the old town of Norwich, Connecticut, July 27, 1809, and from there his parents went to Chelsea, Vermont, where they stayed four years, and again loading their personal effects into the cumbersome wagons, they drove across the country to western New York and settled at Pike, Wyoming county, New York. He studied law with Luther Peck, of that village, and was admitted to practice in the courts of that district in May, 1836, when he established a law office at Randolph, and is still living there, aged eighty-two years. Mr. Weeden was a member of the assembly during the term of 1846–47, having been elected upon the whig ticket, and has been justice of the peace and held other local offices. September 27, 1836, he married Margaret Waite, who bore him five children, four sons and one daughter. Joseph E. Weeden was one of the projectors and first trustees of Randolph academy, an institution that has gained prominence and popularity from its excellent and thorough course of instruction, and some of the most eminent men of the section call it their *alma mater* with pride. Mr. Weeden was a candidate for judge of Cattaraugus county, is temperate in his habits, philanthropic in his nature, and a broad, liberal-minded man.

Lyman F. Weeden spent his early days in Randolph and was educated in the academy. He began business life as a druggist and pharmacist in 1862, and conducted the business until 1867, and then for a number of succeeding years farmed and taught school in the winter. At present he is engaged in the drug and stationery business in Kennedy, Chautauqua county, N. Y., and through using the best and freshest goods in filling them, has secured a large prescription trade. Mr. Weeden is a democrat, and his popularity is best shown by the fact of his having been elected constable, road commissioner and assessor in the republican town of Randolph. He is now the supervisor of Poland town, which is also a republican district.

On the 6th day of May, 1863, he married Mary C. Benson, a daughter of David and Catherine (Pier) Benson, and they have a son

and a daughter: the former, Austin E., was born January 14, 1869, and the latter, Louise A., was born March 12, 1871. Austin E. Weeden was educated at the public schools of Kennedy and the Jamestown business college, from which he graduated in June, 1889, and is now in the drug business with his father. Miss Louise attended the public schools and then entered the Jamestown high school. She is now a student of stenography and typewriting. Considerable attention has been given to her musical education.

Lyman F. Weeden was postmaster of Kennedy during the Cleveland administration, but partisanship caused his removal when the new President assumed control. He is an active democrat, and a potent factor in all political campaigns.

WILLIAM O. STRONG. On November 3, 1809, in Columbia county, New York, was born William O. Strong, son of Asa and Loranie (Griswold) Strong. His childhood and youth were characterized by the same experiences and changes that are incident to human nature generally; the same cloud and sunshine, the same enthusiasm and depression, the same hope and disappointment which are a part of every life. He was not educated in the broad curriculum of our present day system of schools but gathered his knowledge from the feeble torch of the pioneer school and under the guidance of the hard, slow master of experience. Nor did he take up the occupation of his father as many do, but turned his attention to farming, to which business he has since devoted his life. By his own industry and untiring efforts he has acquired a good farm and a comfortable income; but better than all, he has the confidence, the respect and the good will of all who know him. His political creed has always been that of a democrat and his party have shown their true appreciation of his worth by electing him to every office within the gift of the town. He has served two terms as supervisor and was twice elected justice of the peace. At the age of about twenty he became a member of the Congregational church and remained such until its dissolution, since which time he has not been connected with any church. He has always been a liberal and hearty supporter of the church in its various fields of work.

William O. Strong married Jane A. Howe, formerly a resident of Otsego county, New York, but for a number of years past a citizen of the town of Sheridan, Chautauqua county. To them were born three children: Henry, who died at the age of nineteen years; Celestia, married Albert J. Homan of the town of Hanover, Chautauqua county, to whom she bore five children—Jennie married to Mr. Patterson; Emma, married to Orville Osborn; Henry; Edgar;—and Albert. Mrs. Homan died at the age of forty-seven; and Lorinda, now dead, married to Abram S. Johnson, by whom she had one child, May Celestia.

The maternal grandfather of our subject, Jonathan Griswold, belonged to one of the earliest families of New England and was born in the State of Connecticut, but came to Sheridan in 1891 where he died at an advanced age. The father, Asa Strong, was also a native of Connecticut, but removed to the town of Sheridan, Chautauqua county, New York, in the year 1811, locating near the centre of the town. By occupation he was a carpenter and joiner; in politics a democrat and in religion a non-professor. He was married to Loranie Griswold and had eight children, of whom William O. was the oldest. Asa Strong was a good father and husband, strictly honest in his dealings with his fellow-men, and took the highest interest in the well being of the family. He was generous, warm-hearted and liberal-minded; his predominating qualities being of the heart rather than of the intellect.

JAMES LYMAN VAN BUREN, the leading insurance agent of Dunkirk, who comes from one of Chautauqua's old families, is a son of James Henry and Lydia (Coleman) Van Buren. He was born in that city, Chautauqua county, New York, April 8, 1867, and now, although thoroughly identified with the leading insurance companies of the country, is but twenty-four years of age. The Van Burens originally came from Holland our subject representing the fourth American generation. Henry Broadhead Van Buren (paternal grandfather) was a native of Pompey, N. Y., and came to Dunkirk in 1825, beginning as a merchant. He was one of the pioneers in the mercantile business and opened probably the first insurance agency in the town. He died in 1872, aged sixty-nine years, consoled by his faith in the Presbyterian religion. James Henry Van Buren was born in Dunkirk in 1831. He entered the insurance business when quite young and soon became general agent for one of the leading companies of New York and at the time of his death, August 9, 1889, was general agent for the Connecticut Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, for New York State. He was one of the oldest general agents in the State having held such a position nearly twenty-six consecutive years. In connection with the general agency business he conducted a local agency at Dunkirk, which is now carried on by James Lyman Van Buren. Mr. Van Buren was an elder in the Presbyterian church and a republican. He married Lydia Coleman, a daughter of Truman R. Coleman, of Ellicottsville, Cattaraugus county, in 1856, and had six children. Mrs. Van Buren was a member of the Episcopal church and died in 1871, aged 35 years.

James Lyman Van Buren was reared in Dunkirk and educated in the academy. When nineteen years of age he entered his father's office as a clerk and in 1888 was admitted to partnership in the firm. This training gave him an acquaintance with the business so that when his father died he was enabled to continue it without confusion. He has a fine business representing eighteen companies: American Fire, Pennsylvania; Commercial Union, England; Springfield Fire and Marine, Springfield, Massachusetts; Franklin Fire, Pennsylvania; Germania Fire, New York; Hanover Fire, New York; Connecticut Fire, Hartford; Insurance Company of North America, Pennsylvania; Home, New York; Phœnix, Brooklyn; Phœnix Assurance Company, London, England; Queen, England; North British and Mercantile, England; Hartford Fire, Hartford, Connecticut; Guardian Assurance Company, London, England; Niagara Fire, New York; and Imperial Fire, England.

On June 11, 1890, J. Lyman Van Buren married Julia Nelson, a daughter of Joseph Nelson, who is an old resident of this city.

DR. ORRIN C. SHAW was born in Groton, Tompkins county, New York, May 2, 1848. He has two brothers living, viz.; Dr. M. B. Shaw, of Eden, Erie county, N. Y., and L. B. Shaw, formerly a druggist of Ripley, this county, now residing in Chicago. He had one brother, Heston O., who died in 1867, and one sister, Helen Jane, who married William B. Perry, of Ripley; she died in 1879.

Dr. O. C. Shaw followed the peregrinations of his father in his youth, received his education in the public and High schools of Ripley, followed teaching one or two terms and during vacations read medicine in his brother's office at Eden. He entered Buffalo Medical college in the latter part of 1870, from which he graduated in 1873. The latter part of 1873 was spent in practice with his brother, Dr. M. B. Shaw, and in 1874 he commenced independent practice at Hamburg. He went to Cherry Creek, stayed there a year and then came to Kennedy where he has since resided. He is a skillful physician and has met with such re-

markable success with difficult cases that his reputation is more than local. Politically he is a republican, has served on the county committee and has taken a deep interest in promoting the success of the party. He belongs to the Baptist church and is connected with the Masons, Odd Fellows, United Workmen and Royal Templars of Temperance.

On September 2, 1875, he married Annie C. Dieffenbeck, a daughter of John Dieffenbeck. Two children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Shaw: Ocie M. and Beula M., aged respectively eleven and nine years. Mrs. Shaw was educated at Eden and Hamburg and before her marriage to Dr. Shaw was a teacher in the public schools and was considered possessed of superior skill and tact. She was secretary of the Political Equality club and has been active in organizing branches of that society throughout the county.

Dr. O. C. Shaw is a son of Dr. S. H. and Eleanora (Woodruff) Shaw, the former a native of Groton, Tompkins county, N. Y., born November 29, 1817. Dr. S. H. Shaw was educated in the common schools and academy at Groton and finished at the Oneida institute in the county of the same name. He followed teaching some eighteen years, commencing when sixteen years of age. During these years, in his vacations, he studied medicine with an older brother, Dr. Isaac Shaw, of Cayuga, and later with Dr. John H. Thorp of Whitesville, Allegany county, this State, where he began practice; since then he has been in practice in Ripley, this county, and North Collins, Erie county, until December, 1889, when from the infirmities of age, he abandoned active practice and removed to Kennedy with his youngest son, Dr. O. C., where he now resides, having been in active practice some forty years. He is a member of the Congregational church and has actively identified himself with its work. He was a pioneer teacher in Chautauqua county and served on the board of examiners and has been elected to several local offices, now serving as justice of the peace for the village of Kennedy. Politically he is a republican, having cast his first presidential vote for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." Grandfather, George Shaw, (father of S. H. Shaw), was born in Ware, Mass., the year that the American Colonies proclaimed their independence, and died in Steuben county in 1860. He married Jane Hopkins, daughter of Isaac Hopkins, a native of Salem, N. Y., and had ten children—but two now living: Dr. S. H. Shaw and Dr. George R. Shaw, of Antigo, Wisconsin. He served in the war of 1812 as a private in Col. Mahan's regiment and witnessed the burning of Buffalo.

Politically he was a whig. He was a man of strong, healthy constitution, never having been sick a day of his life, and the summer he was eighty-two he mowed fifty acres with a scythe. That fall he broke both bones of his leg below the knee and was told by his son, Dr. S. H. Shaw, who dressed it, that he probably would never be able to walk on that limb again but here the prognosis was a failure for the next summer he walked twelve miles one day and back the next.

HENRY J. MAGINNIS is a wide-awake Irish-American farmer living in the town of Ripley, where he has made his home since 1848. Henry J. Maginnis is a son of John and Mary (Henry) Maginnis, and was born in County Down, Ireland, April 12, 1847. The grandparents on both sides were born, bred and died on the Emerald Isle and lived there when she was suffering the affliction of the world-renowned famine. John Maginnis was born in County Down, where he married Mary Henry, but soon after left her a widow, and having been a farmer there was not much left for the family. In 1848 she came to America, bringing with her six children, four sons and two daughters, and went at once to Ripley. Soon

after she met Alexander McHenry and married him (for extended notice see below).

Henry J. Maginnis was educated in the common schools of this town, and as soon as he could hold a hoe was taught to work. Tilling the soil being congenial to his disposition he has followed it and now has ninety-two acres of land.

On March 1, 1876, he married Ella Woodruff, a daughter of Herman Woodruff, of this town. Mr. and Mrs. Maginnis have three children: Alexander, Herbert and Lottie.

In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. He is a good business man and an intelligent farmer who knows how to handle his fields to the best advantage.

Alexander McHenry, who was the stepfather of Henry J. Maginnis, was born in Northumberland county, Pa., in 1796. His father, Edward McHenry, with Col. McMahan were the acknowledged first settlers in Chautauqua county. They located on adjoining tracts within the present limits of Westfield. They began to subdue the forests in 1802, near where the village of Westfield now stands. Edward McHenry built a house in which he kept an inn for the accommodation of emigrants going to the settlements in Ohio. A few months after this his son John was born, the first white child to see the light in Chautauqua county. After Col. McMahan and Edward McHenry made their settlement others flocked rapidly in and before this child was ten years old Westfield town and Chautauqua county had a considerable population. Mrs. McHenry died October 21, 1864.

AMOS PARKER was born near Triangle, Broome county, New York, June 13, 1833. He is a son of Chester and Mary A. (Clinton) Parker. The Parker family dates its arrival upon the soil of the new world in 1640, when William Parker came to New Haven, Connecticut. He had three children, of whom, the youngest, John, married and had two sons and two daughters. One of these called John, was born in Wallingford in 1648. He had a son John, who was followed by one Isaac. Isaac Parker (great-grandfather) was born in 1720, and his son, John Parker (grandfather), was born in Connecticut, in 1762, and, although a stripling of a boy, he joined a company composed of lads about his own age and fought the British in the Revolutionary war. His wife was Merab Parker, a distant cousin, who bore him eleven children. Chester Parker (father) was born in Broome county, in 1804, and upon reaching manhood married Mary A. Clinton, a daughter of John Clinton, who came from Vermont to Broome county. Chester Parker spent his short life farming in the northern part of the county mentioned and died when thirty-two years of age. He had a family of seven children. Mrs. Parker died in 1888, when in her eighty-third year.

Amos Parker was educated in the public schools, and while securing a higher education and preparing for college at the Lockport Union school, the Rebellion swept like a dark cloud over the land. He left school and enlisted in the 23d N. Y. Independent Battery, August, 1862, and served to the close of the war. His battery was stationed in North Carolina and he took part in all of its engagements, his discharge being accompaned with a lieutenant's commission dated March 5, 1865, and bearing the signature of Gov. R. E. Fenton. Upon returning from the army he located in Niagara county and worked at carpentering until 1871 and then came to Ripley, where he engaged in farming.

Amos Parker, on November 21, 1865, married Weltha E. Pierce, a daughter of Horace and Lydia A. (Palmer) Pierce. Mr. Pierce was a native of Otsego county, from whence he came to Niagara county and died. He was a mechanic and farmer, and voted with the Republican party. Amos and Mrs. Parker were made happy by the birth of two children: Horace

married Gertie Eddy, and is a farmer and grape culturist in Ripley. He has two daughters—Bessie L. and Lula; and Lydia E. still remains with her parents.

Amos Parker has been the incumbent of the office of justice of the peace from 1876 to 1888. He is also interested in fraternal and beneficial affairs, belonging to the Farmers' Alliance, Grange and formerly the Masons. He is a Christian gentleman, actively engaged in religious work and takes especial pleasure in the Sunday-school in his district of which he has been superintendent for several years.

Amos Parker, an uncle of the subject's, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and was the tallest man in his regiment. He served with La Fayette, whose life he was instrumental in saving. When the latter made his triumphal tour and visit to America in 1824, he had not forgotten the incident and publicly thanked the gentleman.

ALEXANDER MORIAN, a gentleman of varied experience, who by indefatigable efforts has risen from a modest early condition to a comfortable competence in his declining years, is a son of Jacob and Lydie (Van Scoter) Morian, and was born in Steuben county, New York, on April 10, 1816. The family was of German origin; subject's paternal grandfather having been born under the banner of King Wilhelm, the river Rhine being daily within his vision. The maternal ancestor, Anthony Van Scoter, was a native of Delaware, but of German descent. Mr. Van Scoter removed from the "Diamond State" to a point near Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and thence, in 1808, to Steuben county, New York, where his son-in-law, subject's father, had preceded him the year previous. He bought a farm and tilled its soil throughout his life, being renowned in his immediate locality for industry and thrift. His business ability ranked much above the average farmer and he died the possessor of a good property. He lived a quiet home-life, the fireside being his greatest source of pleasure, where, from his genial disposition, many friends were attracted. He married a Miss Decker and had twelve children, seven of whom reached maturity. Solomon, Elias, Cornelius, Thomas, Betsy (Mrs. Hallister), Mary (Mrs. Day), Valentine and Lydia (Mrs. Morian). Mr. Van Scoter died in 1824 aged about seventy years, and was followed by his wife, who had reached eighty years, in 1830. Jacob Morian was born in Germany March 22, 1782, and served in the army of his country in the war against Napoleon, suffering defeat. He then fought under the Bonaparte banner in the Italian campaign, finally, with fourteen others, deserting, and at a favorable opportunity fled to America, where he arrived in 1801 or 1802. The first year was spent in Philadelphia and then he removed to the Lackawanna valley, Pa., where, in 1803, he was married to Lydia Van Scoter. In 1807, with his wife and his two children, he came to Dansville, New York, and for a number of years conducted the village butcher-shop. It was during his residence here that America had her second struggle with England, and he proved his devotion to the land of his adoption by shouldering a musket and giving two years time in her defense, being engaged in the battles of Lundy's Lane and Put-in-Bay. A part of the service was rendered as quartermaster. At the close of the war he was the recipient of one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he sold for one hundred and thirty dollars. In 1826 Mr. Morian came to Chautauqua, living successively in Hanover, Sheridan and Dunkirk, and finally, in 1831, he bought a farm in the northwest portion of Pomfret town, which is still owned by his son Alexander. Jacob Morian had nine children—six sons and three daughters: William, died aged five years; Catharine, born in 1807 and never married; Margaret, also unmarried; Anthony, born in 1809, first married Julia Ann Becker and had eleven children, and afterwards wedded Mar-

garet H. Ketchum, and died on January 13, 1888. He was a farmer, living at Cherry Creek; John, for twenty years a sailor, is now a carpenter, living in Fredonia. He too was twice married, first to Nancy McGrath and later to Jane Pier, both Ohio ladies; Alexander; Thomas V. S., a merchant and oil producer, living at Enterprise, Pa., married Clarinda Wood, and had six living children; Lydia became the wife of Asa Whitney, died in 1887—she lived in Yates Center, Woodson county, Kansas; and Jacob, Jr., died unmarried in March, 1849, aged twenty-two years. Jacob Morian was a member of the Dansville Lodge of Masons. He died December 7, 1862, and with his wife who followed him April 4, 1869, is buried in the cemetery at Fredonia.

Alexander Morian was the son upon whom the father relied. He remained at home until eighteen years of age, attending the few months of winter school, when the farm-work would permit. The next four years were passed in farm labor during the summer and such employment as could be secured in winter. After much deliberation it was decided that more opportunities for advancement would be found away from home, so in 1838, with twenty-five cents in his pocket, he started for Toledo, where a job of firing a locomotive was soon secured. The next spring he received the position of mail-carrier on the Erie and Kalamazoo, now the L. S. and M. S. R. R., and everything looked encouraging for future advancement, but he gave up the prospects of a bright life and returned to the farm. This changed his life's work and caused him to abandon the idea of going out into the world. The next forty years, as the seasons came round, he cultivated the farm, saved money, and in 1880 he bought a house and lot, and in the fall of 1881 moved into the village of Fredonia.

On February 24, 1841, he married Marietta McIntyre, a daughter of Nathaniel McIntyre, who was a farmer and shoemaker in Delaware county, this State. They had seven children: Dana A., a conductor on the L. S. and M. S. R. R. married Lena Simons, and was killed in the Buffalo yards September 15, 1886; James died aged five; Miranda married F. H. Koch, a cigar manufacturer of Bradford, Pa.; Ben W. is a conductor in the passenger service on the L. S. and M. S. R. R., and married Adalaide Widner; Alexander T. married Hattie Dodge, and is a baggage-master on a branch of the Northern Pacific R. R. in Oregon; Catherine is the wife of Thomas Goodwin, a merchant in Kansas City, Missouri; Caroline C. died an infant. Mr. Morian suffered the loss of his wife, who died September 29, 1869, and two years later, October 18, 1871, he married Rachel E. Wooden, a widow, and daughter of James and Eliza Gates. James Wooden was a farmer in the town of Chili, Monroe county, New York, and died on the farm, which he cut out of the virgin forest, at the ripe old age of eighty-nine years. His father was among the earliest settlers of that county.

Mrs. Morian is a direct descendant from General Bradford, on her mother's side, who came from England in the "Mayflower," and was governor of the Plymouth Colony until his death. Alexander Morian is a democrat and has served his district by filling the local offices. He is also a member of the Baptist church, being one of its trustees.

BENJAMIN S. SWETLAND, M.D., a well-established and successful physician of Brocton, is a son of Sanford and Rhoda (Moore) Swetland, and was born at Middlefield, Otsego county, New York, March 15, 1854. The Swetlands are of Welsh descent, and are one of the old families of Massachusetts. Sanford Swetland, the father of Dr. Swetland, was born in East Longmeadow, Hampton county, Massachusetts, and moved with his father, when a small boy, to Otsego county, New York, but left there when thirty-five years of age, and came

to the village of Portland in 1858, where he died in 1884 when in the sixty-second year of his age. He was a mason by trade, an abolitionist and republican in politics, and a Methodist in religious belief. During the late civil war he enlisted twice in a Federal company, but was rejected both times on account of physical disability. He married Rhoda Moore, of Scotch-Holland-Dutch descent, and a native of Otsego county, who was born in 1821, and is a consistent member of the Methodist church of Portland, where she now resides.

Benjamin S. Swetland was reared principally in the town of Portland, where he received his early education in the public schools, and then attended the Westfield High School. Leaving school, he read medicine, and then entered the medical department of the University of Buffalo, from which he was graduated February 26th, 1878. In the same year he opened an office at Portland, where he practiced until the spring of 1883, when he went to Boston, Mass., and became a traveling solicitor and correspondent for the Boston *Journal of Commerce*. During his four years successful experience in that capacity he learned much valuable knowledge of human nature. In the spring of 1887 he returned to the practice of his profession and came to Brocton, where he has been in active and successful practice ever since.

On May 14th of the Centennial year Dr. Swetland united in marriage with Eva C., daughter of Milton Munson, of Portland. To their union have been born three children, two sons and one daughter: Mabel E., J. Minor and Herbert.

Dr. Swetland is pleasant and courteous, gives close attention to the practice of his profession, and has been for some years a member of the Chautauqua County Medical Society. He is a republican in politics. He is a member of Brocton Castle, No. 284 Knights of Pythias.

CHARLES E. SHELDON, editor and proprietor of the *Chautauqua News*, at the village of Sherman, was born in the town of Westfield, Chautauqua county, New York, June 7, 1844. The ancestry of the Sheldon family will be found in the sketch of Hon. A. B. Sheldon which appears in this volume.

Charles E. Sheldon after obtaining a good English education came, in 1869, to Sherman where he embarked in the grocery business which he continued for three years when he opened a hardware store. Three years later he lost his entire stock of hardware by fire and in 1879 became editor and proprietor of his present paper, the *Chautauqua News*, which was founded in March, 1877, by E. W. Hoag.

On October 28, 1868, Mr. Sheldon united in marriage with Emily M. Wood. They have three children, one son and two daughters; Lura A., Nellie A. and Frank C.

Under Mr. Sheldon's management the *Chautauqua News* has attained a circulation of nine hundred copies. It is staunchly republican in politics, printed in clear type and its different departments are so carefully edited as to interest every member of the family.

BREWER D. PHILLIPS, one of the solid business men of Brocton and prominent in the Republican party at that city is a son of William W. and Celestine (Ely) Phillips, and was born at Cassadaga, Chautauqua county, New York, December 5, 1859. Sawyer Phillips (grandfather) was a native of Connecticut but came to and settled in Stockton, in May, 1816, taking section No. 15, Town 4, Range 12. He followed farming and was also a cooper. He married and had children. William W. Phillips was born at Cassadaga where he now resides. He is a prosperous farmer and a leading citizen in his community. He married Celestine Ely and had a family of children. He is a republican and takes an active interest in the welfare of his party and the just and

economical administration of the county's affairs. He is sixty-two years of age and still enjoys good health. His wife is a native of Stockton town.

Brewer D. Phillips stayed on his father's farm until seventeen years of age, attending the winter schools as the work would permit. In 1876 his uncle, who was a general merchant in Cassadaga, offered him a clerkship which was accepted and filled for three years. It was here that he laid the foundation of his business knowledge. He went to Buffalo in 1879 and spent a season as clerk in a dry goods house. From there he went to Sinclairsville for a year working for A. Putman & Son, general merchants, and then they transferred and promoted him to manage a branch store in Stockton, staying there three years and giving excellent satisfaction on account of his ability and integrity. In the spring of 1885, Mr. Phillips came to Brocton and bought his father-in-law's interest in an old established store and entered business with his brother-in-law, T. C. Moss, the style of the firm being Moss & Phillips. They have an immense trade and carry a big stock of general merchandise, with a branch store in Portland. They also handle grapes in season and real estate.

In 1883, Mr. Phillips married Ida M. Moss, a daughter of T. S. Moss, of Brocton, and they have one child: Jessie W.

He is a strong member of the Republican party and by it was twice elected supervisor—in 1889 and 1890, and belongs to the Knights of Pythias. Socially, Mr. Phillips is a pleasant and companionable gentleman and in business he is recognized as among the best in Brocton.

THOMAS R. COVENEY, one of the older business men of Chautauqua county and the present postmaster of Sherman, was born in County Kent, England, June 12, 1824, and is a son of Thomas and Sarah (Relf) Coveney. His father, Thomas Coveney and maternal grandfather William Relf, were natives of England where the former, who was an Episcopalian in religious belief, married Sarah Relf, by whom he had four sons and two daughters, and followed farming; while the latter, who was a farmer and surveyor, came in 1830 from the Mother Country to the town of Mina where he and his wife, whose maiden name was Francis Ballard, both died and left four sons and three daughters, who survive them. Thomas Coveney, the father of Thomas R. Coveney, came in 1841, from England to the town of Mina, but afterwards removed to the northwestern part of Pennsylvania, where he died. He was a democrat and married Sarah Relf in England, who died at that place in 1839. Three sons and one daughter came with him to America, where he married for his second wife, Sarah Chambers, who bore him two children.

Thomas R. Coveney received his education in England, from which he came with his father, in 1841, to the town of Mina, where he became a clerk in a store of the village of Mina. He afterwards left Mina and went to Barcelona Harbor, where he was in the forwarding and commission business for several years. He then returned to Mina where he was engaged for six years in the general mercantile business, during which time he bought butter and cheese throughout the county, on joint account and commission. He came, in 1871, to Sherman where he has followed the produce and commission business ever since.

On January 27, 1850, Mr. Coveney married Rhoda A. Taylor, who died in February, 1891, aged sixty-one years. To their union were born eight children, three sons and five daughters: William R., married Rosalia Bly and is engaged in farming; John T., married Sadie Stukins and is an oil operator of Washington, Pennsylvania; Sarah A., wife of Edwin Ripley, of Sherman; James Alfred, a telegraph constructor, of Tacoma, Washington; Fannie;

Louetta; Clara P., unmarried; and Delia Ann, married to Dr. C. H. Waterhouse.

Politically Thomas R. Coveney is a republican and served for quite a number of years as supervisor of the town and postmaster of the village of Mina. He was active during the late war in securing recruits for the Union armies. He is a member of Olive Lodge, No. 575, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Methodist Episcopal church of Sherman, of which he is steward and treasurer, and has been class-leader. In 1889 Mr. Coveney was appointed by President Harrison, as postmaster of Sherman, which is now a third-class post-office, with a salary of twelve hundred dollars per year. He has acceptably discharged the duties of the office to all interested in postal matters at Sherman.

EDWARD AMES, M.D., a well-read and successful physician of Sherman, was born in West Rutland, Vermont, January 28, 1851, and is a son of Charles and Adelia D. (Ward) Ames. The Ames are of English origin while the Wards are of Scotch descent. Charles Ames, the father of Dr. Edward Ames, was born in Vermont where he married Adelia D. Ward, who is a native of the same State, and removed in 1855 to Kane county, Illinois, where he still resides and is engaged in farming. Mr. and Mrs. Ames have five children, four sons and one daughter.

Edward Ames received his early education in common and select schools, attending Jennings seminary at Aurora, Illinois, for one year and then entered Wheaton college of the same State, where he studied for one year. From Wheaton college he came, in 1871, to Sherman, where he prosecuted his classical studies with Rev. W. L. Hyde and also read medicine with Dr. H. B. Osborne, now of Kalamazoo, Michigan. He then entered the medical department of Yale college from which he was graduated in 1874, after which he immediately opened an office at Sherman. Six years later he left a large practice temporarily to take a special course in the medical department of the University of New York, from which he was graduated in 1881. He then returned to Sherman and resumed his practice which has steadily increased ever since.

On October 25th, of the Centennial year, Dr. Ames united in marriage with Annette Hoyt, of Kaneville, Illinois, and their union has been blest with two children: Jessie H. and Thaddeus H.

In his medical courses Dr. Ames had special opportunities for the study of diseases and has a very fine office practice in addition to his general practice. He is a member of the Chautauqua County Medical society of which he was president for three terms, and is one of the founders of the New York State Medical association in whose proceedings he takes a deep interest.

SAMUEL P. WILLIAMS, one of the leading and industrious farmers of Sheridan, New York, was born April 29, 1819, in Butler county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Stephen and Polly (Horton) Williams. He is a descendant of the famous Roger Williams, who has passed into both the secular and ecclesiastical history of our country, as the founder of the State of Rhode Island, and as the first advocate of heterodoxy in America. Subject's grandfather was also named Roger Williams, and claimed Vermont as his native State, though he emigrated to the Black river country in the State of New York, where he spent the greater portion of his life and died. Stephen Williams (father) was also a native of Vermont, born near Danbury, and came with his father to northern New York. Later he removed to Hanover town, Chautauqua county, taking up four hundred acres of land known as "Oak Hill." He entered the army during the war of 1812, served till its close as a private,

and died in the town of Hanover in 1838. In education he ranked considerably above the average of his day, and in addition to his occupation of farming, he added that of teaching school. His qualifications as a successful pedagogue gave him a well deserved prestige in the neighborhood in which he lived. Though strongly republican in his political views, yet he was devoid of all political aspirations, and firmly believed in fidelity to party for the sake of the party and not for mere official aggrandizement. As a result of his marriage he had ten children, nine of whom grew to maturity, two boys and seven girls.

Samuel P. Williams was united in marriage to Charity Slocum, a daughter of Jonathan Slocum, by whom he had four children: Georgianna, died in childhood; Newton S., a farmer by occupation, married to Cornelia Cockburn, and now living with subject; Rhoda, dead; Elizabeth L., married to J. C. Russell, a machinist employed at the Dunkirk Locomotive Works.

Samuel P. Williams received a very limited education in the schools of his day, but made the best of his poor advantages. He commenced life as a farmer, purchased a farm of some two hundred and thirty acres near the centre of Sheridan town, and devoted himself to its improvement and cultivation. He now has one of the most highly improved and well kept farms in Chautauqua county. In addition to operating his farm, he has also dealt largely in real estate, and has been quite successful in his ventures, always conducting his enterprises with tact and business skill. He has always zealously advocated the principles of the Democratic party, and has been frequently importuned to let his name go before his party as a candidate for official preferment, but has always steadily refused. Upon the great issues of the day Mr. Williams is thoroughly conversant, and keeps fully abreast of the best political and literary thought. Mr. Williams is also the possessor of a cabinet of much prized relics, among which is a rolling-pin made from the famous black walnut tree that grew near the present site of Silver Creek, and was transferred to the national museum at London, England, where it was destroyed by fire when the famous Crystal Palace burned.

ALBERTE BIRD is an enterprising and prosperous farmer of Poland Centre, this county, and was born in Poland Centre, Chautauqua county, New York, to his parents, Nelson and Clarissa (Griffith) Bird, on August 28, 1853. One hundred and thirty years ago, in 1761, Col. Nathaniel Bird, the great-grandfather, was born in Salisbury, Connecticut, and when sixteen years of age entered the colonial army, and served through the war with great distinction, being advanced to the rank of colonel. He married, after the close of the war, Hannah Ballard, at New Marlborough, Massachusetts, where he resided until 1815, and then moved to the town of Westfield, this county, where he died January 12, 1847. Prior to his coming to Chautauqua county, he was engaged in the boot, shoe and general merchandise business. The same year in which he arrived here he took up a tract of land, upon which Amos Bird settled.

Amos Bird, grandfather of subject, was born in New Marlborough, Mass., in 1789, and after coming to Chautauqua county, settled near Jamestown upon a tract of land purchased by his father. He followed farming, and died in 1824. John Griffith was the father of our subject's mother. He was a native of Connecticut, where he was born June 2, 1785, and came to Madison county, New York, in 1800. Five years later he removed to this county, and, in connection with the well-known Bemus family, was one of the pioneer settlers of the county. John Griffith was a son of Jeremiah Griffith, who was born in Norwich, Connecticut, July 28, 1758, and married Mary Crop-

sey, who was born February 8, 1764. He left Norwich, and moved to Rensselaer county, New York, thence to Madison county in 1800, and in February, 1805, he started with his wife and six children, an ox team and a wood-shod sled, a few cows and sheep driven by the boys, to go to Ohio. At Batavia he met some acquaintances, who persuaded him to go to Chautauqua lake instead. When they arrived at the head of the latter place, the family were left while Mr. Griffith and his oldest son started out to find a location, finally deciding upon what is now known as Griffith Point. Their first year was one of continual privations and hardship. Provisions were scarce, and the winter was cold. A pen cannot paint the picture of their suffering, the imagination even of one without the experience being unable to depict the extremity to which they were reduced. And yet, stout-hearted, they pulled through, and to-day their children are enjoying the comforts—yes, the luxuries—they suffered to secure. John Griffith married Tryphena Bemus on February 9, 1809, and had twelve children. Mrs. Griffith died February 19, 1851, and was followed by her husband, September 23, 1868, when he was eighty-four years old.

Nelson Bird first saw the light within the boundaries of Busti town on July 17, 1814, and spent his childhood and youth on the farm. He went to the public school, and acquired an education superior to the average of that day. Succeeding this, he learned carpenter working, and followed it for a few years. He then began to farm in the town of Poland, and pursued that occupation until he died, July, 1888. January 29, 1843, he married Clarissa Griffith, and she bore him nine children. Six are dead: Amos J., George W., Adelaide, John B., Charles and Emma A. Three are living: Willard F., Dora and Alberte. Nelson Bird was a republican, and held a number of the minor town offices. He belonged to the Universalist church, and was a devout attendant upon its services. In business he was attentive, honest to the penny, and succeeded in accumulating considerable property.

Alberte Bird was born and reared on a farm in the town of Poland; attended the village schools and the Jamestown academy, securing a liberal education, after which he began and has since been engaged in farming.

On February 6, 1889, he married Nettie Jenks, a daughter of Monroe Jenks, of Ellington. His wife was given an advanced education, by her father, at the Randolph academy.

Mr. Bird is a republican and a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, and in addition to his farming he is a large stock-raiser, paying attention to the better grades.

CAPT. JOSEPH S. ARNOLD, of the city of Jamestown, who commanded the First Battalion of New York Sharp-shooters in the Army of the Potomac, is a son of David and Rhoda (Rush) Arnold, and was born in the town of Ellery, Chautauqua county, New York, October 6, 1822. His paternal grandfather was a native of England and came to New England where he afterwards died. Of the sons born to him at Woonsocket, Rhode Island, one was David Arnold, the father of Joseph S. Arnold, and who removed to Saratoga Springs, New York, from which place he came in 1812 to Chautauqua county and settled near the line between the towns of Ellery and Ellicott. He afterwards removed to the lake shore, near Bemus Point, where he purchased four hundred acres of land from the Holland Land company. He was a farmer by occupation, and a whig and republican in politics. He died in 1862, aged eighty-three years. He married Dorcas Waters who died and left him six children. For his second wife he married Rhoda Rush, by whom he had four sons: David, Alexander, Lewis and Joseph, all of whom are dead but Joseph.

Joseph S. Arnold attended the Jamestown

academy and Quaker seminary and then commenced farming in the town of Ellery where he remained until 1852 when he went by the "Overland Route" to California. The trip took one hundred days and after arriving at the gold mines he mined for a time, but soon went to Sacramento, where he was engaged in business until 1855. In that year he returned to this county and purchased his present farm of thirty-four acres in the town of Ellicott, where he has followed farming until the present time.

On May 21, 1843, he married Mary, daughter of Arthur Phillips, a native of Connecticut and a shoemaker by trade, who came in 1825 to the town of Busti, but afterwards removed to the town of Ellicott where he died. Capt. and Mrs. Arnold had one child, George C., who enlisted as a private in the first Battalion of New York sharp-shooters in the autumn of 1862, and died of fever in the City Point hospital July 27, 1864.

Capt. Arnold is a democrat in politics. He entered the Union service in 1862 as captain of the 7th company of New York Sharp-shooters, took his company to Suffolk, Va., where they were joined by the 6th, 8th and 9th companies of New York Sharp-shooters, and the four companies united into the First Battalion New York Sharp-shooters. Capt. Arnold commanded this battalion until 1864. He was sunstruck on the Rappahannock river on August 1, 1863, and failing to recover entirely from its effects was by recommendation of the surgeon-in-chief of the Fifth Army Corps, discharged on April 21, 1864, on account of physical disability. He is a member of James M. Brown Post, No. 285, Grand Army of the Republic, at Jamestown.

WILLIAM MACE, one of the enterprising and prosperous boot and shoe dealers of Jamestown, was born in Coveney, Cambridgeshire, England, July 29, 1816, and is a son of William Jr., and Mary (Cox) Mace. The Maces for three generations back have been largely residents of Cambridgeshire, where they have been engaged principally in farming. William Mace, Sr., the paternal grandfather of William Mace, was born in Cambridgeshire where he followed farming, married, and reared a family of three sons: James, John and William, Jr., all of whom followed agricultural pursuits in the native shire. William, Jr., (father) the youngest son, married Mary Cox, a daughter of David Cox of Cambridgeshire, who lived to number three years on the second century of his life.

William Mace grew to manhood in his native shire, attended the rural English schools and learned the trade of tailor, which he followed in England until the spring of 1845, when he came to Jamestown, where he has resided ever since. About 1873 he quit tailoring, which he had followed continuously for twenty-six years, and embarked in the shoe business. Four years later he removed to his present place of business on the corner of Third and Main streets, where he associated his son Charles W. with him as a partner. Their establishment is twenty-two by sixty feet in dimensions and contains a first-class stock of boots and shoes, which have been selected to meet the requirements of their large city and country trade. William Mace is a republican in politics and a member of Ellicott Lodge, No. 221, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Jamestown.

On April 12, 1847, Mr. Mace married Cornelia P. Deland, daughter of Alvin Deland, a native of Chautauqua county. Mr. and Mrs. Mace have two children: Charles W., now in the boot and shoe business with his father and married to Kate Faulkner, by whom he has two children, Willie M. and Mary E.; and Mary Eppie, wife of Major Edgar P. Putnam, clerk of the courts of Chautauqua county and whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume.

IRA C. NICHOLS. Of the various great industries of the United States, few have more capital invested or more people employed in its different branches than the lumber business, beginning at the standing tree and following the log through its various processes of manufacture and sale until the finished stock is delivered to the carpenter, who skillfully manipulates his tools and leaves the result of his labors in a place of usefulness. A leading representative of this great business is Ira C. Nichols, of Kennedy, who is a son of Andrew and Cordelia (Holcomb) Nichols, and was born at Clayton, Jefferson county, this State, March 16, 1840. His ancestors came from New England to northwestern New York. David Nichols was born in Claverack, New York, about 1780, and emigrated to Jefferson county during the first decade of the present century; he was a tiller of the soil, and died, about 1830, at Cape Vincent. He married a Miss Dimmick, and their union resulted in six children. During the war of 1812 he served in the capacity of an ammunition charger. Mr. Nichols was a man of thrift, energy and economy, and cast his sympathies with the whigs. Sullivan Holcomb was the father of subject's mother, and came to Jefferson county from the State of Connecticut, where he was born about 1776; settling at a point near Cape Vincent, he prepared him a beautiful home and lived ninety years to enjoy it. Having married Abigail Lee, a daughter of Seth Lee, he became the father of five children. Like subject's paternal grandfather, he served in America's second fight with Great Britain, and took a prominent part as private and officer. Andrew Nichols was a native of western Oneida county, New York, where he was born April 2, 1806. He went with his parents to Jefferson county, and thence, in 1870, to Chautauqua county, and settled at Kennedy. He died May 13, 1891, in the last mentioned village at the unusual age of eighty-five years. He followed farming and lumbering, the latter mainly along the St. Lawrence river. He married Cordelia Holcomb in 1830, and she bore him eight children, five sons and three daughters. Politically he was a democrat, and took an active and enthusiastic part in partisan matters. He was a member of the Methodist church, had a seat on the local school board and amassed his competency through his own industry and business tact.

Ira C. Nichols spent the first twenty-two years of his life in Clayton, and then, in 1862, he enlisted in Company M, 10th New York Artillery, and served three years and four months. His superior officers recognized his ability, recommended him for promotion, and he was given a lieutenancy in the 13th regiment, U. S. colored troops, heavy artillery. He was acting commissary at Cumberland Gap; was under fire at Cold Harbor and spent two months in the trenches before Petersburg during that long siege. While at Eddyville, Kentucky, he was captured by the Confederates but was soon after again at liberty. Immediately after returning from the army he came to Kennedy and embarked in the lumber business and has been located there ever since. He votes with the Republican party and has held several local offices. Mr. Nichols is a public-spirited man and has done much to build up the town of Kennedy in a material way, and the schools have been improved by his services on the board of control.

In July, 1867, he married Salina Abbey, of Clayton, New York, a daughter of Samuel Abbey, and their union has resulted in the birth of five children: three sons, E. Ross, Lynn A. and Leigh S., and two daughters, Mary and Edna. All of these live at home and make a pleasant and happy family.

ELLEN M. DAVENPORT, wife of the late Emery M. Davenport, is a daughter of Hiram and Mary (Earnes) Thayer, and was born January 29, 1846, in the town of Carroll,

Chautauqua county, New York. Hiram Thayer was a native of Ware, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, where his father, Jeremiah Thayer, was born and reared. Isaac Earnes (maternal grandfather) was a native of Vermont, and came to the Empire State and died.

Hiram Thayer was born on August 24, 1798, and came to New York in 1815, where, on April 10, 1828, he married Mary Earnes, and had ten children: John M., was born July 20, 1829, married Margaret Cowen, and moved to Nebraska; Isaac W., born February 5, 1832; Mary A., born February 28, 1834, is the wife of William Mahan, and lives in Pennsylvania; Lois Eliza, born February 21, 1836, and died when twenty-one years of age; Hiram E., born May 8, 1838, married Mary Lawson; Ezra E., born July 29, 1840; Sibyl B., born September 7, 1843, married W. H. H. Fenton, Jr.; Ellen M. (subject); Orris E., born October 6, 1848, and Edson Frank, born April 26, 1851. Hiram Thayer settled in Portland, this county, October 31, 1816, and began clearing the land; then he took a trip to Virginia, and upon returning he went to Jamestown and followed lumbering until 1820, when he came to Carroll and engaged in bolting and shaving shingles until the following spring; he then bought a farm and tilled its soil until his death, in 1880, aged eighty-two years. His wife died December 6, 1879. He was a man of industrious and frugal habits, and through good management amassed wealth. He was of the strictest integrity, of unremitting energy and untiring zeal, and in business matters seldom misjudged a transaction or incurred a hazardous risk. His character was meek and his conduct conscientious. Although not a strict partisan he inclined towards the Republican party, and when he considered them worthy gave its nominees his suffrage. He took especial interest in educational and military matters. Mary Earnes, his wife, was born at Dover, Vermont, May 7, 1810, the daughter of Isaac and Betsy Earnes. They reared a family of ten children.

Ellen M. Davenport spent her childhood in the town of Carroll and went to the village school, then Randolph academy, and finally attended the Jamestown union schools. After this she taught five or six terms of school, and, on March 22, 1870, she married Emory M. Davenport, a farmer, hay packer, shipper and merchant of Kennedy. He died April 28, 1887, when forty years of age. They had six children, four of whom are living: Charles E., Harry T., Myra E. and H. Joe. They have a pleasant home in Kennedy, and are well-springs of joy to their mother's heart.

GEORGE ANDREWS, living at the village of Busti, is a quiet, unassuming gentleman but nevertheless a leading and respected farmer in his community. He is a son of Asahel and Lucy (Merry) Andrews and was born where he now resides, on the second day of November, 1823.

His family trace their ancestry to England, both the Andrews and Merrys coming from that country. Asahel Andrews was a native of Herkimer county, this State, and came from there to Chautauqua county in 1813 and located at what is now Busti village, but was then an unbroken forest. He secured two hundred acres of land from the Holland Land Company and, clearing him a farm, conducted it until within a few years of his death, which occurred there in 1861, after he had passed his eighty-fifth year. He was a hard-working man, who gave little attention to politics but at elections voted the Whig ticket. His wife, Lucy Merry, was a native of Herkimer county, New York and came with her husband from thence, sharing with him all the trials and privations of pioneer life, and died one year before him.

George Andrews spent his early life on his father's farm and acquired such education as the common schools of that locality could give.

When he attained manhood he began farming for himself and now owns a well improved farm.

He has been twice married; first, in 1846, to Charlotte E. Stoddard, a daughter of Rev. Ira Stoddard, a prominent local divine living in Busti. She died June 16, 1860, leaving two children, both sons: Clarence E. resides at Olean, Cattaraugus county, New York; and Adrian G., who went west and is now living at Colorado Springs, Colorado. George Andrews married his second wife in 1861; she was Mrs. Esther M. (Clough) Woodworth, and bore him three children, two sons and one daughter: Earl D., is a farmer in the town of Busti; Wells G. is a merchant in Olean; and Stella L. is teaching school.

Mr. Andrews is a member of the Busti Baptist church, toward the support of which he is a liberal contributor; politically he is an outspoken prohibitionist and belongs to the Royal Templars of Temperance, which has for its object the inculcation of purely temperance principles and the attainment of prohibition by moral suasion. Mr. Andrews is a modest, industrious citizen, who is in comfortable circumstances through his own efforts.

CHARLES G. ALLEN is a generous and patriotic citizen of Kennedy, who understood the principles of farming sufficiently to accumulate a competency, which enabled him to cease hard work and live in comfort during that portion of his life, which is beautifully termed the zenith, or before the sunset has commenced. He is a son of Charles C. and Delilah (Trumbull) Allen, and was born in the town of Ellery, near the shore of Lake Chautauqua, on the sixteenth day of October, 1834. The Allen family descended from Scotch emigrants, although both grandparents were natives of New York. Charles C. Allen was born in Rensselaer county, this State, January 16, 1808, and, being educated as well as the country schools afforded, was taught to work on a farm. Prior to 1826 he came to the town of Ellery, this county, and worked by the month until he was enabled to buy a farm. Then he moved to Poland, where he followed farming for about twenty-five years and then went to Frewsburg, where he now lives in retirement. In business matters he was successful and is now very well-to-do. Having married Delilah Trumbull, she bore him nine children, one son and eight daughters; only three are now living: Alzina married James Webb, a farmer of Frewsburg; Evangeline is the wife of Jefferson Fenton, who conducts a farm and is in the lumber business at the same place; and Charles G. The names of those who died were Oscilla (Heath); Mary R.; Artemitia (Heath); Nettie (Fenton); and Mercy, who died when three years old. Charles C. Allen was a republican and did good service on the old school board. He was liberal-minded and generous in public matters, industrious in his private habits and gained quite a local reputation as a mathematician.

Charles G. Allen spent his boyhood and youth upon his father's farm in Ellery, learned the science of farming and acquired a good education. When he reached his majority, a clerkship was offered him in the town of Poland, and two years subsequently he went west. When he returned, he invested in a farm in the town of Poland, which he still owns. The place contains two hundred and sixty-one acres and is well kept. Mr. Allen farmed until about seven years ago, when he moved into Kennedy and now lives here in comfort and affluence.

On the 15th of February, 1865, he united in marriage with Mary R. Randall, of Panama, New York, a daughter of M. Randall. Mr. M. Randall was a farmer of more than ordinary success and prominence and held all of the town offices within the gift of the people. Mr. and Mrs. Allen have had one child, a son, George R., now engaged in the advertising business at

Buffalo, and is achieving success through his natural ability and a good education received at the public and high schools and Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York. George R. Allen married Lois Wells, a daughter of Mr. M. Wells, of Kennedy. Charles G. Allen is a republican of recognized influence. He takes an interest in educational matters and keeps himself thoroughly posted upon current events. Himself and wife are members of the Baptist church, Mr. Allen holding the position of trustee. Mrs. Allen was educated in the schools of Panama and is intelligent and entertaining. Charles G. Allen is a good business man and has been successful throughout his business career.

JOHN A. HALL. The great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch was Elisha Hall, who emigrated to Hopkinton, Mass., from the vicinity of Boston about 1740. He married Elizabeth Young in 1742, and died in Hopkinton, February 25, 1794. He had eight children, and was by occupation a farmer. John and William were the only sons of Elisha that grew to maturity.

William Hall, the grandfather of the subject, is the only male progenitor of this branch of the Hall family of which the family has any knowledge. He was born June, 1753, in Hopkinton. He married Abigail Pease, of Upton, Mass., August 29, 1782, and emigrated to Wardsboro (now Dover), Vermont, at an early age, and lived there until he died September 28, 1828. He was a farmer by occupation, and served in the Revolutionary war in Capt Baker's Upton company, and afterwards held a commission as captain in the Vermont Militia. He had a large family of seven sons and five daughters. Six of the sons, Samuel, James, William, Josiah, Elisha and Orris, emigrated to Chautauqua county, New York, and the neighboring county, Warren, Pa., between the years 1812 and 1820. Nearly all these brothers engaged in the lumber business, and operated extensively on the Allegheny and other rivers tributary to the Mississippi.

Samuel Hall (father) came to this county in 1814. He bought land in the town of Busti and cleared up a farm which has been in the possession of his descendants ever since. He had seven children, five sons and two daughters. He died in 1859.

John A. Hall was born in Wardsboro, Vermont, December 27, 1813. He was six months old when his father emigrated to the wilderness of western New York. In his early boyhood he shared the labor of the farm with his father and brothers, and at the age of sixteen left home and went to Warren county, Pa., where he embarked in commercial pursuits, and remained about eighteen years. Ten years of this time he was postmaster at Warren.

In March, 1835, he married Emily Perry, also a native of Vermont, whose family removed to Chautauqua county in the early days of its settlement, and to their union were born seven children: Marian E., Ann E., Edward L., Henri, John A., Jr., Irene A. and Frederick P.

In 1846, at the solicitation of his father, whose health was failing, he gave up his business in Warren at a very considerable sacrifice of his financial prospects, and went back with his family to the old homestead to take care of his aged father and mother, an act of pure filial devotion. During the civil war he held the position of clerk of the committee on claims in the United States House of Representatives in Washington, D. C., and rendered willing assistance to many soldiers and their families while at the seat of government. Wielding a trenchant pen and having a large knowledge in political matters, he wrote during this time much for the press. His letters, under the *nom de plume* of "Paul Pry," to various papers were extensively read and copied. In 1872 he moved from Busti to Jamestown, engaging in business for a

few years, and in 1876 he purchased of Davis H. Waite, the *Jamestown Journal*, which under the efficient management of himself and son, Frederick P., soon took highest rank among the newspapers of western New York, and secured a large circulation. Mr. Hall, while always a public man, because a leader and maker of public opinion, was never an office seeker; though often urged to be a candidate for public favors, he never would put himself forward. He did, however, serve on the board of supervisors of Chautauqua county three years, and at the time of his death was filling his second term on the board of education for the city of Jamestown. He was a man of the strictest integrity, never flinching in the advocacy of whatever he believed to be right and true. His death occurred January 29, 1886.

Frederick P. Hall, youngest son of John A., was born in Busti, in November, 1859. He received his education mainly in the public schools of Jamestown, and when his father purchased the *Journal*, in 1876, assumed the business management of the establishment. In a short time he was taken into partnership, and after a very few years, owing to his father's ill health, almost the entire management of the office devolved upon him. By his enterprise and business tact these papers have secured their present high standing and influence. In September, 1883, Mr. Hall was married to Luey H., daughter of Levant L. Mason, of Jamestown. They have three children: Henri Mason, born December 19, 1884; Levant Mason, born December 25, 1886; and Frederick Perry, Jr., born April 7, 1891. Mr. Hall is at present (1891) one of the executive committee of the New York State Press Association, and holds several places of trust in the business, church and benevolent enterprises of the city of Jamestown.

CAPT. JOHN I. LANPHERE, who is now serving a second term as postmaster of Silver Creek, is a son of Chauncey and Wealthy Ann (Carpenter) Lanphere, and was born at Silver Creek, in the town of Hanover, Chautauqua county, New York, June 10th, 1835. The Lanphere family is of German descent and was settled in what is now the United States at an early day. Charles Lanphere, the paternal grandfather of Capt. Lanphere, died while serving as a soldier in the war of 1812. His son, Chauncey Lanphere, was born near Brookfield, this State, in 1807 and died at Silver Creek February 1, 1849. When a young man he came to Villanova, where he purchased and cleared out a farm within about twelve miles of Silver Creek. He afterward moved to Silver Creek, where he carried on contracting, house, boat and bridge building, besides erecting and running three large lime kilns. He was a well respected man and citizen and an old-line whig in politics. He married Wealthy Ann Carpenter, who was reared in Villanova, became a member of the Presbyterian church and passed away in 1841, at the early age of thirty-three years.

John I. Lanphere was reared, until he was fifteen years of age, at Silver Creek and in the town of Villanova, and received his education in the public schools of that day. Leaving school, he went to Lake Erie and became a cook on a sailboat. He was rapidly and successively promoted to a place before the mast, to second mate and to first mate. In 1862 he was made captain of the schooner "Eliza Logan," which he commanded for three years in its trips between Buffalo and Chicago. Leaving the "Logan," he had command of several fine boats, owning an interest in two of them. In 1872 he quit sailing and returned to his home in Silver Creek, where he had resided while sailing, and where he has since remained. He is a republican politically, has held several village offices and served, in 1877, 1878 and 1879, as deputy

C. H. Corbett

sheriff of the county. He served under President Arthur's administration as postmaster of Silver Creek, and in July, 1890, was re-appointed to that office, which he is still holding. Captain Lanphere is a member of Silver Lodge, No. 757, Free and Accepted Masons, and Silver Creek Council, No. 139, Royal Arcanum.

January 15, 1861, he married Harriet, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Hammond, of Sheridan. To Captain and Mrs. Lanphere have been born three children: Walter I., who married Luella Andrus, and was for some time in the book and notion business, which he recently sold, and is now assisting his father in the post-office; William H., a stenographer in Chicago; and Hattie, who is assistant cashier of a large manufacturing company in Buffalo.

HON. CHARLES H. CORBETT, one of the leading merchants and business men of Sherman, is a son of Newell and Persis (Newell) Corbett, and was born in the town of Mina, Chautauqua county, New York, October 5, 1845. The Corbett and Newell families came from southern New England to Chautauqua county about the year 1825, and settled respectively in the towns of Mina and Sherman. Robert Corbett, the paternal grandfather of Charles H. Corbett, was from Milford, Massachusetts, and bought, in 1824, a part of lot three, in the present town of Mina. He built and operated for some time the flouring-mills of Findley's lake. His children were: Ithiel, of California; Newell (father); David, a New York merchant; Robert A.; and Otis, of Chicago; Lucretia, wife of J. W. Robertson; and Lydiann, who died at nineteen years of age. His second son, Newell Corbett, the father of Charles H. Corbett, was born in Massachusetts in 1819. He was brought by his parents, in 1825, to this county, where he has resided ever since. He married Persis Newell, who also was born in 1819, and is a daughter of Jesse Newell (maternal gradfather) who came from Connecticut in 1825 and settled on Presbyterian Hill in the town of Sherman, where he was one of the earliest farmers in his section of the county.

C. H. Corbett was reared on the farm, attended Westfield academy and afterwards took the full commercial course of Eastman's Business college, of Poughkeepsie, New York, from which he was graduated. In 1866 he entered into mercantile life by engaging as a clerk with J. T. Greene. At the end of five years, in 1871, he left Mr. Greene's employ and purchased the interest of J. M. Coveney in the mercantile firm of Coveney & Hart, of Sherman. As a member of the new firm of Hart & Corbett, he gave his time and efforts successfully to the building up of a large and prosperous business. Their mercantile establishment is on Main street, and they carry a heavy and well-assorted stock of general merchandise, worth about twenty thousand dollars, which embraces special lines of dry goods, boots and shoes, and carpets. He is a democrat in politics, served as supervisor of Sherman in 1882 and in 1883, and in the fall of 1882 was elected, in the First Assembly District of Chautauqua county, which is strongly republican, by a majority of nine hundred and eighty-six, as a member of the New York Legislature, in which he was made chairman of the committee on charitable and religious institutions.

On May 13, 1869, he united in marriage with Narcissa Dutton, of Sherman. They have two children, both sons: Harry C., born Oct. 24, 1873; and Frank D., born Nov. 23, 1879.

In the financial affairs of Sherman Mr. Corbett has taken an active interest. He was instrumental in starting and outlining the successful course of the State Bank of Sherman, of which he was vice-president. From his humble start as a clerk in the mercantile business it was his laudable ambition to honorably excel as a merchant, which he has creditably done. In the political field as a legislator and in business

circles as a financier his course has been such as to secure respect and commendation.

He is the present Grand Master Workman of the A. O. U. W. of the State of New York; was elected at Syracuse last March. Is the Grand Treasurer of the Select Knights A. O. U. W. of the State of New York, and has held the office for the past four years. He is a prominent Mason, and belongs to the following bodies: Olive Lodge, No. 575 F. & A. M., Sherman, N. Y.; Westfield Chapter, No. 239, R. A. M., Mayville, N. Y.; Dunkirk Council, No. 25, R. and S. M., Dunkirk, N. Y.; Dunkirk Commandery, No. 40, Knights Templar, Dunkirk, N. Y.; Palmona Lodge of Perfection, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite at Buffalo, N. Y.; Rochester Consistory, A. A. S. R., Rochester, N. Y.; and Damascus Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine

IRA D. ROWLEY, the representative of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway at Silver Creek station, this county, is a son of Abner and Phœbe C. (Hurd) Rowley, and was born in Holland, Erie county, New York, August 23, 1845. The Rowleys are New England Yankees, but came from English ancestors. The paternal grandfather was a native of Vermont and removed to Holland, Erie county, this State, about 1815, where he followed his trade, carpentering, and tilled a farm. Being a man of character and strict integrity he was very influential and at his death, which occurred in 1855, there were general expressions of sorrow. His wife was Mary ——, by whom he had six children. Abner Rowley (father) was born in Holland, Erie county, in 1821, and having reached maturity he went out in the world to look for work. About that time the Erie railroad had built to Buffalo and there was an agent needed for the station called Town Line, in Erie county, which Mr. Rowley took and held for forty years. He passed away in 1884 sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends. He was a member of Alden Lodge, No. 284, F. and A. M., of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Democratic party. In his younger days Mr. Rowley was an enthusiastic military man and attended, with his company, all the gatherings for military trainings. Connected with his railroad agency, he dealt in coal, a business which, as wood grew scarcer, developed to large proportions. In 1841, he married Phœbe C. Hurd, who came from the same town in which he was born and they spent a happy married life until Mrs. Rowley was summoned to cross the broad river whose other bank is enveloped in mist, in 1863, when forty-four years of age. She was a kind, gentle and affectionate mother and passed from earth consoled by her confidence in the teachings of the Baptist church.

Ira D. Rowley as a boy was bright and wide-awake. He was reared in Erie county and lived at home until fourteen years of age, when he secured a place as newsboy on the Erie railway, running from Buffalo to Corning. This life he led for three years and in 1862 joined Co. D, 116th regiment, N. Y. Vols., at Buffalo and served until the close of the war. His regiment saw service along the Gulf, and later with Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley and participated in the engagements, twelve in number, of the armies to which it was attached. Mr. Rowley was wounded but not severely enough to cause permanent disability. He was discharged at Washington and mustered out in Buffalo, having served the entire term as a musician. Then he took a course at Bryant & Stratton's Business college, in Buffalo, and learned telegraphy and soon after secured a place as operator and station agent on the Erie railway. Remaining there four years he changed to the L. S. & M. S. R. R., and had the Angola office two years and was promoted to the general dispatcher's office at Buffalo. Six months later he was given the Silver Creek station which he has held to the present time—a continuous ser-

vice of nineteen years. The American Express company is also represented by him. Mr. Rowley is a stock-holder in the Silver Creek Upholstering factory and has been largely identified with its prosperity.

In 1870, he married Caroline L. Winslow, a daughter of Myron D. Winslow, of Angola, and they have one daughter living: Edna H., born January 15, 1876; and Mabel E., born October 22, 1873—died in September, 1889.

Ira D. Rowley is a member of the Methodist church; a steward and trustee, and belongs to the following fraternal bodies: Silver Lodge, No. 757, F. and A. M.; Silver Creek Lodge, No. 10, A. O. U. W.; Silver Creek Council, No. 39, Royal Arcanum; and the Knights Templar degree of the Masons. He is a republican, has served as president of the village, president of the school board and is now a member of the last named body. He belongs to the progressive, pushing and wide-awake element upon whom the work of developing a town or city falls, but being public-spirited Mr. Rowley cheerfully gives of his time and means to everything that will advance the interests of the village.

ROBERT M. HALL, a farmer of the town of Westfield and one of the Union soldiers who was a prisoner at Andersonville, is a son of Asa and Pauline (Mack) Hall, and was born in the town of Westfield, Chautauqua county, New York, February 5, 1833. His paternal grandfather, Asa Hall, Sr., was born June 20, 1767, in Rhode Island, where he was an importer and jobber for some years in the city of Providence. He came to the town of Westfield in 1811, served in the War of 1812 and died March 14, 1832. His children were: Sophy, wife of Jonathan Cass; George, who served in the War of 1812; Harriet; Asa; David; and Silas F., who died in Illinois. Asa Hall, the second son and father of Robert M. Hall, was born at Thompson, Connecticut, December 26, 1796, removed with his parents to Stratford, New Hampshire and in 1811 came with them to Westfield. At sixteen years of age he enlisted in the American army, was at the burning of Buffalo and on his way home had fever and ague from the effects of which he never recovered. He purchased land from the Holland Land company and when not engaged at his trade of carpenter and builder was employed in farming until his death, June 8, 1868. He was a ruling elder of the Presbyterian church and on December 20, 1820, he married Pauline Mack, a native of Genesee county, a very intelligent woman, who died May 4, 1861, at sixty years of age. Young, in his history of Chautauqua county, says: Mr. and Mrs. Hall are spoken of as having been persons of exemplary piety, and shedding a hallowed influence alike upon the members of the family and of the society in which they moved." They had five children: Charlotte, wife of W. P. Culbertson, of Illinois; Robert M.; Sophy C., who married A. C. Crane, of San Francisco, California; Emma M., wife of Judge S. G. Nye, of Oakland, California; and Frank A., for ten years publisher of the *Westfield Republican* and now in the manufacturing business, the factory being located in northeast Pennsylvania—residence, Westfield. Mrs. Hall was a daughter of Capt. John Mack, who kept the old Mack tavern and the ferry on Cattaraugus creek, when the British had possession of Lake Erie, and by the assistance of the Indians prevented the English from molesting him.

Robert M. Hall grew to manhood on the Westfield farm and received a common school and academic education. He has given his time and attention to farming and now has a vineyard of twenty-five acres on his farm, which is situated one and one-half miles west of the village of Westfield. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in Co. I, 9th New York cavalry, was promoted to quarter-master sergeant and after three and one-half years of active service was

honorably discharged at Elmira, New York, February 6, 1865. In a cavalry charge at Brandy Station, Virginia, he was wounded and captured by the Confederates and spent four hundred and nine days in seven different prisons, one of which was Andersonville, in which he was confined for the most of his time before being exchanged. Mr. Hall is a republican in politics. He is a member of the Westfield Presbyterian church and William Saekett Post, No. 324, Grand Army of the Republic. He has always been active and useful in his sphere of life and enjoyed the reputation of being a public-spirited citizen.

January 30, 1867, he married Flora A., eldest daughter of Milo A. Driggs. To their union have been born five children: Louise, who died at eleven years of age; Florence, who possesses good artistic ability, has done some fine painting and graduated in 1891, from Ingham university, at Leroy, New York; Pauline; Mary; and Asa.

CAPT. JAMES P. BENNETT, a well-known citizen and prosperous farmer of the town of Westfield, is a son of James and Elizabeth (Ensign) Bennett, and was born in the town of Portland, Chautauqua county, New York, August 2, 1824. His paternal grandfather, Capt. Banks Bennett, was of French descent, and served in the Revolutionary war, and the maternal grandfather, Otis Ensign, also served in the Revolutionary war and afterwards left his native State of Massachusetts to become one of the early settlers of the town of Pomfret, where he died at the advanced age of ninety-six years. James Bennett, the father of Capt. James P. Bennett, was born in the town of Pawlet, Rutland county, Vermont, June 6, 1785, and came to the town of Sheridan in 1816; two years later he removed to the town of Portland, where he followed farming until his death January 29, 1858. He was a whig and a republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he was an active worker; while his word was as good as his bond. He married Elizabeth Ensign, a consistent member of his own church, who was born in Susquehanna county, Penna., and died June 10, 1850, when in the sixty-third year of her age.

James P. Bennett was reared on the farm in the town of Portland until he was fourteen years of age and received his education in the common schools. He then went on board a lake vessel and worked his way up until he became a captain and commanded several vessels that plied on the lakes between Buffalo and Chicago. At twenty-eight years of age he left the lakes and spent three years as a grain weigher in an elevator at Buffalo. He then conducted a grocery and meat market for five years and at the end of that time embarked in the butchering business, which he continued successively in the Elk street market for twenty-two years. When he quit butchering (1882) he returned to this county, where he purchased a farm in the town of Westfield and has been engaged ever since in farming and grape culture.

In 1850, he married Sarah A. Drury, daughter of John Drury of Detroit, Michigan. They have two adopted children: Lottie and Susie.

Captain James P. Bennett is a democrat in politics, was elected supervisor in 1862 of the third ward of Buffalo and served for three years as captain of the police in the third precinct of that city. When he quit butchering in Buffalo, the butchers of the Elk street market presented him a gold-headed ebony cane as a slight token of their esteem and respect. He is a member of Erie Lodge No. 161, Buffalo Chapter No. 71, and Buffalo Council No. 17 of the Masonic Fraternity of Buffalo.

FRANK O. BRIGGS is a well educated, bright, energetic and active young business man, who is appreciated for his worth in the community. He is an only son of George

W. and Sallie A. (Tarbox) Briggs and was born in Arkwright, Chautauqua county, New York, September 21, 1863. His grandfather, Joseph R. Briggs, was born in Massachusetts, July 24, 1795, and owned quite a large farm, which he sold, and came to this county in 1830, where he bought a farm of fifty acres in Arkwright and carried on a dairy business, manufacturing large quantities of butter up to the time of his death, which occurred November 25, 1876. In religion he was a member of the Christian church, and politically he was a republican. Joseph R. Briggs was married January 1, 1817 to Rhoda Sabin and by her had eight children, two sons and six daughters: Olive, born July 11, 1818, married to Palmer Dennison; George W. (father); Dorcas B. born May 10, 1822, married Wilder Fisher; Louis J., born June 20, 1824, married Hannah Lewis; Susan, born October 8, 1826, married John Griswold; Rhoda F., born November 26, 1829, married Abner Mattoon; Mary I., born April 27, 1832, married Joel Parker; Anna M., born July 25, 1834, married Myron Dewey. The maternal grandfather of F. O. Briggs, Dudley Tarbox, was born in Hebron, Connecticut, January 9, 1785, where he owned a farm and cultivated it until 1835, (except when he was serving as a soldier in the war of 1812), when he sold it and moved to this county, settling in the town of Arkwright, where he bought a farm of sixty acres and pursued the vocation of an agriculturist until his death, which summons came to him in Stockton, this county, June 3, 1851. His wife died April 10, 1857. Religiously, he was a member of the Christian church in Arkwright, and politically he was a republican. Dudley Tarbox was married March 16, 1812, to Polly Waters and by her had ten children, six sons and four daughters: Mary S., married Leonard Dalrymple; Phebe S., born September 8, 1813, married Benjamin House; William W., born December 28, 1816, married Sarah A. Wood; Henry C., born November 18, 1818, died young; Harry M., born March 19, 1820, married Cornelia Rebbels; Augustus C., born March 9, 1822, died young; Sallie A. (mother) born July 4, 1824; Albert G., born December 3, 1826, married Hercy Rebbels; Hannah J., born February 6, 1829, married Ranster Luce Salina, born May 6, 1831, died young. It is a singular coincidence that grandfather and grandmother Tarbox, grandmother Briggs and George W. Briggs died aged sixty-six years each. George W. Briggs (father) was born in Massachusetts June 19, 1820, and became a farmer, owning two hundred and fifty acres of land at the old homestead. He came to the county in 1835, settling in Arkwright, where he bought land, until at one time he owned seven hundred acres. In 1875 he sold all his Arkwright land except three hundred and eighty acres, moved to Fredonia and in 1876 bought a property on Temple street and retired from active life. The land he owned in Arkwright was unimproved, nearly all woods, and he improved it. The first year he was married he worked for a man named Strong at Sinclairville for one hundred and twenty dollars a year and house rent. At the time of his death he was worth thirty thousand dollars, showing what an indomitable will, added to Yankee shrewdness and pluck, will accomplish. During the war he had charge of filling the quota of the town of Arkwright, but was never in the army. In religion he was a member of the Christian church in Arkwright, of which he was also deacon and trustee. After coming to Fredonia, he joined the Disciple church, of which he was afterward a trustee or minister and was a very active church worker. In politics he was a republican and an active party man. He was assessor and supervisor of Arkwright in 1875, 1876, 1877. George W. Briggs was married to Sallie A. Tarbox January 1, 1843, and the union was productive of four children, one son and three daughters: Ellen J., married C. W. Cardott, a mechanic in Jamestown; Katherine P. married

C. B. Wilson, a farmer in Charlotte, this county; Ida B., dead; and Frank O. The father died November 23, 1886. His death was caused by a hurt in the hand, which he had received seven years previous and which had resulted in blood poisoning. The best physicians were consulted and he was taken to the hospital at Ann Arbor, Michigan, but his life could not be saved. His widow is still living, in her sixty-seventh year, having been born in 1824.

Frank O. Briggs was educated at the district school in Arkwright and at the union school in Jamestown, which latter he had attended four terms when his parents moved to Fredonia and he attended the State normal school six terms, taking the regular normal course, but did not graduate. He then went to clerking for D. L. Shepard in the hardware business, where he remained three years, and then bought a fruit farm of twenty acres in Pomfret, which he occupied two years, being very successful. Then he returned to Fredonia and resumed his place in Mr. Shepard's store, still owning the farm, remained here about sixteen months and then traded the farm and bought out Mr. Shepard in connection with Case & Zahn in 1882. In October 1886 he sold out his interest and started in the shoe business at No. 53 Main street, Fredonia, where he carried a stock of eight thousand dollars worth of all varieties of boots, shoes and rubber goods, and did a business of sixteen thousand dollars a year until April 11, 1890, when he sold out his boot and shoe business and embarked in the hardware trade, associating with Fred R. Ford; they purchased the west end of what is known as the Park House and by January 1, 1892, expect to have the finest line of hardware in stock to be found at Fredonia. In religion he is a member of the Presbyterian church of Fredonia, and in politics is an active working republican. He is secretary of Forest Lodge, No. 166, F. A. M., a member of Grapevine Tent, No. 81, Knights of the Maccabees, and of Fredonia Grange, No. 1. Frank O. Briggs was married June 4, 1879 to Sophie M. Lee, a daughter of Uriah and Eliza Lee of Fredonia, and has two children, a son and a daughter: May L. and George W.

ELY DAVIS is a venerable gentleman living at Fredonia, who has been an extensive farmer; is now interested in the cultivation of grapes, and makes politics a study, believing that the affairs of the Nation should command the attention of all patriotic citizens. He is a son of Harry and Mary (Stanhope) Davis and was born at Scio, Allegany county, New York, November 24, 1817. The paternal grandfather, James Davis, was a native of the old Bay State and was born about 1744. By trade he was a shoemaker and followed it in the town of Conway, then Hampshire county, Massachusetts, and served through the Revolutionary war, rising to the rank of major and served on Gen. Washington's staff. Mr. Davis was the leader of a sect called the San Dominicans, and exercised a great influence for good over them. In 1767 he married Irene Tienor, who bore him ten children, six girls and four boys: James, Cyrus, Harry, Charles, Eunice, Lucinda, Philana, and three whose names are lost. His wife died about 1810 and he then moved to the home of subject's father in Allegany county in 1812, where he died four years later. The maternal grandfather, Samuel Stanhope, was born in Massachusetts in 1755 and was a lifelong farmer. He married Mary Goodenough in 1773 and moved to Genesee county, New York, where his wife died in 1828, aged seventy-one years, and she is buried at Attica. Mr. Stanhope then removed to Monroe county and lived with a son until his Maker called him in 1839. He too served under Washington in the Revolutionary army and, at the time of his death, was drawing a disability pension. Mr. Stanhope belonged to the Baptist church, and reared

a family of six children, Levi, Charlotte, Mary, Teresa, Luther and Zatta. Harry Davis, subject's father, was born at Conway, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, August 24, 1780, and for a number of years was reared by Deacon Ware. When he attained his majority he moved to Whitestown, Oneida county, N. Y. and lived there for a year and then went to Angelica, Allegany county, on the Genesee river, where he got one hundred and sixty acres of land for two dollars and fifty cents per acre. The land was heavily timbered and the Indians were his only neighbors, while the howling of wild beasts at night made the music that lulled him to sleep. That was in 1805, and he remained upon the same property until he died, October 18, 1864,when eighty-four years of age. Prior to the second war with Great Britain, he joined a rifle company that was called into service but soon after discharged, so that the members could return home to protect their families from the ravages of the Indians. For service rendered the government, Mr. Davis received a land warrant, which he presented to the Baptist church. Politically he was a whig and was elevated to nearly all the town offices in the gift of the people, filling with special credit the positions of assessor and road commissioner and was also elected captain of militia. For many years he served as deacon in the Baptist church and at its organization in 1817 he was the first to be baptized in that country. On October 5, 1801, he married Mary Stanhope and she became the mother of eight children, five sons and three daughters: Charles was born April 27, 1803, and married Jemima Van Campen in 1825—he is dead; Wells was born April 14, 1806, now dead, married Polly Wightman, July 21, 1825; Philana, born September 23, 1808, married Samuel Wheeler, February 22, 1825, and is dead; Nathan W., born February 19, 1811, married Sarah Waters, September 11, 1833, and is dead; Stata, born May 1, 1813, married John B. Norton, April 9, 1834, she too is dead; Lovina, born November 13, 1815, is dead, married Horatio N. Crandall, November 12, 1840; Ely Davis; Luther was born February 29, 1820, married Delana Rogers, June 17, 1847, dead; and three others died in infancy. Harry Davis lived to be eighty-four years old and died October 18, 1864; his wife survived until September 10, 1870, and passed away, aged ninety years.

Ely Davis was educated at the district schools, which in pioneer times were seldom held more than two or three months in each year and the scholars were often obliged to walk three and four miles to attend; during the summer he worked on the farm. In 1845 he bought his father's farm and then secured the adjoining tracts until he owned two hundred and ninety-five acres in one piece.

September 14, 1843, he united with Mari M. Mosher, a daughter of Seba Mosher, of Otsego county; by their union came two children: Eliza Ann, died when six years of age, two days after her mother, who passed away October 25, 1851, and both were buried in the same grave at Belmont, New York; and Elizur L., a hardware merchant at Belmont; he married Evangeline S. Lamphere, September 11, 1872. On December 1, 1853, Mr. Davis wedded Betsey M. Reed, a daughter of Robert Reed, a farmer of Allegany county. By her, three children were born: Eliza M., born April 5, 1855, and died November 8, 1856; Harry E. is a book-keeper, stenographer and telegrapher in a machine shop at Belmont—he married Eliza E. Ryman; and Ella, at home.

In 1873 Mr. Davis came to Chautauqua county and bought a desirable property in Fredonia, leaving his son to manage his farm at his former home, but four years later he sold it to the latter and now attends to a grape orchard of ten acres in the town of Pomfret and some interests in timber lands located in New York and Pennsylvania. Politically Ely Davis was a whig as long as that party was an organiza-

tion but is now a stalwart republican, and since 1839 has been a communicant of the Baptist church.

ELIAS BECKER is one of the farmers of Busti town who pays strict attention to his agricultural work and thereby usually has good crops. He is a son of Abram and Margaret (Stom) Becker and was born in the town of Ellery, this county, October 28, 1825. The paternal grandfather, Adam Beeker, was of German extraction and came to Chautauqua county from Herkimer county when this country was new and comparatively wild. He secured a farm and continued to till its soil until his death. Abram Becker was a native of Herkimer county, and came to Chautauqua when a boy with his father. They lived for many years in Ellery town, where he followed farming until well advanced in life, when he retired from active business and moved into the village of Fluvanna, where he died, aged sixty-seven years. Abram Becker was a democrat, a sterling, pushing, energetic man, and he died when sixty-seven years old, consoled by his faith in the Christian church. His wife, Margaret Stom, was a native of Ellery town; she too was a communicant of the Christian church and died in 1851, aged forty-six years.

Elias Becker was reared on his father's farm where he worked during the summer and attended the common schools in the winter, thereby securing the education which has carried him through life. He is the owner of a highly improved farm of one-hundred and six and one-half acres in the town of Busti, located on the road running from Jamestown to Busti.

Mr. Becker has been married twice, first in Ellery to Mary M. Wiard, a daughter of Plum Wiard; she died in 1851, leaving no children. For his second wife he took Elenore L. Miller, a daughter of John Miller, of the town of Ellery; by this last union they have one child living, a daughter Lena, who is now the wife of Lorenzo Denn, who was a farmer living near subject's home. Elias Becker belongs to the Baptist church at Busti, in which he holds the responsible and honorable position of trustee; he is also a member of the Grange, a society devoted to advancing the interests of farmers; politically he is a republican, wide-awake, enterprising and public-spirited and all improvements calculated to benefit the section of the country in which he lives find him a ready and enthusiastic supporter. Mr. Becker has attained the position he now occupies by industry and economy and he appreciates the fact that all wealth is derived from toil.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN MATHEWS, a gallant defender of his country's flag and successful in the pursuits of peace, is the oldest living resident of the town who is a native of Gerry. Benjamin F. Mathews is a son of Caleb and Margareth (Salisbury) Mathews and was born in the town of Gerry, Chautauqua county, New York, March 24, 1822. His grandfather was of English descent and came from one who crossed the ocean on the Mayflower. He was born in the State of Rhode Island and lived to be eighty-seven years and six months old. By occupation he was a shoemaker and for many years followed the sea. He died in the town of Gerry in 1855. Caleb Mathews came to this town in 1821 and secured four-hundred acres of land from the Holland Land Company. He was a potter by trade but made farming his principal work His place, when he first moved his family on to it, was two and one-half miles from his nearest neighbor, but soon after, the country began to populate rapidly. He married Margareth Salisbury, reared eleven children, and lived until his death, which occurred November 17, 1869, when eighty-two years old, upon the original farm. Politically a republican, he held several

town offices and was a member of the Baptist church.

Benjamin Franklin Mathews was reared in the town of Gerry and attended its public schools. When he arrived at that age in which young men were put to work, he began farming and helped to clear considerable new ground. Shortly after, he went to Le Roy, Genesee county, and was interested in a machine shop for two years, when he returned to Gerry and settled on a farm adjoining his present home and now does general farming. In 1862 Mr. Mathews enlisted in company F, 112th regiment, N. Y., Infantry, and was first engaged at the Deserted Farm, Virginia. After this engagement, battles and skirmishes followed one another in rapid succession, in all of which, he proved himself a gallant soldier and a patriot. He was present at the siege of Suffolk and from there went to White House Landing and after service at that place, moved on to Hanover Junction. Returning to Portsmouth, Va., and thence to Bowers Hill, he was ordered from the latter place to Charleston, S. C., and remained there until the following spring. Then in succession he was at Jacksonville, Yorktown, Bermuda Hundred, Petersburg and Cold Harbor. During the election his regiment was ordered to New York, and when their duty was performed there, in the order named, they were transferred to Deep Bottom, Fort Fisher under Gen. Butler Bermuda, and under Gen. Terry, went back to Fort Fisher and "took it." Wilmington, N. C., surrendered to them on February 22, 1865. Mr. Mathews was then detailed as manager of the hospital at Wilmington, N. C., and served as such for eight weeks, when he was discharged and came home. He began farming at once and has now a very fine place. His herd of cows are superior; and, among other items of production, is about 1500 pounds of cheese annually.

Politically, a republican, he is serving as poor-master and constable.

June 2, 1844, he married Mary Lyon, a daughter of William Lyon, of Le Roy, Genesee county, and they have been blessed with nine children: C. Electa; Melvin L.; Florence A.; Francis Marian; Alvorsee J.; Orin H., died when twenty-four years old; Lizzie M. living, and Franklin, dead.

Benjamin Franklin Mathews is a member of the Free Methodist church, a gentleman of upright character and a citizen to whom the community may point with pride.

JOSEPH GARFIELD, a leading stock-raiser and dealer in pedigree horses, was born August 27, 1853, and is a son of Joseph Garfield, Sr., and Lucy A. (Palmer) Garfield. His ancestors on both sides belonged to the race of English pioneers, who came to the shores of New England to escape monarchical rule. His grandfather, also named Joseph, was born near Rutland, Worcester county, Massachusetts, April 17, 1780, and was a liberal supporter of the National cause during the war of 1812, and held the office of justice of the peace for fifteen years. Subject's father was born at Pine Grove, Warren county, Pa., on May 5, 1817, and removed with his father to the town of Busti, and settled upon the farm which he now occupies. He was a farmer and stock-raiser by occupation and continued such up to the date of his death, August 8, 1885. His wife, whose maiden name was Lucy A. Palmer, was born March 8, 1824, at Norwich, Chenango county, New York, and bore him six children, all boys: Martin G., Eliakim, Samuel, Joseph, Amos P. and Whitman P., the two latter being twins. Three of the children, Martin G., Amos P. and Whitman P. are now deceased. Joseph Garfield, Sr., and his wife were married March 3, 1841, and both are steadfast members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Garfield still survives and makes her home with her son Joseph. For many years Mr. Garfield was a devotee of whig principles, but with the organization of the

Republican party, he changed his political allegiance to the new party.

Joseph Garfield, whose name heads this sketch, on November 15, 1876, was united in marriage with Miss Ella A. Northrop, of the town of Busti. Their union has been blest by the birth of five children: Flora E., Floyd A., Lucy B., Lizzie M. (deceased) and Hazel Ruth. Mr. and Mrs. Garfield have a very comfortable and pleasant home situated one and a quarter miles from Jamestown, near the line between the towns of Ellicott and Kiantone. Mrs. Garfield is a daughter of Hon. William Northrop, Jr., of Busti.

Joseph Garfield, is now engaged in the breeding and raising of Clydesdale horses and Shetland ponies in partnership with B. F. Hazelton, of Bradford, Pa. The firm known as Garfield & Hazelton, embarked in business four years ago, but Mr. Garfield has recently sold his interest to Hazelton and assumed the general superintendency. The efforts of these gentlemen to introduce fine and fancy stock into Chautauqua county have been highly encouraged and supported. At the present time they have twenty-eight head of registered Clydesdale horses (several of which have been imported and are very valuable) and have no fears from competition. Mr. Garfield is an adherent of the Republican party, but is in no sense a partisan in politics. He recognizes the fallibility of all parties and creeds and holds himself free to at all times support the cause representing the highest principles and the most humanitarian and equitable policy. In his religious views the same principle of freedom obtains. He places conduct, action, life, above doctrine and dogma, and instead of believing in a religion of dead formalism and absolute ritualism, he advocates a rational religion upon the basis of honesty, sincerity, purity, conscientiousness and law.

RALPH H. HALL has been one of the most extensive farmers and providers of fat cattle for the market in this section, and is now enjoying a hale and serene old age, surrounded by the fruits of his success. He is a son of Ahira and Laura (Palmer) Hall, and was born in Portland, Chautauqua county, New York, November 3, 1821. James Hall, his grandfather, was born in Upbridge, Massachusetts, April 19, 1757, was a farmer all his life, and owned a large tract of land at that place, which he tilled up to the time of his death, which occurred July 29, 1835, in Croydon, New Hampshire. He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and fought under General George Washington throughout that world-famous struggle for the liberty and the rights of man, and after the war drew a pension. In religion he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and among the most influential. James Hall was married at the age of nineteen to Huldah Cooper, aged sixteen, a niece of Roger Sherman, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and by this marriage had twelve children, seven sons and five daughters: Abijah, Ahira (father), Sherman, James, Carlton, Albina, Lyman, Chloe, married to Menassah Sawyer; Huldah, married Elijah Darling; Dilla, married Benjamin White; Sarah, died in infancy; and an infant. The mother of these children died in 1847, February 19th, aged eighty-eight years, and was buried at Croydon, New Hampshire. John Palmer, who was the maternal grandfather of Ralph H. Hall, was born at Tolland, Connecticut, in 1755, and when quite a young man moved to Charlotte, Vermont, where he took up a large tract of land, all forest, which he cleared, improved and tilled until his death in 1835, and the house he built is still standing. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war under General George Washington and was awarded a pension. In religion he was a member of the Baptist church of Charlotte, of which he was a deacon for several years.

John Palmer was married to Ruth Chapman, by whom he had ten children, four sons and six daughters: John, James, William, Chapman, Malinda, who married Zimri Hill; Abigail, who married Edward Allen; Laura (mother); Ruth, who married Ancinins Jones; Charlotte and Lovica. The mother of these children died in 1827, aged sixty years. Ahira Hall (father) was born in Croydon, Sullivan county, New Hampshire, December 21, 1784, and remained on the farm until he was twenty-one years old, when he emigrated to Charlotte, Vermont, where he remained but a few years when he removed to Massena, St. Lawrence county, New York, where he took up a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of land, all of which was unbroken forest. At the breaking out of the war of 1812, he was among the first who were drafted into the service in the army of the War of 1812, and served throughout the war. His wife determined not to stay alone in this wilderness, packed all the effects she could upon a horse, and buried all else in the ground, and with her three children returned to her father's home in Vermont. In October, 1815, after the close of the war, Mr. Hall came to Chautauqua county, journeying thirty-one days through the wilderness, and occupied a log house owned by Abel Palmer, which, with fifty acres of land, came into his possession at the death of Mr. Palmer, the land being located in what is now the town of Portland and near the Brocton line, and is now owned by T. S. Moss. In politics Mr. Hall was a whig, and for fourteen consecutive years was elected justice of the peace on that ticket. He was a man of uncommon ability and enjoyed the confidence of the community. In religion he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he was also steward for a long time. Ahira Hall was married in Charlotte, Vermont, October 18, 1807, to Laura Palmer, by whom he had fourteen children, six sons and eight daughters, twelve of whom reached maturity: Ezra, died in infancy; John, a farmer in Fredonia, who married Mrs. Jane Ann Miller; Albina, a Methodist clergyman, who married Nancy Quigley; Ruth, who married Richard Reynolds, a farmer in Portland; James, a physician in Portland, who married Caroline Herrick; Laura, married to Charles Fay, a farmer in Portland; Samuel, a farmer in Pomfret, married to Miranda Kip; Ralph H.; Nancy, married to Henry Flint, a farmer in Portland; Livia, married John Green, a merchant in Sherman; Lodoiska, married William Martin, a farmer in Portland; Sarah, married John Merritt, a druggist in Silver Creek; Jane, married Frank Ellis, an undertaker in Forestville; and Chloe, died in infancy. Ahira Hall died February 24, 1858, in his seventy-fourth year, and was buried at Brocton, and his widow died December 18, 1863, in her seventy-third year.

Ralph H. Hall was educated in the public schools of Portland, and attended the high school at Jamestown and the academy at Painesville, Ohio, for several terms. After leaving school in 1842, he became a teacher and taught twelve terms, being principal of a school in Westfield one year, and two years in Silver Creek. He exchanged the pedagogue's chair for the business of a cattle broker, and continued in the latter vocation until 1870. In 1852 he and his brother John bought a farm of two hundred and twenty-five acres of land in Pomfret, this county, and added to it until they had reared and fattened their cattle for market. Mr. Hall is a director of the Fredonia National Bank and one of the finance committee of that institution, and was a member of the board of directors of the Oswego National Bank, Oswego, Labette county, Kansas, until it was sold out. In religion he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Fredonia, in which he has always held some office, and is a member of the board of control of Allegheny college, at Meadville, Pennsylvania. In 1880 he was a delegate to the general conference of the Methodist

Episcopal church at Cincinnati, Ohio. He has aided in building two churches on the frontier through the Freedmen's Aid Society, one in Nebraska and the other in Dakota. He is a very intelligent, agreeable man, very highly respected by the community in which he dwells, and his wife is a most estimable and refined lady.

Ralph H. Hall was married March 29, 1852, to Caroline Hall, a daughter of James and Ruth (Hall) Hall, of Newport, Sullivan county, New Hampshire, her father being a farmer there. This marriage resulted in the birth of one son, who died in infancy.

WILLIAM K. VANDERGRIFT, JR., a son of William K. and Sophia (Sarver) Vandergrift, was born in Pittsburg, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in 1835, and died in Jamestown, Chautauqua county, New York, on the 17th day of September, 1888, aged fifty-three years. William K. Vandergrift, Sr., was a native of Pennsylvania, born near Philadelphia, and while in his young manhood moved to Pittsburg, where he married Sophia Sarver. Both of them were of German descent.

William K. Vandergrift, Jr., was educated in the common schools of Pittsburg, and studied especially to fit himself for an engineer. He followed that line of business until the commencement of the oil excitement, when he removed to Oil City, and remained until April, 1881. He then came to Jamestown, and began manufacturing washing-machines,—an article which is as useful and almost of as much a necessity as the sewing-machine, which he continued until his decease. Mr. Vandergrift was an active politician, and his proclivities were decidedly republican; but he was satisfied to be a party worker instead of an office-seeker, and attended steadily to his business.

On December 1, 1859, he was married in the city of Pittsburg to Martha R. Carson. She was the daughter of John A. H. and Susan (Borrett) Carson, the former an American, and the latter of English birth, and had a family of five children,—two sons and three daughters. To Mr. and Mrs. Vandergrift were born six children. Four of them attained mature growth, and are now living: Etta, Victoria, William and Henrietta. The former is the wife of William Duffur, resides at Oil City, Pa., and has three children—Florence, Elsie and Sarah. The latter three reside with their mother at her fine home on Allen street, Jamestown.

ALBERT S. WATSON, of Scotch and English descent, and one of the largest and most prominent grape growers of the town of Westfield and Chautauqua county, was born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, June 4, 1847, and is a son of Jeremiah and Parmelia (Rockwell) Watson. His grandfather, James Watson, was of Scotch extraction, although born in County Armagh, Ireland, from which he came to America in 1792, and settled in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, in 1807, where he purchased a farm and lived until his death in 1850, when eighty years of age. He married Sarah Lounsbury, of New York city, in 1800. His son, Jeremiah Watson, was born in Susquehanna county in 1812, and removed in 1863 to Broome county, this State, where he died in 1878. He was a farmer by occupation, a presbyterian in religious faith and a democrat in political opinion. He held several of the offices of his town, and married Parmelia Rockwell of eastern New York. She was of English descent, a member of the Presbyterian church, and died in 1889, aged eighty years.

Albert S. Watson was reared on a farm, and attended the common schools and an academy, in which he received a good practical English education. At thirteen years of age he went with his parents to Broome county, where he remained until he was past twenty-one years

A. S. Walcott

old, when he entered the employ of the Pullman Palace Car company. Four years later he left their service to become a traveling salesman for the Mount Hope Nursery of Rochester, New York, which position he held for three years. He then (spring of 1878) bought a small stony tract of fourteen acres of land in the town of Portland, on which he commenced growing and propagating grape vines. In 1884 he came to Westfield, where he has a very comfortable home, and owns one hundred and fifteen acres of bearing vineyards. He gives constant employment to about twenty-five hands, makes a specialty of propagating grape vines, and in 1891 delivered seven hundred thousand vines for vineyard planting. He also is engaged in raising small fruits, and during one year grew more than thirteen hundred bushels of strawberries. He has been the architect of his own fortune, and has done much for the advancement of grape-growing in western New York.

On April 10, 1879, he united in marriage with Mrs. Mary E. Mack, of the town of Portland. Mr. Watson assigns a large share of his success in life to the sympathy and assistance of his wife, who has rendered tireless and invaluable aid. Their union has been blessed with three children: Edward C., Charles G. and Leonard A. Mr. Watson has two stepchildren: Fred J. and Kate M. Mack.

A. S. Watson is a democrat in politics. He is an active and successful business man, and was elected in 1888 as manager of the Western New York Grape-growers' Shipping association, which position he still holds.

HIRAM A. BURTON is now a prosperous farmer and grape grower living in the town of Ripley, but formerly was a teacher of ability, whom the children of the generation now just reaching fifty years of age will remember as having taught for a number of years. He is a son of Hiram and Harriet (Skinner) Burton, and was born in the town of Portland, Chautauqua county, New York, October 22, 1822. John Burton, the grandfather of the sixth generation remote, was a subject of King Charles II., and lived at Durham, England, where he died. He had a son John, who was born in 1685, and emigrated to America, finally settling in Massachusetts, where he died in 1763. He also had a son John, who was born at Danvers, Mass., in 1726, and lived until 1798, when he died at Sutton, the same State. One of his sons, too, was named John, the great-grandfather of Hiram A. He lived until September 30, 1837, and passed away at the same place. Simon Burton (grandfather) was born at Sutton, Massachusetts, November 19, 1769, and came to Chautauqua county soon after the close of our second war with England, in which, with four of his sons, he gallantly served his country. Although he was a millwright, he bought a farm and followed these occupations in conjunction with each other until he died in 1842, in the town of Portland. Simon Burton was possessed of an education and intellect far above the average of his day. He was a prominent universalist, and enjoyed the distinction of being editor of the church paper called *Gospel Advocate*. In politics he favored the Whig party and gave them such assistance in their campaigns as he could. He married Margaret French and reared a family of seven sons and three daughters. Two of the former lost their lives in the war mentioned above. Hiram Burton (father) was born in Croydon, New Hampshire, November 22, 1799, and came with his father to Portland in 1816. He had learned the trade of millwright but, like his father, also owned and operated a farm. He was a whig and afterwards a republican, and served as commissioner of highways for a number of years. He belonged to the Universalist church, and served in the war of 1812 with his father. He married Harriet Skinner, who was born in Chenango

county in 1805. After the death of her parents she came to Chautauqua county with a large family of brothers and sisters and located near Brocton, and died January 14, 1890. They reared a family of five sons and three daughters.

Hiram A. Burton received a superior education for his day at the district schools and the Fredonia academy. Succeeding his school life he taught for a number of years, and ranked high as an instructor and disciplinarian. Afterwards he engaged in farming and fruit growing which he still follows, having come to Ripley in 1868.

He married Ellen M. Harris, who was born May 27, 1820, and is a daughter of Jonathan G. and Lucy (Miller) Harris, and came from a family of seven children, all born in Vermont, but who afterwards came to Chautauqua county. One, Gilbert D., entered the civil war and lost his life at the bloody battle of the Wilderness. Mr. and Mrs. Burton are the parents of four children, all daughters: Lucy, born May 18, 1845, married to Talmage B. Little, a grape grower of this town; Sarah, born July 28, 1855, is the wife of T. J. Walker, who is engaged in the same business in the same town; Maria M., born January 22, 1858, is the wife of George W. Onthank, in Ripley, also growing grapes; and Cora Annette, born August 21, 1865.

Hiram A. Burton is an energetic, pushing man who enters into everything he takes hold of with life and vim. He belongs to the Republican party, the Universalist church, is a member of the Equitable Aid Union, and other co-operative and fraternal organizations.

GEORGE LEE. The name of Lee has ever been prominent on the pages of American history—as pioneer, soldier and patriot. Our subject, George Lee, has the honor and pleasure of tracing back his lineage to this remarkable and historic family. He is the son of James and Polly (Gates) Lee, and was born November 9, 1824, in the town of Ellicott, Chautauqua county, New York. His grandfather, Benjamin Lee, was a native of Rhode Island, whither his ancestors had emigrated from England before the march of civilization had reached our shores. From Rhode Island he changed his residence to Rensselaer county, New York, and thence to Chautaqua county, March 20, 1811, where he located in the town of Ellicott at a point near the line between the towns of Ellicott and Ellery. Here he purchased a tract of land containing two hundred and ninety-seven acres, from the Holland Land Company, upon which he resided until his death. He devoted his life to clearing and improving his land, and was also a hunter of considerable note, since in those days the forests and rivers were more productive than the farms. He married Catherine Simmons and reared a family of seven children, four boys and three girls. He was a supporter of the Whig party. James Lee (father of subject) was born in Rensselaer county, New York, June 6, 1796, and came with his father to Chautauqua county, where he has since lived and died. He was a pioneer farmer, and felt all the experiences and endured all the privations of pioneer life, so that the heritage of the old homestead, to which his children succeeded, was one fraught with memorable incidents and significant of toil and self-sacrifice. He cast his vote with the Whig party during its existence, but upon the inception of the Republican party, he at once affiliated with it. He was radical in his political views, and firmly believed in being more than a merely nominal partisan. At one time he held the office of assessor. He also had the distinction of having assisted in the erection of the first building in the city of Jamestown. His brothers served in the war of 1812. His wife, who was a daughter of Zephaniah Gates, a native of Connecticut, but by adoption a citizen of Chautauqua county, New York, bore

him three children: Louisa, now dead; Adaline, also dead; and George (subject).

George Lee married Julia Hollenbeck, a daughter of Edward Hollenbeck, originally of Madison county, New York, but more recently of Chautauqua county, same State; where he has since died. Their union resulted in the birth of three children: Mary (now dead), married to Charles M. Bentley, a farmer of the town of Ellicott, Chautauqua county; Eva A. (also dead), married to Mark A. Griffith, who lives near subject; and Frank O., married to Carrie Benney. Frank O. now resides near Waynesville, Missouri, where he is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He has one child, Marguerite.

George Lee was educated in the common schools, began life as a farmer, and has since pursued that business in connection with milling. His farm and mill are located in the town of Ellery near Lake Chautauqua. The mill was built by John, Seth and Samuel Griffiths about 1835. Mr. Lee is an adherent of the Republican party and, as such, has held the position of highway commissioner for a number of years. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F.

CAREY BRIGGS belongs to that class of intelligent, enthusiastic and progressive men, who, by their personality and inherent force of character, have made lasting impressions upon those with whom they have come in contact. He is a descendant of an old and noted family of Briggs, who came to New England as early as 1709. His father, Francis Briggs, at the time of his birth, April 21, 1818, was a resident of Berkshire county, Massachusettts (of which he was likewise a native) but seized with the desire to try his fortunes elsewhere, he removed to Cayuga county in 1825. He remained here until 1832 when he emigrated to Chautauqua county and located first in the town of Gerry and later (the next year) in the town of Ellington, where he purchased a farm upon which he continued to reside until his death in 1844. In his church affiliations he was a Baptist and for many years was an attendant of the church at Clear Creek. He was a supporter of the old-line Whig party and served in the war of 1812. Francis Briggs was known as a man of mild, even temperament, possessing the qualities of a man of deep religious convictions. At the same time he was a man of strong will power and conservative mind. He married Miss Betsey Hakes, of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, who died in 1867 at the age of seventy-nine. Subject's father was a cousin of Governor George N. Briggs of Massachusetts. Grandfather James Hakes was born at Stonington, Connecticut, March 25, 1752, and participated in the struggle of the Revolution.

Carey Briggs came to Chautauqua county with his father, received his education and grew to manhood in that county. In early life, after making a careful inventory of his mental aptitudes, he decided to take up the profession of teaching. This he did and continued his work as teacher for some twenty years. In 1849 he received a certificate from the State superintendent of public schools at Albany, giving him the prerogative of teaching in any district school in the State. Subject has made a careful study of pedagogy in its application to the primary schools and this, together with long and varied experience in practical teaching, has given him a high standing in his profession and in educational circles. Mr. Briggs was the organizer of the stock company which first gave form and reality to the project of building Ellington academy. He has since been strongly identified with education and educational interests in his county.

In 1844 he was married to Miss Diantha, daughter of Daniel Gould of Pomfret, Chautauqua county, who died in 1855, leaving three children—all girls: Clarissa; Caroline, married

to Jerry Gifford of Lakewood, N. Y. and Mary Frances, wife of Arthur C. Wade, a prominent lawyer of Jamestown (see sketch). Carey Briggs was married the second time in 1858 to Miss Martha Staples, daughter of Rev. S. Staples of Clymer, New York. By this union he had three children, two sons and one daughter: Charles Francis Adams died at the age of six years, October 5, 1870; William C., of the drug firm of Hatch & Briggs of Jamestown, New York; and M. May.

Carey Briggs is a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has been steward for over fifty years. In his political views he is an unmistakable republican, and has filled very acceptably the offices of supervisor and school trustee at the hands of that party for a number of years. On current events, educational matters, political relations, literary and scientific topics and general intelligence, Mr. Briggs is a well posted man and, judging from his career and teachings, is the happy possessor of a high, idealistic conception of life.

HON. MILTON M. FENNER. We may look about us and often see a man who has gained prominence in business, politics, or upon his military record, but a man who has silvered locks and enjoys an extensive acquaintance with his fellow-men may turn his mind to meditation and scarce can count a quartette who have become eminent in all. Such however may be truthfully said of Hon. M. M. Fenner, who is the seventh child of a family of nine, born to Christopher C. and Lucinda (Fross) Fenner. He came into the world July 28, 1837, at the old homestead belonging to his father in South Stockton, New York. The ancestors on both sides were of English extraction—grandfather, Resolved W. Fenner, being a native of Rhode Island. He was a descendant of Rev. W. Fenner, a noted Puritan divine, from whom came Arthur, James, and James Jr., Fenner, all of whom occupied the Gubernatorial chair in the State of Rhode Island between 1790 and 1845. Resolved W. Fenner went to Madison county, N. Y., in 1800, and there is a town in that county named in his honor. He came to Ellery, Chautauqua county, New York, in 1819 and remained there until he died in 1847. Rufus Fross was a native of Kinderhook, Columbia county, New York. From there he went to Litchfield, Herkimer county, New York, and married, and then came to the town of Chautauqua, this county, in 1810, locating on the farm where he resided until his death in 1846. He served in the war of 1812 and was present at the burning of Buffalo. Subject's father, Christopher C. Fenner, was born in Brookfield, Madison county, in 1801, and came to this county with Newell Putnam when sixteen years of age. Two years later the family came and took up a tract of land lying on Cassadaga creek. He united in marriage with Lucinda Fross, in 1826, and conducted his farm until his death in 1850. Of nine children born to Christopher C. Fenner, eight are yet living. Both he and his wife were hard-working and frugal in their habits and living, and possessed the highest sense of honor. No debt that they ever contracted remained unsettled and this motto, "pay everything you owe," was so firmly impressed on the minds of their children that the lesson was never forgotten. Hard work and privations caused the health of the father to fail before he reached that age when man should be his best, and this coupled with the large family of children and unfortunate financial ventures kept the family for many years on the verge of destitution.

M. M. Fenner inherited the seemingly untiring energy of his mother; the ambition and strong integrity and strict honesty of both parents. He was but thirteen years of age when he lost his father, and was thrown upon his own resources. Being thus obliged to toil for a mere existence, he early acquired habits of in-

M. M. Fenner.

dustry and economy, which have been potential factors in his life's success. For five years succeeding his father's death he was either employed working his mother's farm, or as a farm hand by the neighbors. The summer he was sixteen years old he worked four months for David Smith, of Stockton, and instead of losing any time, he made five extra days, working nights at "stents." From eighteen to twenty he worked the homestead in partnership with his brother, and acquired an interest in the personal property. They cleared some "new ground," and followed dairying and stock-raising. His early dreams were thinking of the time when he should have knowledge, and when prepared he entered Allegheny college, of Meadville, Pa., and attended its sessions, spending the vacations at work to secure money for paying his way. Before he reached twenty-five he had taught seven terms of public and select schools in New York and Michigan, and found time to read and learn the preliminary course in the study of medicine. He then attended a Medical college at Cincinnati, Ohio, and obtained the degree of M.D. on May 22, 1860. Doctor Fenner first practiced in the city of Flint, Michigan, beginning immediately after he received his degree, but July 12, 1861, only a year after, his patriotism compelled him to give up his newly-established practice and enlist as a private in company A, 8th Michigan regiment, that was recruited by Col. William M. Fenton, ex-lieutenant-governor of that State. He was appointed hospital steward of the regiment and war correspondent for a couple of the leading State papers. Soon after getting into active service he was promoted to a second lieutenancy for valorous conduct, and was assigned to duty in Co. I, of the same regiment. They were under fire at the battle of Coosaw river, S. C., January 1, 1862, and in April of the same year, the captain and first lieutenant, having resigned, he commanded his company during the siege that resulted in the fall of Fort Pulaski. He commanded the outpost station at Spanish Wells, on Hilton Head Island, S. C., during the night attack and attempted burning of that place by the Confederates, March 12, 1863. In the latter part of May, 1862, he was appointed to service in the signal corps and assigned to General Hunter's staff at Hilton Head. For meritorious conduct he was commissioned first lieutenant, October 1, 1862. He was in the trenches at the fall of Fort Wagner, Charleston Harbor, in July, 1863. Col. Fenton said of him in a letter to Governor Blair of Michigan, dated May 14, 1863: "I take the liberty, although not now in service, of cordially recommending him (first lieutenant M. M. Fenner) to further promotion. My connection with the 8th regiment and previous acquaintance with Dr. Fenner enable me to speak understandingly, and to say that in my opinion such an appointment would prove advantageous to the service. His experience in the field as hospital steward of the 8th regiment, and subsequently as lieutenant in command of a company, and his efficiency in every position in which he has been placed, as well as his sterling moral virtue and irreproachable private character, entitle him to high consideration. He may be relied on as competent and worthy."

In April, 1863, he came north to Brooklyn, in response to an invitation extended by the Secretary of the Navy, passed an examination and received a commission as assistant surgeon, U. S. Navy, from Secretary Welles, in May, 1863, but owing to the active operations about Charleston, and the prospects of a fight, he decided to remain for a time in the army, which he did, until after the fall of Fort Wagner. Dr. Fenner was a member of Admiral Dahlgren's staff, and was on board the flagship in the naval night attack upon Fort Sumter. In the spring of 1864 he came north on a leave of absence, when, seeing a good opening at Jamestown, near his early home, he resigned his commission and began to practice his profession, in which he was

eminently successful. But when the speculation excitement in the oil regions broke out and was carrying everything before it, he, and many others from the vicinity of Jamestown, went down and spent the winter of 1864–65 in western Pennsylvania. Like many others he was unfortunate, and returned to Jamestown in the summer of 1865, with a light purse, but his heart was not heavy, and with renewed energy, he went to work to reclaim his scattered fortunes. The publication of "The Medical Progress" was one of his ventures, and large editions were distributed. In 1866 Dr. Fenner was appointed city physician, and held that position until he departed from Jamestown.

On June 5, 1866, he married Georgiana Grandin, a daughter of Daniel H. Grandin, an extensive woolen manufacturer of Jamestown.

During the month of May he delivered the annual address to the Eclectic Medical society of the Thirty-second Senatorial District. Two years later, in the course of a similar address, given to the same society of the State of New York, he made this utterance, which was widely commented upon: "Liberality of principle, scope of thought and research, untiring energy and unswerving devotion are the requisites in the medical man to extended success in the treatment of all affections, both acute and chronic, simple and complex, ranging from an influenza to a grave typhoid, a simple ulcer to a scirrhous cancer, a bronchial cough to a grave consumption." In March, 1869, he disposed of his large practice at Jamestown, settled up his "oil region losses," dollar for dollar, and in July of that year located at Fredonia, where he established his "People's Dispensary of Medicine and Surgery;" resumed the publication of "The Medical Progress" and soon secured a larger practice than he had left. In 1870 the United States government appointed him examining surgeon, and in 1872 the Eclectic Medical society of the State of New York elected him its president. Dr. Fenner is a prominent lecturer before medical societies, and a monographer of National reputation through his contributions to medical journals. He was one of the earliest promoters of the Dunkirk and Fredonia R. R., and has been its president, secretary, treasurer and manager.

Politically he is one of the most prominent men in western New York. He has always displayed an acute interest in the Republican party. His popularity is best shown by the fact that when first a candidate for office—that of supervisor of the town of Pomfret, although the district for several years had given majorities for candidates of the opposite party—he was elected by a majority of one hundred and sixteen. The next year he was elected with a majority increased to two hundred and eighty-two, and at the following election, when running for the Assembly, the Pomfret district swelled his majority to three hundred and ten, while the Assembly district made his total majority over his opponent two thousand five hundred and ninety-five, the largest ever given a candidate in that district. When the republicans again took control of the government, after Cleveland's administration, Hon. M. M. Fenner was appointed deputy collector of the port of New York, which position he is now filling with credit and honor. Although his duties in the office compel him to spend a great portion of his time in New York city, his family remain at their home in Fredonia, where his personal business interests are all located. Mr. Fenner is courteous, straightforward and cordial in his intercourse with men, and his affability makes him many warm friends. Industrious and painstaking in his business, he always discharges the most minute details of his work with the same care that characterizes his transactions of greater magnitude. The utmost system is observed in his office, and he has his large business so thoroughly under control that he seems to handle it with but slight effort. Among his business associates his word is as

good as his bond, and his check will as readily pass current as the cash. Hon. M. M. Fenner is a bright example of the possibilities of an American youth who is possessed of sound sense and a determined and unconquerable will.

JACOB HARDENBURG. A resident of Westfield town, who is probably as well known and as well liked as any other non-public man in the county is Jacob Hardenburg, who is a large land owner, farmer, grape-grower and live stock dealer. His parents, Valkart and Susan (Miller) Hardenburg, are of German parentage, and came from eastern New York, where the former was born in 1798. They lived until 1833 in various eastern and central counties, Jacob Hardenburg being born at Charleston, Montgomery county, New York, September 8, 1825. Valkart Hardenburg (father) came to Chautauqua county, in 1833, and lived in several of the numerous towns. He finally located in Portland town, where he still resides, and is now ninety-three years old. For one of his years this elderly gentleman is remarkably well preserved. His form is straight as an arrow and his step is elastic and brisk. He owns a small farm in the town of Portland and does all his own chores. The first dairy ever kept in this county, away back in 1833, was run by Mr. Hardenburg, and was located three miles east of Mayville. He freighted the butter to Buffalo in a wagon, and there marketed it. About ten cows constituted his stock. He married Susan Miller on October 4, 1818. She was born on May 3, 1796, and died in 1870. They had six children, three sons and three daughters.

Jacob Hardenburg first saw Chautauqua county in 1833, being at that time about seven years of age. He was reared on his father's farm and early taught to hold the plow. His education was received in the common schools, and then he settled down to a farmer's life. His home is a tract of one hundred and twenty acres, only one mile east of Westfield. Another farm of two hundred and ten acres in the same town, two miles south, belongs to him, which is also occupied and operated by him. Grape-growing is a profitable business in a good season, and Mr. Hardenburg devotes considerable attention to it, and is also a large trader in live stock for breeding and shipping purposes. Jacob Hardenburg is an excellent manager; before entering upon a plan he carefully calculates it in all its aspects, and then, like Von Moltke, pushes it through with energy to a successful termination. Good judgment is second nature to him, and a plan once conceived seldom fails.

His wife was Annette Hassett, whom he married in 1851. She was a daughter of John Hassett, who lived in Stockton town. Mr. and Mrs. Hardenburg have four children, two sons and two daughters: Earl, Henry, Elva and Flora. The first is living at home; Henry is a resident of Brooklyn, New York, but is in business in New York city. Elva married Delbert Arnold, and lives at De Wittville, this county; and Flora.

Jacob Hardenburg is a member of two fraternal organizations, A. O. U. W. and the Knights of Honor, and is identified with the Republican party. Socially he is a pleasant gentleman, and, in business, of strict integrity.

MILTON J. MUNSON, a prosperous, progressive and intelligent farmer of Portland town, is a son of Samuel and Polly (Hulburt) Munson, and was born in the town where he now lives on the 23d of May, 1828. The Munson family trace their ancestry to England, although indigenous to American soil for nearly two centuries. The paternal grandfather, Samuel Munson, Sr., was born in the State of Connecticut, July 9, 1762, and at least thirty years later went from there to New Hartford, a place near Utica, Oneida county, this State, where he stayed until after harvest, in 1818. In the winter of 1818–19 he

started to take his family and make a home farther west Coming by way of Buffalo, a trip of at least three half fortnights, with the cumbersome vehicles then in use, they turned southwest and traveled for one week more. The town of Portland's general appearance pleased the party, and it was decided to go no farther. Securing a tract of land he entered heartily upon the task of clearing it up, and in a few years was the possessor of a fine farm. Mr. Munson served in the American army during the war of 1812, and was a gallant soldier. He died February 27, 1841, aged seventy-nine years. Samuel Munson, Jr., came to this county with his father. He was born in Oneida county in 1803, and when fifteen years later his father came to this county he was of sufficient size to be of great assistance. Being among the early settlers they were obliged to battle many privations and put up with much inconvenience. When Samuel Munson, Jr., reached manhood he took a tract of fifty acres from the Holland Land Company and made himself a farm. He was a stirring, energetic man, and a lover of fine horses, in handling which he took great delight.

In 1823 he married Polly (Shuff) Hulburt, a widow, a native of Pompey, Onondaga county, New York. She was a woman of sterling character and Christian virtues. They had children: Hannah B., born January 31, 1826, died January 31, 1847; Harry S., a farmer of this town (sketch appears elsewhere); Milton J., and Alson N., living in Westfield town.

Milton J. Munson was reared on the farm and received his education in the common schools, after which he learned the carpenter's trade and followed it for fifteen years. In the spring of 1871 he moved on the farm he now owns, where he has lived ever since without intermission. The place contains thirty-five acres and a fine house. Several acres are devoted to grape culture. The location, only two miles from Portland village, is central and convenient to shipment.

On February 11, 1849, Mr. Munson married Marian Hamlin, a lady of this town, who died January 12, 1873, leaving five children, one son and four daughters: Almy, married Frank Maginnis, who is a farmer in this town; Ada, wife of E. H. Taylor, who is similarly employed and lives adjacent; Eva, lives in Brocton, where her husband, Dr. B. S. Swetland, is a practicing physician; Edith, is the wife of Vale Lilly, a Portland farmer; and Samuel. In 1879 Mr. Munson married, for his second wife, Julia Dodge, who died in 1882, leaving an infant son, Jay, now nine years of age. In January, 1885, he married Mrs. Sarah A. (Spencer) Henshaw, of North East, Pa.

In politics Mr. Munson is a republican, a courteous gentleman, a pleasant entertainer and a citizen in whom Portland may take pride.

J. E. W. BISSELL, D.D.S., is a son of Milton L. and Melissa (Rice) Bissell, and was born in the pleasant village of Owego, Tioga county, New York, January 23, 1867. The Bissells sprang direct from Puritan stock. The Cushmans and Bissells came over among the very first New England settlers. His grandfather, John W. Bissell, was a native of Greenfield, Franklin county, Massachusetts. He was a hatter by trade, but branched out into other fields of business, and, with his superior and natural talent for accumulating money, he soon made a good fortune for those days. He then moved into Springfield, Mass., where he lived a life of ease and comfort until his death, at the age of eighty-four years, leaving a good fortune for his children. He served a short time in the war of 1812. Milton L. Bissell was born in Massachusetts, and while a young man saw something of western life, but subsequently came to this county, where he has lived for about twenty-three years. He now resides on and cultivates a nice farm, and is

a prosperous farmer. He was at one time engaged in business in Jamestown for about five years. Politically he is a republican, is a member of the Grange or Patrons of Husbandry, and has been Master and State delegate of that organization. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and is prominent in that order. He married Melissa Rice, an only daughter of J. A. Rice, in 1860, who was a native of this county. J. A. Rice (grandfather) still resides in the county, where he is an extensive farmer. His wife died in 1886. Mrs. M. L. Bissell is a member of the Presbyterian church. They are the parents of two sons: John E. W. and Berne Burritt Bissell, the latter being fourteen years of age.

John E. W. Bissell was reared principally on the farm and received his earlier education in the common schools, supplementing it by a thorough course in the Jamestown public schools. After completing his course there he entered the well-known dental office of Rawson, Lenox & Swetland. Although there were changes in the firm, he worked there about one year and a half, then, going to Warren, Pa., as assistant for A. C. McAlpine, and later entered the well-known dental institution, the Philadelphia Dental college. While there Dr. Bissell was esteemed highly by the faculty as being an excellent student and a person of good habits, and one who excelled in good work. Graduating from that institution in 1890, he at once located in Westfield, N. Y., and is building up an excellent practice, and is appreciated and esteemed by his fellow-townsmen.

MARTIN L. FENTON, one of the leading lumber dealers of western New York and a member of the well-known lumber firm of M. L. Fenton & Co., of Jamestown, is a son of George W., Jr., and Mitta (Howard) Fenton, and was born in the town of Carroll, Chautauqua county, New York, February 1, 1839. His paternal grandfather, George W. Fenton, was born in Connecticut, and became one of the pioneer settlers of Chautauqua county. He came first to near Sheridan Centre, but subsequently removed to what is now the town of Carroll, where he purchased, in March, 1810, lot 52 from the Holland Land company. He followed lumbering for several years, running his rafts to Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis. He married Elsie Owen, a daughter of Ira Owen, who was a celebrated marksman and served in the war of 1812, and whose father, John Owen, served in the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars, and died in 1843, aged one hundred and seven years. Mr. Fenton died March 3, 1860, and his widow, who was born July 8, 1790, passed away February 26, 1875. Their children were: Roswell O., George W., Jr., William H. H., John F. and Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, ex-governor of New York and ex-United States Senator. The second son, George W., Jr. (father), was born in 1812 in Carroll, where he has always resided and been engaged in lumbering and farming. He is a Baptist and republican, and married Mitta, daughter of Luther Howard. They have six children living and one dead: Thomas, of Frewsburg; Welthy, the wife of Prof. George Georgi, of Jamestown; Martin L.; Ann E., widow of John Frew; Laura, wife of C. A. Haynes, of Plainfield, N. J.; Lucy M., who married Dr. Prittle, of Detroit, Michigan; and Alice, now deceased.

Martin L. Fenton attended Fredonia academy, and entered Union college of Schenectady, N. Y. He also attended a Cincinnati college for two years and was graduated from a commercial college in Buffalo, N. Y. Leaving school he and C. L. Norton, in 1860, engaged in the general mercantile business at Frewsburg, which they continued until 1864, when Mr. Norton was elected county clerk, and the store was conducted two years longer by Mr. Fenton. In 1866 he came to Jamestown,

where he was engaged for four years with H. W. Tew in a hardware store. At the end of that time, in 1870, he organized a lumbering company under the firm name of M. L. Fenton & Co., and they cut and ship from eight to ten million feet of lumber per year. He also deals largely in real estate, and probably owns more houses in Jamestown than any one else in that city.

On March 19, 1863, he united in marriage with Alice Tew, daughter of William Tew, a prominent citizen of Jamestown. They are the parents of two children: Harry W., born June 13, 1873, and now attending school at Concord, New Hampshire; and Gertrude, born June 27, 1888.

Martin L. Fenton is one of the largest taxpayers in the city of Jamestown, which he has made his home for over twenty years. He is a republican in politics and a member of the Jamestown Independent Congregational church, which was organized (by Dr. Townsend) in June, 1886.

JOHN GIFFORD, who is the subject of this sketch, is one of the leading farmers living in the vicinity of Lakewood, Chautauqua county, New York. He is a son of Jeremiah and Deborah (Tallman) Gifford, and was born in Washington county, New York, December 25, 1806. Like most citizens of western New York, he traces back his lineage to New England ancestry. Here, in New England, while it was yet dominated by the iron rule of Puritanism, was born Bial Gifford, our subject's paternal grandfather. He pursued the vocation of farming and later in life migrated to Washington county, New York, where he died. Mr. Tallman (maternal grandfather) was also a native of the east. Subject's father was born in the State of Massachusetts and emigrated to Washington county, New York, in the year 1825; from thence he removed to Chautauqua county, where he settled in the town of Busti. Here he obtained one hundred and twenty acres of land from the Holland Land Company, which, at that time, was a veritable wilderness, untouched as yet by the transforming hand of the settler. His time and energies were devoted to the clearing, fencing and general preparation of his farm for plow and seed. He saw the alternation of harvest and seed time for a period of seventy-nine years, when, on February 4, 1854, he was quietly laid to rest. Politically he was a devotee of the Republican party; religiously a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

He was joined in marriage to Deborah Tallman, which union resulted in a family of nine children, five boys and four girls, all of whom are deceased except the subject.

John Gifford passed his childhood amid the wild scenic mountains and lakes of his native county—in which it is difficult indeed to find a single spot totally devoid of interest. In this county, rich in martial memories to the old settler and full of historic interest to the young, our subject also received his early education, which in those days was chiefly confined to "readin', 'ritin' and 'rithmetic"—the three R's of the primitive school. Upon leaving school he took up the occupation of farming and is at present engaged in that business on the old homestead. He is numbered among the intelligent supporters of the Republican party, and deems it one of the first and highest privileges of American citizenship to intelligently exercise his right of suffrage. Mr Gifford is a good citizen, generous, public-spirited and liberal to a fault; he is well posted upon current events, issues and problems and endeavors to live with an intelligent, modern conception of life.

John Gifford was married to Catherine Cornell, a daughter of Joseph Cornell, of Washington county, New York. The result of this union was two children: Jeremiah, who was first married to Henrietta Alexander, by whom he had three children—Leroy, Irving and John. He was married the second time to Caroline

Briggs, but without issue. He now lives with his father and is engaged in farming; and Jennie, married to Thomas Nelson, formerly a farmer but at present in the merchandising business in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have been blest with two children—Frank and Kate—both still in childhood.

CHARLES S. CURTICE, of Portland, who is one of the largest propagators of grape-vines in the United States, is a son of Roswell B. and Hannah M. (Chase) Curtice, and was born at Webster, Monroe county, New York, January 21, 1857. The Curtice family is of English extraction, and Jesse Curtice, the grandfather of Charles S. Curtice, came from Antrim, N. H., to Webster, Monroe county, N. Y., where he was engaged in farming until his death, in 1863, at sixty-six years of age. One of his sons was Roswell B. Curtice (father), who was born in 1833. He came about 1870 to Jamestown, where he owns a small farm within the limits of that city and is engaged in raising small fruits. He is a republican in politics, a member of the First Baptist church of Jamestown, and has been master workman for several terms of the lodge of Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he is a member. He married Hannah M. Chase, a native of Wisconsin, and a member of the Baptist church, who passed away in 1873, aged forty-one years.

Charles S. Curtice came with his parents, in 1870, to Jamestown, where he attended the Union school and collegiate institute of that place. Leaving school he entered the employ of E. A. Ross & Co., of Ross Mills, with whom he remained for four years and then engaged as a traveling salesman with George A. Stone, nurseryman of Rochester, New York. He traveled for Mr. Stone throughout this State until 1880, when he engaged in the nursery business on a small scale for himself in the town of Portland. He increased his business from year to year until it is now of large proportions. He makes a specialty of propagating grape-vines for the wholesale trade, and has developed this branch of the nursery business until he is now one of the largest grape-vine propagators in the United States. In addition to supplying home demands he supplies large orders from every section of the Union. Mr. Curtice employs an average force of twenty men in his nursery and vineyard in the town of Portland, and is a stockholder in the Rochester and Cayuga Lake Vineyard company, of Seneca county. He owns a nice residence at Portland where he has made his home since 1880. He is an active republican in politics, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a pleasant but thoroughgoing business man. He is a member of Brocton Castle, No. 284, Knights of Pythias, Summit Lodge, No. 219, Free and Accepted Masons, at Westfield; Westfield Chapter, No. 129, High Royal Arch Masons, at Mayville; and Triumph Union, No. 32, Equitable Aid Union, which organization was incorporated at Columbus, Pa., March 23, 1879.

On October 4, 1882, Mr. Curtice married Luna L. Harris, a daughter of W. D. Harris, of the town of Ellicott. Mrs. Curtice was born in 1861 and died July 26, 1889, leaving one child, a son, named William M., who was born February 17, 1885.

CHAUNCEY M. RATHBUN, D.D.S., of Fredonia, one of the progressive and leading dentists of western New York, is a son of Dr. Byron and Thirza A. (Jillson) Rathbun, and was born in the city of Dunkirk, Chautauqua county, New York, May 28, 1867. The Rathbuns are of English descent and Rev. Levant Rathbun, paternal grandfather of Dr. C. M. Rathbun, was born at Camden, Oneida county, in June 1803, and removed to Pine Grove, Warren county, Pa., where he farmed until 1837. He then entered the ministry of the Baptist church and preached in Jamestown and Dunkirk and at Panama where he died

September 18, 1869. In January, 1826, he married Laura Brainard Comstock, who was born at East Haddam, Connecticut, and died August 24, 1845, leaving five children: Dorliska, Theron, Andrew, Dr. Byron and Milton. Rev. Levant Rathbun married for his second wife, on August 10, 1846, Mrs. John Paden, who bore him five children: Wilbur, Laura, Charles, James and Willie. Dr. Byron Rathbun (father), now the oldest practicing dentist of Dunkirk, was born at Pine Grove, Pa., October 28, 1834, worked on a farm at Mayville, from twelve to fifteen years of age and then went to Erie, Pa., where he studied dentistry with Dr. Thompson in day time and worked in a printing office at night. He left there in 1853, held a position for two years in A. T. Stewart's dry goods store in New Orleans and returned in 1855 to Erie where he was a partner with Dr. Thompson for three years. In 1858 he opened his present office on Center street, Dunkirk, where he is now an influential member of the city council. He has a large practice, is wealthy and has been for several years a Knight Templar of Dunkirk Commandery No. 40, K. T., and a member and vestryman of St. John's Protestant Episcopal church. On December 28, 1865, he married Thirza Ann Jillson. They have three children: Chauncey M.; Mary J., born March 28, 1877; and Jean A., born January 27, 1882. Mrs. Rathbun's father, Samuel C. Jillson, was born October 4, 1820, and on August 28, 1842, married Mary Shale, of Rochester, N. Y., by whom he had four children. He was a son of Oliver Whipple Jillson, who was born in 1786, married to Sally Sackett in 1819 and died in Genesee county in 1829, leaving four children: Samuel C.; De Witt C., born in 1822; Mary, born January 2, 1821; and Amanda, born March 20, 1826.

Chauncey M. Rathbun attended the public schools of Dunkirk until he was seventeen years of age when he entered a military school at Peekskill, on the Hudson, where he remained one year. He then returned home, studied dentistry with his father, and matriculated in 1887 at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1888 with the degree of D.D.S. In the autumn of that year he came to Fredonia where he has been successfully practicing dentistry ever since. His office is fully equipped with modern appliances and he keeps fully abreast of the times in the line of his profession.

June 12, 1889, he united in marriage with Julia S., daughter of P. Ten Eyck and Caroline (Sparks) Smith, of Wilmington, Delaware, where Mr. Smith is cashier of the First National bank of the city.

Dr. C. M. Rathbun is energetic and active in whatever he undertakes. He is a conservative republican and a Master Mason of Forest Lodge, No. 166, Free & Accepted Masons. He is a member and vestryman of Trinity Protestant Episcopal church of Fredonia.

HON. CHARLES B. BROCKWAY was a man who in life attained an enviable position, and who, since his death, is remembered as a courageous, generous and honorable man. He was a son of Burban and Lois A. (Bostwick) Brockway, and was born in Ontario county, New York, December 6, 1810, and died December 4, 1883. The earliest mention of the representatives of this family in America, Wolston Brockway, is found in the town records of Lyme, Connecticut, where it is stated on December 3, 1659, he purchased housing and land from John Reynolds, then living at Norwich, Connecticut, but formerly of Lyme. From Wolston Brockway came the Hon. Chas. B. Brockway. Burban Brockway was born in Lyme, Connecticut, March 1, 1767, being the youngest of a family of ten children. His father and several of his older brothers served in the Revolutionary war. Burban Brockway began a sea-faring life at the age of eighteen

years, and when twenty-three years of age he married Lois Anne Bostwick, of New Milford, Connecticut, and located at Catskill, New York, where he left his family while he followed his chosen occupation. In 1797 he removed his family to Ontario county, located in the wilderness, and commenced clearing up a farm with the idea of following an agricultural life; but in 1813 he removed to the town of Ripley (then Portland), Chautauqua county, and located on a tract of land of which he held possession until his death, and it still remains in the family. This property is located one mile east of the village of Ripley, and there Mr. Brockway lived until his death, which occurred September 2, 1861. He was a member of the Episcopal church, and on the organization of St. Paul's church at Mayville was elected its senior warden. Mr. Brockway reared a family of four sons and five daughters, of which our subject was the youngest.

Charles B. Brockway removed with his parents to Ripley, Chautauqua county, in 1814, and at their arrival the land was covered with dense woods. But meager educational facilities were at hand, and the better part of his knowledge was obtained after he had attained manhood. His childhood and youth were passed in the usual manner incident to the early pioneers. Mr. Brockway was a constant reader, and his mind was practical. He took an active part in the preservation of the Union during the civil war, devoting all of his time and much means in enlisting volunteers from his own and adjoining towns, and aiding them to secure equipments. In 1838 he was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors for Chautauqua county, and held that office for thirteen years, part of the time as chairman of the board. Although at that time but twenty-eight years of age, he showed extraordinary ability and good judgment in conducting the affairs of the county, and familiarized himself with all her needs. When he abdicated this position, he was elected associate judge of the county, and at the end of his term of office was made a justice of the peace, which office he held for fourteen years. His administration of those offices was highly satisfactory, and had it not been for his natural modesty and desire to avoid the turmoil of public life, he would have been elevated to more distinguished positions. Mr. Brockway was a man of strong moral convictions, which gave him a standing among his neighbors and attracted their confidence, and his services as a counselor and conveyancer were much sought after. He was a regular attendant at church and a liberal supporter of every public enterprise, whether religious or secular, that had for its object the public weal. Hon. Charles B. Brockway was the friend of the poor, the widow and the fatherless, and their appeals to his liberality were always met with substantial responses.

He married Rachel Rebecca Sterrett, a daughter of David Sterrett, who was a representative of one of the old and respected families of the Keystone State. Their union was blessed with the following children: Mary S., who married Hon. James M. Williams, May 21, 1882,—a lawyer of Cleveland, Ohio, who for two years was a member of the Ohio Assembly, where he was the recognized leader of the Democracy; he has edited one edition of the statute laws of Ohio, and revised several others; Martha, who died when thirteen years of age; Charles B., now living in the town of Ripley, thoroughly identified with local politics and a well-known republican; David S., died in infancy; Belle R., also died in infancy; and Frederick, born July 20, 1854, and on September 15, 1877, married Emma L. Cushman, a daughter of Leverett and Ann (Wilson) Cushman; they have three children,—Byron, May and Fred.

DEXTER D. DORN, now resident of Jamestown, and a member of the Chautauqua county bar, was born in Sugar Grove (now Farmington) township, Warren county, Pennsylvania, September 26, 1849, and is a son of John L. and Harriet M. (Allen) Dorn. His grandfather, Andrew Dorn, was a native of the town of Florida, Montgomery county, New York, removed to Warren county, Pa., in 1841, and about forty years later came to this county, where he afterwards died. He studied for the ministry, but the death of his father and the cares of the family compelled him to abandon his studies and engage in teaching for several years. He served as school commissioner, held various town offices, was a Methodist and democrat, and married Mary Cramer, by whom he had four sons and one daughter. His son, John L. Dorn, the father of Dexter D. Dorn, was born in the town of Florida, N. Y., March 16, 1819, went with his father to Pennsylvania, and in 1870 came to this county, where he has resided ever since. He is a farmer, a Methodist and a prohibitionist. He married Harriet M. Allen, and to them were born two sons and four daughters, two of whom are dead. Mrs. Dorn is a daughter of Jacob Allen, who was a native of Jefferson county, N. Y., but about 1830 became one of the pioneer settlers of Warren county, Pa. He was a man of unusual mechanical inventive genius, carried on coopering extensively and taught vocal music. He was a prominent member and deacon of the Baptist church, and a republican in political principles. He married Olive Tupper, whose mother, well remembered by Dexter D. Dorn, in relating her experience in witnessing the naval engagement on Lake Champlain, near Plattsburg, N. Y., in 1814. The Americans were victorious, and the whole British fleet was surrendered to the American commander, McDonough, died at the advanced age of ninety-eight years. They reared a family of one son and three daughters.

Dexter D. Dorn received his education in the common schools and Jamestown Union school and Collegiate Institute. He received the regent's certificate in 1867, but was prevented from obtaining a collegiate education by failure of his eyesight, he having to rely wholly upon his own resources. He taught school for a time, then learned the trade of cooper, which he soon abandoned to learn telegraphy. On May 1, 1870, he was appointed night operator at Cambridge, Pa., and on January 1, 1871, was promoted to day operator, and freight, ticket and express agent, which position he held for eighteen years and four months. During this long period of time he was never called in for misconduct or neglect of duty, and never caused an accident or damage to any person or train by carelessness or mistaking orders by telegraph or otherwise, which is a remarkable record considering the time covered, the onerous duties performed, vast amount of property and the hundreds of lives that were daily dependent upon his accuracy and vigilance in moving trains over a great railway. During this time he and his wife completed the course of, and graduated in the pioneer class (1882) of the C. L. S. C. Leaving the railroad, he commenced to read law in Jamestown on September 26, 1887, and after completing his course of reading entered the Albany Law school, from which he was graduated May 23, 1889. On June 6, 1890, he was admitted to the bar, and since then has been engaged successfully in the practice of his profession in Jamestown. He is in principle a democrat, a strong temperance advocate and an active worker in the Methodist church, of which he and his wife are members.

On October 23, 1871, he united in marriage with Emma Brookmire, a woman of rare force of character who had been a successful student and teacher in the Jamestown Union Schools and Collegiate Institute, and served as principal of one of the city schools in 1870. To their union have been born two children: M. Edith, born August 5, 1872, and died March 23, 1889;

and Ralph W., who was born June 28, 1877, and has just passed the regent's examination for the academic department of the Jamestown High School. M. Edith Dorn was a girl of brilliant promise, amiable and kind in disposition, and a fine scholar and musician for one of her age. She was a member of the class of 1890 of the Jamestown High School, was universally loved and regarded, and her early death was deeply deplored by all who knew her.

MATHEW FULLER comes from an old English family of that name, was born in Dutchess county, New York, November 26, 1825, and is a son of Micah and Elizabeth (Clements) Fuller. Micajah Fuller (grandfather) was a native of eastern New York, and farmed in Westchester county, where he died. He had four children, one of whom, Micah Fuller (father), was born in Westchester county in 1788. When a young man he went from his native county to Dutchess; in 1828 he moved from thence to Herkimer county, and in November, 1833, he came to Chautauqua county and settled on a farm in Portland town, which he occupied and tilled until his death in 1860. Politically he was a whig, and a quiet, unassuming gentleman. He married Elizabeth Clements, a native of Dutchess county, where she was born in 1795. She died in 1883. Mrs. Fuller bore her husband fourteen children, six sons and eight daughters.

Mathew Fuller was eight years of age when his father came to this county. He got his education in the common schools, and spent his early life on the farm, and when he had attained manhood adopted farming as his life work. The old homestead of his father is now his property, in which he resides, and one hundred and five acres of land are attached to it, with a fine vineyard of grapes. In 1860 he went to the deer sections of Michigan where he spent six years, mostly hunting. Three elk fell before his rifle, and deer too many to count. The remainder of his life has been spent on his Portland farm. In 1865 he was united in marriage with Mary Barrows, who lived at Port Huron, Michigan, a daughter of La Prelate Barrows, a farmer of Racine county, Wisconsin. Three daughters have been born to them, all of whom are living: Winnie E., Luey B., and Milly R.

Mathew Fuller is an adherent of democracy. Poor health took him to Michigan, as recorded above, and the bracing air of the fragrant pines invigorated his constitution so that he bids fair to enjoy a long and happy life.

JOHN W. DAWSON was an esteemed Christian gentleman, who lived in the town of Ripley, this county, until his death, which occurred August 8, 1890. He was the son of Thomas and Hannah (Connelly) Dawson and was born in Venango county, Pa., September 14, 1817.

His grandfather, James Dawson, was a native of Ireland, but emigrated to America and settled in Venango county, Penna., where he followed farming until his death. He was a consistent member of the Methodist church and married Elizabeth Armstrong, by whom he had a family of three sons and four daughters. Thomas Dawson, the father of our subject, was born in Ireland and had not yet reached his fifth year when his father came to America. He worked upon the farm, and having reached manhood married Hannah Connelly, who bore him thirteen children, six sons and seven daughters.

John W. Dawson was reared in the "Keystone State," where he learned how to farm and secured his education in the common schools. In 1865 he came to Chautauqua county, and settled in the town of Ripley, where he secured him a farm and spent the remainder of his life.

He belonged to the Republican party and was a devout member of the Presbyterian church, in the affairs of which he took a leading part and served as one of its trustees.

On the 17th day of February, 1841, he united in marriage with Emeline Ross, a daughter of Perrin Ross, who was one of the first settlers of Erie county, Penna. His father was a renowned Revolutionary officer and was killed at the massacre of Wyoming, where Butler and his hordes of blood-thirsty savages, after defeating the handful of able-bodied defenders at Forty Fort, pursued the fleeing defenceless women and children, and killed and scalped them without mercy. Mrs. Dawson's grandmother fled to the woods with her four children where she remained concealed for four days, until Butler and his army had withdrawn from the country. When Perrin Ross came to Erie county, he settled at Colt's Station, near the present town of North East, and remained there nearly all his life engaged in agricultural pursuits. He married Hannah Utley and reared a family of six sons and six daughters: of these but two sons and two daughters are yet living; one of the former, Sterling A. Ross, served in the late civil war, and is now living at Jackson, Kansas. By his marriage with Emeline Ross Mr. Dawson had the following family: William R., who married Livonia Richardson, and lives at Tidioute, Penna., a merchant, a real estate dealer, oil producer and a general business man. They have had three children: Josephine G.; Bessie, died at the age of six, and Mary R. He entered the civil war in August, 1862, joining Co. H, 121st regiment, Penna. Volunteers, and served until July, 1865. He was wounded at Gettysburg and was taken prisoner, but soon thereafter was exchanged and then entered the provost marshal's office at Pittsburg; Olive E., married Rev. Frederick Fair, a Methodist Episcopal minister located in the town of Sheridan, Chautauqua county. They have two children, Hurlburt D. and Arthur R.; Elizabeth J., is the wife of John C. Sterling, and lives in Minneapolis, Minnesota, where her husband is engaged in the real estate business. Their children are Thayer D., Ruth, John and Faith; and Henry T., who married Lulu Smith, and lives at Newark, New Jersey. He is connected with the University Publishing Company, New York, is a graduate of Syracuse University, and has two children: Eva A. and John W.

John W. Dawson was a public-spirited, generous, open-hearted man, and the last years of his life were spent in grape-growing and light farming; he died a Christian.

WILLIAM E. POWERS, one of the prominent citizens and leading business men of the town of Hanover, Chautauqua county, is the son of William and Aehsah (Emerson) Powers, and first saw the light February 6, 1827, in Auburn, New York. His grandfather, John Powers, was a descendant of the early families of that name who came to the rock-bound coast of the New England States for settlement. He, however, was born among the mountains of New Hampshire, afterward removed to the State of Vermont and there died. Beside himself and wife, his family consisted of six children. Enoch Emerson (maternal grandfather of subject) was more commonly known to his neighbors and chosen friends by the sobriquet of "Deacon Emerson." He was a native and citizen of Vermont, where, among the green mountains of his nativity, a plain marble slab, bearing the inscription "Requiescat in pace," marks his last resting place. Deacon Emerson was a man whose life and energies were devoted with a rare sincerity and sacrifice to the interests of the Commonwealth of Vermont. He was nominally a farmer, but the longest and best part of his life was given to the public service. For many years he was a member of the Vermont Legislature and the recognized political leader of his section of the State. Imbued with sincerity, honesty and a controlling desire to promote the general welfare of the entire people of the State, he was held in the highest confidence and respect.

William Powers (father) was born in Corydon, New Hampshire, where he spent his childhood and youth, amid the natural beauty of the "Granite State." In 1795 he migrated to the State of Vermont, thence to Auburn, Cayuga county, New York, in 1826, and thence to Kingston, Ontario, Canada, in 1833, and from thence to Chautauqua county, in 1840, where he died. Politically he was a firm exponent of Democratic principles, and while in Vermont was a member year after year of the State Legislature. His place in the Legislature had been formerly filled by his father-in-law for many years. While a resident of Auburn, New York, Mr. Powers was appointed keeper of the State prison, which position he held until called to Kingston, Ontario, Canada, as architect and builder of the province penitentiary at that place. He was selected as architect and builder by a British commission sent all over the United States to inquire into and investigate prison systems. Their inspection of the prison at Auburn and its management, together with a satisfactory examination of certain plans drawn up by Mr. Powers led to his selection. After the completion of the prison he was made warden, which position he held for seven years. In Chautauqua county he occupied himself in agriculture and stock-raising. Mr. Powers was a man of military bearing and tastes, and at one time (in the State of Vermont) was colonel of a regiment of militia. In politics he was a republican and strong abolitionist. He was a personal friend of Hon. William H. Seward, Vice-President Fillmore, William L. Marcy, of New York, and ex-Postmaster-General Jacob Collamer, of Vermont. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, in which he held the office of deacon. His first wife, Achsah Emerson, bore him five children, three boys and two girls. His children were: Eunice, dead; John, died in Buffalo, New York, where he had been distributing superintendent in the post-office for thirty-five years; William E.; Ellen, dead; and Gershom, now living at Grand Rapids, Michigan, and engaged in the insurance business. He married a second time shortly before his death, but without issue.

William E. Powers received his education in the common schools, and has, since maturity, been engaged in various pursuits, though chiefly in farming. For three years he was engaged in the mercantile business at various points. He is a republican in politics, and for three years was post master at East Golden, Michigan.

William E. Powers was first united in marriage to Calista Mark, who bore him one son, Frank, a merchant and farmer, now married to Caroline Oyer, and living in Springport, Jackson county, Michigan. His second wife, Mrs. Harriet Evans (*née* Clough), also bore him one child, Hattie C., who is now married to Frank A. Rider, a farmer.

Mr. Powers is a prominent secret society man, being a member of the Masons, Royal Templars of Temperance, Equitable Aid Union and I. O. O. F.

JOHN K. PATTERSON. Occasionally we find one of the old school railroaders who has pulled coupling-pins, twisted brakes and punched tickets for over a third of a century and escaped with his life, but such men are scarce. He, of whom we are writing, is such a man, who began in 1856 and relinquished his punch on the first of the present year. John K. Patterson is a son of David and Eva (Kern) Patterson, and was born in Sheridan, this county, December 2, 1836. David Patterson was born in Perthshire, Scotland, March 11, 1794, and came to this country in 1812 in time to see the burning of Buffalo, although he was not a belligerent. He located at Buffalo, which he made his home for two years and then moved to Oneida, New York, and began to farm, and by this labor he lived until 1834, when he went to Sheridan and continued farm-

ing until old age compelled his retirement. Then he moved to Dunkirk and died January 17, 1877. He was early taught the Presbyterian faith but joined the Baptist church after coming to America, and died in its faith. Politically, Mr. Patterson was originally a democrat, but when the slavery question agitated the country, he transferred his allegiance to the whigs and afterwards to the republicans. He was active in politics and energetic in business, decided in his convictions and one so well informed, that it was difficult to touch a subject upon which he could not talk intelligently. He served five years in the British navy before coming to America, and married, on October 31, 1818, Eva Kern, who was a native of County Wicklow, Ireland, born July 8, 1802. Her father, John Kern, was a sea captain, who came to America some years after the Irish rebellion of 1798, and died in Oneida county, New York, in 1839, aged ninety years. Mrs. Patterson is still living with her son in Dunkirk, with a mind unimpaired by age. She is a member of the Baptist church.

John K. Patterson was reared in the town of Sheridan on a farm, and received his education in the Westfield and Fredonia academies, and after leaving school he taught the winter term 1855–56, in the spring of the latter year going to Davenport, Iowa, which at that time was in the far west. Soon after his arrival there he secured work on what is known as the Great Rock Island route, his division being between Davenport and Iowa City. He remained there two years, and in 1858 returned home, living on the farm until 1863, when he went to Bradford and took charge of the construction train on the Bradford branch of the Erie R. R., where he remained until August, 1864. The fall of 1864 found him in Marietta, Georgia, employed in business until March, 1866, when, the soldiers having withdrawn, he came away. His business was providing supplies along the line. Upon his arrival at Dunkirk he hired a vessel and engaged in trade between the latter city and Canada, and the next year, forming a partnership with O. R. Oakley, he began the dry goods business, the firm being Oakley & Patterson, and was continued until the fall of 1868, when President Andrew Johnson appointed him postmaster, his being the last appointment confirmed by the Senate, then in session. Upon assuming his duties he disposed of the dry goods business, and devoted his whole time to the execution of the duties of his office, which he held until 1871. In October, 1871, he took a passenger train on the D. A. V. & P. R. R., and ran as conductor until January 1, 1891, when he was appointed special agent to collect statistics for the United States Government, Department of the Interior. Mr. Patterson is an active republican and a member of the Baptist church, of which he has been treasurer for many years. He belongs to Irondequoit Lodge, No. 102, Free and Accepted Masons, of Dunkirk; has attained the rank of Sir Knight, and is a member of the Conductors' Insurance association.

John K. Patterson was twice married, first to Mary Seamans, of Poughkeepsie, New York, whom he married February 15, 1864. She came from a Quaker family, the daughter of Nelson Seamans. She died April 10, 1885, leaving four children, one son and three daughters: John K., Jr., Mary H., Maud J. and Jennie F. On December 15, 1886, he married Lida Cronkrite, daughter of Rufus Cronkrite, of Pleasant Valley, Dutchess county, this State, and they have one child, Mildred K.

Mr. Patterson has a beautiful home on Central avenue, Dunkirk, and is a pleasant, fine-looking, social gentleman, whose friendship is esteemed by a wide circle of acquaintances.

FREDERICK R. GREEN, the efficient cashier of the Fredonia National Bank, one of the best managed and most prosperous banking institutions in western New York, is a

son of John T. and Livia P. (Hall) Green, and was born in Sherman, Chautauqua county, New York, May 10, 1861. His grandfather, William Green, was a native of Lincolnshire, England, and together with his wife and family, came to America in the year 1830, settling near Utica, New York, for a short time, and subsequently in the towns of Chautauqua and Sherman, Chautauqua county, New York. William Green was by trade a carpenter, held the office of supervisor of his town for several years, and died at the age of fifty-nine years. He was married to Miss Martha Tomlinson. John T. Green (father of subject) was born in Lincolnshire, England, January 31, 1829, and, with his father, emigrated to America in 1830, so that nearly his entire life has been spent under the shadow of republican government. He was reared upon a farm, received a common school education, and in youth and early manhood worked at the carpenter and joiner's trade. He then made a farming venture, and about thirty years ago embarked in mercantile pursuits, which he has prosecuted with vigor and profit ever since. When he first engaged in merchandising it was entirely upon his own responsibility, but later he received as a partner, Mr. W. F. Green, now cashier of the Sherman Bank. At present he conducts his business independent of partnership alliances. He was united in marriage in 1851, and is the father of three children: William A., now in Australia as the representative of a manufacturing syndicate; Frederick R., of Fredonia, New York; and Florence, at home.

Frederick R. Green was reared in the village of Sherman, and attended the Union schools, where he acquired a good preliminary education. After leaving school he became a clerk in his father's store, where he remained until 1879, when, during that year, he accepted the position of assistant cashier in the Sherman Exchange Bank, the duties of which position he continued to discharge until 1882. During that year he removed to Fredonia, New York, first became teller, and in April, 1884, cashier of the Fredonia National Bank, which he now holds. Mr. Green is a young man of great energy, careful habits and marked business ability; and through his fidelity and spotless integrity, has been entrusted with his present responsible position. He possesses many good social qualities, and enjoys the esteem and respect of his wide circle of acquaintances.

ADDISON MASON is engaged in the cultivation of grapes which has been found to make the largest returns proportionate to the amount of labor expended of any crop grown in Chautauqua county. Addison Mason is a son of Hezekiah and Rosanna (Rich) Mason, and was born in Washington county, New York, November 30, 1822. Great-grandfather Mason was a native of Nova Scotia where he was engaged as a Baptist minister, but came when an elderly man to Massachusetts, where he died. His son, too, was a native of the land of the Acadians and they may have been allied to that honest, happy, but too confiding people whom the rude hand and merciless arm of the English victors tore from their homes in 1755. In any event grandfather Mason came first to Massachusetts and then pushed on until he reached Washington county, New York, where he met and married Hannah Mason, who, although of the same name was of no kin to him. They reared a family of six sons and three daughters. Upon the mother's side, the ancestors came from New England for some generations. Hezekiah Mason (father) first looked out upon the light of day within the confines of Washington county, this State, on an April day of the year which began this century. Twenty-four years later he passed through the almost interminable forests of central and western New York and finally reached Chautauqua county, where he made but a short stay and passed on into Pennsylvania, locating near North East. Hezekiah

Mason was a carder and weaver by trade but, leaving Pennsylvania, he returned to the southern part of Ripley and followed farming until his death in 1848. He was a democrat, filled the offices of supervisor and justice of the peace and was a deacon in the Baptist church. He married Rosanna Rich and reared a family of five sons and two daughters: Addison; Miranda, is the wife of Glover Wattles; Diana, married to Ira Gay, of Ripley; George, wedded Abbie Teller and is a tinsmith at Geneva, Ohio; Judson, was born at what is called Rouse Well, Pa.; and Edgar, married Ella Beatty and follows milling in Pennsylvania.

Addison Mason received an education which at the time was considered good and then he was apprenticed to and learned the secrets of carding and cloth-dressing, which trade he followed for eight years. In 1850 he began farming and has since been so employed together with doing more or less carpenter work.

On October 12, 1848, he married Harriet Rice, a daughter of Horace Rice who came from Massachusetts to North East, Pa., where he follows farming, and a granddaughter of John Rice, also of the Bay State. Her maternal grandfather was Theodore Gilbert, of Connecticut, who married a Miss Cale, a daughter of a sea-captain, prominent in his day. Mr. and Mrs. Mason have had a happy union and were blessed with the following children: Oscar L., born November 19, 1850, married Flora Bell and now lives in the town of Ripley with a family of three children, Eva, Clara and Addison, Jr.; Clarence H., born December 29, 1855, married Florence Perry, daughter of W. B. Perry (see sketch). He lives in Ripley and is a farmer and grape grower, owning about thirty acres of vineyard. Their children are: Perry, Ella, Horace, Effie and Harriet; and Harriet E., born January 13, 1859, is the wife of Fred N. Randall, a son of Nelson Randall. Fred N. Randall is a merchant and grape grower living in Ripley and has two sons: Frederick M. and Byron A.

Addison Mason is a republican and has been elected assessor and supervisor two terms. He is also a member of the Equitable Aid Union, has good judgment and is one of the foremost citizens of his town.

JOHN P. BAXTER. One of Chautauqua county's early residents, a gallant defender of the Nation, and whose early death may be attributed to exposure and suffering during his long term of service in the Union army was John P. Baxter, who died August 9, 1872. He was a son of Cyrus and Maria (Cooley) Baxter, and was born about 1828, in the town of Hanover, Chautauqua county, New York. The paternal grandfather, Baxter, was one of three brothers who came from England. Abner Cooley (maternal grandfather) was a native of New England but came to Chautauqua county and settled in Hanover town about 1806, being among its earliest settlers. He was one of the most affluent men in the town and lived there the remainder of his life engaged in farming. The Whig party got his support in all matters where he considered them right. He married and reared four sons and two daughters. Cyrus Baxter was born in 18—, followed farming and died in the town of Hanover. He married Maria Cooley, by whom he had two sons and one daughter.

John P. Baxter as a boy showed marked ability. He attended the public schools and acquired a good business education. His mature life was passed in farming with the exception below noted. He lived at Forestville until he married and then went down into Warren county, Pa., where he lived for a time. In 1862 he returned to Chautauqua county and leaving his family at Ripley enlisted in Company I, 14th regiment, Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was sent to the front. Mr. Baxter was in many battles and skirmishes under General Averill

and was wounded while engaged at Rocky Gap, August 26, 1863. When the war was over he returned home and followed farming until his decease.

On the 17th of January, 1850, Mr. Baxter married Marjorie Ferry, who was born May 6, 1831. She was a daughter of the late Captain Joe Ferry, a sailor of renown along the shores of Lake Erie about 1830 and subsequently till his death in 1844. Capt. Ferry was a mariner who knew the whole of Lake Erie like a book but at the last date mentioned his boat was caught in a storm and foundered taking with her all on board. Capt. Ferry married Polly A. Pattison, a daughter of John Pattison, who was one of the old settlers that located in Hanover and they had two children, both daughters: Helen, the youngest, married and is now the widow of Hiram Burrows. She lives in Ripley. The other is Mrs. Baxter who bore her husband two sons: Fred, married Nannie Aspinwall, and is now a farmer in Ripley, the father of five children—John, May, Ford, Carl and Marjorie; and Frank, who resides at home.

From this brief history it will be seen that some of the oldest as well as the most loyal blood of the State of New York flows in the veins of the Baxter family. John P. Baxter was a man above reproach or suspicion. Since his death his widow has lived upon the farm he left, conducting it with her son's assistance. Mr. Baxter lies buried in Ripley cemetery.

LYDELL L. WILSON. Among the varied industries of Chautauqua county there has been probably none that have given more intelligent, successful and useful men to the citizenship of the county than that of lumbering. There are many reasons for this, too many indeed to enumerate here; it is sufficient to say that the risk involved, the development of a trade and the multitude of details connected with the business, all tend to develop man's many-sided business nature. With those who stand first in the general manufacture of lumber in the county is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was born in the town of Poland, Chautauqua county, New York, on April 5, 1859. His father was James Wilson, Jr., and his mother Maria (Lydell) Wilson, born respectively in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and Cooperstown, Otsego county, New York. Grandfather Lydell was a native of New York State and moved to the town of Poland in 1832. Grandfather Wilson was a native of Pennsylvania, took part in the war of 1812 and removed with his parents to Worksburg (now Falconer), New York, where he secured a tract of land from the Holland Land company. The land was heavily covered with timber, hence the early part of his life was spent in lumbering and the preparation of his farm for cultivation. He was a resident of Falconer for over seventy years. At the battle of Chippewa, near Buffalo, New York, he was severely wounded. James Wilson was of Scotch ancestry and married Elizabeth Porter, an English woman of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in the year 1809. He belonged to the class of pioneer settlers of the town of Ellicott and was the founder of the old Methodist Episcopal church in Jamestown, New York. He was a man of great strength of character, firm in his religious views and convictions, and honest in his deportment toward his fellow-men. James Wilson, Jr., (father of subject) had seven children: Laura M., Lilian W., Mary L., Ida M., Jennie M., Burton J. and Lydell L. He is and has always been a stanch supporter of the Republican party. Both he and his wife are still living in the town of Gerry at a ripe old age.

Lydell L. Wilson was reared in Poland town, county of Chautauqua, New York, and attended the schools of his native town. After about two years he went to the State of Michigan as an employee in lumbering, but returned in about one year and resumed the same business

in his native State. At first he was connected with the Hortson mill for a period of two years, at the expiration of which time he leased a mill at Moon's station, New York, and operated it until it was destroyed by fire in 1885. The mill was rebuilt in 1886, and his orders, meanwhile, were transferred to the Hortson mill. In 1888 Mr. Wilson put a new mill at Moon's station, removed to Gerry in 1890, and rebuilt a mill upon lands obtained from Levi Pratt, known as the "Wilson Mills." These mills have no superior in the county, either in equipment or capacity. They have a capacity of fifteen million feet per annum, the greater part of which is shipped to Buffalo, Jamestown and other large centres. Lydell L. Wilson is a man of untiring efforts, careful business habits and large business resources. He began life a poor boy, at the very bottom, and by his business acumen has accumulated from nothing his present great business.

On November 10, 1880, he was married to Anna Booth, daughter of James Booth of Buffalo, New York. Their union has resulted in the birth of four children: Alice M., Mertie D., Willis L. and Nellie S., all of whom are still young.

JOHN DONELSON, a prominent farmer of Busti, who came from Sweden while a young man, is a son of Gust and Annie (Samelson) Donelson, and was born in Sweden on the 15th of February, 1841, and is now in his fiftieth year. Gust Donelson was a farmer in the old country and possessed a fine voice, which he displayed in his village church choir for fifty years. He never came to America, being satisfied and contented with the home of his forefathers, and died in December, 1890, aged eighty-seven years. His wife Annie Samelson, died when fifty-two years old, trusting with a Christian's faith in the church of her country.

John Donelson was reared in Sweden and acquired his education at its schools. In 1868 he came to America direct to the town of Busti, where he has since lived and followed farming. He owns a good farm of forty acres well improved, upon which he resides and makes a comfortable income.

One year after his arrival here (in 1869) he married Sophia Lawson, also a native of Sweden, and they are the parents of eight children: Henry A., Hattie, Elmer, Edward, Hilda, Alof, Esther and Arthur.

John Donelson is a republican and was elected to the responsible office of master of the poor in the spring of 1891 and is performing its duties creditably. He is a member of the Busti Swedish church, towards the erection of which he was a liberal contributor and served as a trustee for six years. He is one of the pillars of its support and is a liberal and generous man. He merits and has the respect of all his neighbors and is a good citizen.

GEORGE W. MARSH.—Among a band of twenty families who left Hingham, Norfolk county, England, in 1633, under the leadership of Rev. Peter Hobart, and who landed at Charlestown, N. H., June 8, 1635, were George Marsh, his wife Elizabeth and their four children. From these, the original founders of the family in America, sprang George W. Marsh, who is a son of Charles A. and Annis D. (Whipple) Marsh, and was born in the town of Portland, Chautauqua county, New York, March 29, 1840. Omitting the long line of lineage from 1635 we will skip one hundred and forty-one years and say that the grandfather of our subject, Isaac Marsh, was born in New Hampshire, August 3, 1776. He had a son, Charles A. Marsh (father), who was born at Nashua, N. H., April 15, 1815. The latter came to Chautauqua county in 1831 and located in the town of Portland, where he farmed without intermission until his death, in 1882. Politically Mr. Marsh was a republican. (He married Annis D. Whip-

ple, a daughter of David Whipple, of Richfield, N. Y). Her parents both died when she was three years of age and she was adopted and reared by Samuel Brown of the same place, who came to Chautauqua county and settled in the town of Portland in 1835. She died in 1868, aged fifty-three years. They were the parents of three children, two sons and one daughter.

George W. Marsh was taught practical life upon his father's farm and learned theoretical knowledge in the district schools. He later took a course at the Fredonia academy, and since 1865 has been engaged in raising grapes. Half of his well-kept farm of fifty acres is a vineyard from which large quantities of grapes are annually gathered. The home is a fine, large two-story frame building which is much better and more ornamental than the average house.

In 1866 he married Lillie La Due, daughter of Joshua La Due, a prominent resident of the town of Portland. They have three children, one son and two daughters: Charles J., Lena, wife of Clarence Arnold, an enterprising and pushing young man of Portland; and Addie L.

George W. Marsh is a republican and has held the office of town-clerk and assessor—the latter for nine years, and has been secretary of the Grape-Growers' association ever since it was organized. Of a stirring and philanthropic disposition Mr. Marsh is one of Portland's most prominent men.

ALFRED PALMER, is a son of Solomon and Hannah (Williams) Palmer, and was born October 17, 1809, in the town of Davenport, Delaware county, New York. His grandfather was Solomon Palmer, Sr., a native of Litchfield, Conn., where he conducted a wagon-shop, married and reared six children, and died. Thomas Williams was the maternal grandfather, also a native of Connecticut. He was one of those "Yankees" who went to the Wyoming Valley and settled on its fertile lands, prior to the Revolutionary war. Being a mill-wright by trade, he built a mill, the site of which is now occupied by another. It too is over eighty years old and is fast going into decay. He married and had four children, one of whom, Thomas, was a lieutenant in the little band that went forth to meet Butler and his Indians, above Forty Fort, and were slain on July 3, 1778, less than a score escaping. Thomas Williams, Sr., although not in the battle, was slain in the horrible massacre that followed the fight and which has come down in history to be known as the Wyoming Massacre. Mrs. Williams and her three small children became much alarmed some days before the fight and started over the mountains from Wilkes Barre to go to her former home in Connecticut, a distance of three hundred miles. She escaped the vigilant eyes of the Indian scouts and after terrible hardships, lasting several weeks, she reached her destination in safety.

Solomon Palmer (father) was born in Litchfield about 1775, and died in Delaware county, New York, in 1817, having married Hannah Williams, one of the children who made the perilous trip mentioned above, in 1796. He kept a hotel in Delaware county, and during the war of 1812 he was in the recruiting service of the American government. He was a federalist and a member of the Methodist church. The fruit of his union was five sons and three daughters.

Alfred Palmer was left an orphan when but nine years of age, and as he was obliged to provide his own sustenance, opportunities for an education were not plentiful, but he managed to secure a practical business knowledge with no other tutor or instructor than experience. He came to the town of Ripley when sixteen years of age, and worked as a day and monthly laborer for three years and then engaged in carrying the mail between Westfield and North East, Pa. Following this he went to Oswego county, this State, and engaged in lumbering. Returning to Ripley he bought a tract of land and

cleared up three farms. He then went into the fanning-mill business as an agent which he continued six years. Succeeding this he was a constable and deputy sheriff under Sheriff Muzzey. He then began his most extensive business operations in lumbering, owning several sawmills up to 1857, when he entered mercantile life at Ripley. Mr. Palmer erected a fine large store building, which he occupied until 1885, when, having reached seventy-six years of age, he retired from active business and has since lived in retirement.

On July 26, 1829, he married for his first wife Sophia Osborne, a daughter of Philip Osborne, of Oswego county, and had eight children: Permelia, born in Granby, N. Y., October 6, 1830, died young; Cornelia, born May 9, 1832, married Benjamin Christy, who was a farmer in the town of Ripley; Sylvester, born April 20, 1834, died when three years old; Lorenzo, born February 9, 1836, died young; Alfred D., born June 27, 1837, is a boot and shoe dealer at Sharpsville, Pa.; Frank L., born April 9, 1840, died an infant; Sophia, born September 3, 1842, married John W. Morris, a merchant in Ripley; Chloe, born July 26, 1844, died September 9, 1889, was the wife of A. B. Lacey, of New Wilmington, Pa., and Asa, born February 11, 1847, died in 1863. Mrs. Palmer died March 25, 1848, and Mr. Palmer married for his second wife Mrs. Catherine Rogers (*née* Christy), who was born in July, 1813, and who died on May 25, 1870. He married for his third wife, in 1871, Adaline Siggins, a daughter of John Siggins of Ripley, N. Y., who was born July 10, 1830, and died on July 19, 1884. He then married Mrs. Betsey M. (Smallwood) Skiff, a daughter of William Smallwood, one of the first settlers of Wyoming county, with whom he is now living.

Politically Mr. Palmer is a republican and was the first avowed abolitionist in the town of Ripley. Mr. Palmer is a strictly temperate man and with his wife is a member of the Methodist church, having for over fifty years been the steward and at times trustee, and lay delegate to the annual conference.

WILLIAM T. CLARK. The late William T. Clark, one of the reliable citizens and prosperous farmers of the town of Ellicott, was a son of William and Anna (Martin) Clark, and was born in Chautauqua county, New York, November 24, 1825. His paternal grandfather, William Clark, Sr., married Jeannette Thompson, who was a native of Scotland, and came from that country to New York with Mrs. Agnes (Thompson) Prendergast. One of their sons was William Clark, the father of the late William T. Clark, and who was a life-long resident of New York.

William T. Clark was reared on the old homestead farm in the town of Ellicott, where he was engaged in farming and stock-raising until his death, March 25, 1878, at fifty-three years of age. He was a substantial citizen, an industrious farmer and a strong republican in politics. He was a Sir Knight of a Masonic Commandery, had been for several years a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and his remains lie interred in Levant cemetery.

He married Nancy S. Chandler, of this county. They were the parents of two children: James P., a member of the grocery firm of Clark & Jones, of Jamestown, and a prominent Grange advocate, who married Anise Washburn, and owns two hundred acres of good land; and Annie, who married H. L. Fairbank, and died leaving three children: Harvey C., Henrietta and Emily N.

Mrs. Nancy S. Clark, who resides in Jamestown, is a daughter of Woodley W. Chandler, who was born in Virginia, February 14, 1800, and came to Jamestown about 1820. He was engaged for a short time in the lumber business and then built a carding and cloth-dressing establishment on the site of the present woolen

factory of Preston & Bradshaw. After some years he retired from the woolen business, and removed to Levant, where he died on his farm, April 22, 1854. Mr. Chandler was a prominent citizen as well as an early settler of the county. He married Phœbe Winsor, daughter of Abraham Winsor, an old and highly respected resident of Ellicott. Mr. and Mrs. Chandler were the parents of six children: Phebe Pardee, wife of James Pardee; Gen. Martin S., an active republican of Redwing, Minnesota, who served twenty-two years as sheriff of the county of Goodhue, and afterwards was surveyor-general of Minnesota; John W., who also resides at Redwing, and was formerly engaged in the folding department of the House of Representatives; Nancy N., the widow of the subject of this sketch; Winsor A., a jeweler, who died in Erie, Pa.; and Williamson B., a Union soldier of the late war, who was taken prisoner, exchanged and discharged for physical disability in 1863, after which he bought a ticket for California, but has never been heard of since by his people.

JOHN LANGFORD, a real estate dealer, and one of the older business men of Jamestown, was born in Wales, May 20, 1822, and is a son of John, Sr., and Rebecca (Roberts) Langford. His paternal grandfather, Edward Langford, was a life-long resident of Wales. He married and one of his children was John Langford, Sr., the father of the subject of this sketch. John Langford, Sr., like his father before him, made the land of his nativity the land of his life-long residence. He died in 1846, aged fifty-nine years. He was an industrious man and married Rebecca Roberts. They were the parents of nine children, four sons and five daughters: Edward; Ann, dead; Merab, deceased; John, Elizabeth, now a resident of St. Louis, Missouri; Mary, who died at an early age; Sarah, who lives in Jamestown; Thomas, a painter by trade, and now a resident of Baltimore, Maryland; and Rebecca, now deceased.

John Langford was reared in his native country, and was carefully trained to good business methods. He received his education in the rural schools of Wales, and was variously engaged until he was twenty-eight years of age, when, in 1850, he embarked on board a vessel bound for America. After landing at New York he pushed westward in the Empire State until he arrived in this county, where he has resided ever since in the city of Jamestown. He was formerly in the meat business, but of late years has been engaged in farming and dealing in real estate. He has been successful in business life, and now owns two good farms, one of which is situated in the town of Ellicott, and the other lies in the adjoining town of Ellery. Since coming to the United States, Mr. Langford has supported the principles of the Democratic party, although he has never allowed political matters to engage any of the time that rightfully belongs to his business affairs.

On June 28, 1854, he married Laura Heath, daughter of James Heath, and a native of Chautauqua county, N. Y. They have five children, one son and four daughters: Anna, wife of George Maltby, now superintendent ot the Jamestown street rail-way; Mary; Rebecca; Edward, a jeweler of Jamestown, who married Mattie Lakin; and Blanche.

HONORABLE THEODORE A. CASE, a banker and sterling citizen of the town of Ellington, is a son of Salmon T. and Sophia (Ayers) Case, and was born June 17, 1841. His father was originally a citizen, as well as a native of Massachusetts, but at a very early day moved west to the county of Chautauqua, New York, where he purchased land and took up his residence in the town of Ellington. His father's experiences there were those of the pioneer settler; he cleared, improved and tilled until his

farm was brought into a fair state of cultivation and productiveness, so that those who might succeed him would be spared the privations and inconveniences incident to pioneer life. His earthly career ended in 1864, when, at the age of fifty-four, he serenely passed away. Salmon T. Case was a Calvinist of the strictest type and a life-long member of the Presbyterian church. In politics he was first a whig and then a republican, under both of which parties he held local offices. He was a man of fine intellectual attainments, and when young engaged in the vocation of school teaching. He was an inveterate reader, and always endeavored to keep fully abreast of all the issues then agitating the political, literary and social world. Grandfather, Eliphalet Case, also born in the "Bay State," and removed to Chautauqua county, shortly after the arrival of his son. His occupation was that of farmer, which claimed his life-long attention. In the year 1847 he died at the age of eighty-two. The Cases are of English descent, and came to America during the colonization of the New England States. Our subject's mother was born in Massachusetts, and died in September, 1890, at the age of seventy-seven years.

Theodore A. Case passed his childhood and youth upon his father's farm, alternating his time in school and farm duties. His education in the district schools was supplemented by a course of study at the Ellington academy, upon the completion of which he entered the law office of Hon. Obed Edson, of Sinclairville, with a view to fitting himself for the profession of the law. In 1862 he left the law office and enlisted in Company G, 9th New York Cavalry, as a private, and served till the close of the civil war. He was wounded by a minie-ball at the battle of Old Church, Virginia, on the day preceding the battle of Cold Harbor, May 30, 1864, but soon resumed his place in the regiment and took part in all subsequent engagements. After returning from the war, he finished the study of law with Hon. Charles B. Green, of Chautauqua county, and was admitted to practice before the various courts of New York State in June, 1871. Mr. Case first opened an office in Ellington, where he continued to practice until 1886, when he engaged in private banking business in his native village. He has practically given up the law, and now devotes his time to banking interests. Politically Mr. Case is a republican, and for some eight or nine years was a member of the board of supervisors of Chautauqua county. In 1876 he was elected to succeed Hon. Obed Edson as a member of the New York Legislature, and served in that capacity with honor and distinction for two years, 1876–77.

He was united in marriage in 1865 to Miss Lucy, daughter of Allen Bagg, of Ellington. Mr. and Mrs. Case have one daughter, Cora E., married to Clyde C. Hill, of Clymer, Chautauqua county.

Theodore A. Case is an attendant of and contributor to the Methodist Episcopal church, and member of the A. O. U. W., of which he has been twice elected Grand Master for the State of New York, and for four consecutive terms Supreme Overseer of the Supreme Lodge, composed of the United States and Canada. He is a man of fine address, great versatility and withal a marked geniality, and as a citizen, as an advocate, as a man, enjoys the entire confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens.

FLINT BLANCHARD. Among the most prominent farmers and business men of the town of Ellicott must be placed Flint Blanchard, whose name heads this sketch. He was ushered into this life in the town of Wales, Erie county, New York, October 17, 1825, and is the son of Amos and Ennice (Flint) Blanchard. The grandfather of Flint Blanchard, whose name was Caleb Blanchard, claims, as the place of his nativity, the village of Antrim, New Hampshire; and here, also, amid the granite

hills, beautifully set with nestling lakes and ragged peaks, he finished the toils of life and passed out into the mystic realms beyond. His life was one of uprightness, honesty and simplicity, which attributes were not only inherent in his nature but also extended out into all his business transactions and relations. In occupation he was engaged in the operation of a farm, merchandising and the allied branches of business. The father of our subject, Amos Blanchard, was born in the town of Antrim in the year 1799, and died June 16, 1891. He came to Erie county, New York, about 1824, and removed from there to the town of Ellicott, Chautauqua county, in 1834, where he resided until the time of his death. He purchased a large farm and has devoted his life to its improvement and operation. Mr. Blanchard was a democrat in politics, and in religion a devoted member of the First Presbyterian church of Jamestown, in which he held the office of deacon. His marriage resulted in the birth of eight children, seven boys and one girl.

Flint Blanchard received his education in the common schools of his native town and the academy at Jamestown. In early life he devoted several years to school teaching and at a later period took up the occupation of farming and dairying, in which business he is now engaged. He owns a farm of three hundred and seventy-five acres in the town of Ellicott, in a high state of cultivation and productiveness. He has always cast his fortunes, politically, with the Democratic party, and has devoted much time and energy in party work. He has been a candidate for State Assembly and also for the Senate, and, although he suffered defeat, succeeded in reducing the republican majority from eight thousand to two thousand six hundred in the counties of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus. When but twenty-one years of age he was elected justice of the peace. Mr. Blanchard is a member of the First Presbyterian church at Jamestown in high standing, and for many years served as an elder. He is also a member of the Patrons of Husbandry. In his moral, social and business life Mr. Blanchard enjoys the esteem and confidence of his friends and fellow-citizens. Uniformly kind and courteous in his deportment toward those with whom he comes in contact, he is eminently deserving of the epithets genial and social.

Flint Blanchard was united in marriage to Sarah Jane Allen, a daughter of Sumner Allen, of Jamestown, New York. To them were born seven children, five boys and two girls: Henry L. is at present a resident of the State of Washington, a lawyer by profession (having graduated from the College of Law at Seattle) but more largely engaged in lumbering and manufacturing than in the active practice of his profession; Charles, a farmer, lives in Ellicott; Jennie D., died when quite young; Dr. Robert Newland, a practicing physician of Jamestown, New York (see his sketch); Mary E., married Fred A. Bentley, vice-president of Chautauqua County National Bank, and lives at Lake Wood; Amos F., a graduate of Buffalo Medical College, and now a practicing physician in Frewsburg, New York; and Clarence, dead.

BICKNELL D. FENTON, an industrious farmer and respected citizen of the town of Ellicott, was a son of Captain Berry B. and Fanny (Demming) Fenton, and was born in the town of Ellery, Chautauqua county, New York, September 12, 1816. The Fentons are of English extraction, and are descended from four Fenton brothers who were Puritans and came from England to New England, where they settled in a very early day. Berry B. Fenton (paternal grandfather), a descendant of one of these brothers, was a life-long resident of Saratoga county, this State. He was a democrat, married, and had two sons, Captain Berry B. and Thomas, and four daughters. Captain Berry B. Fenton, in all probability, was born in the town of Greenfield, Saratoga

county, and in February, 1816, came to the town of Ellery, where he purchased fifty acres of land of the Holland Land company, near Chautauqua Lake. He was a farmer by occupation, a democrat in politics, and commanded a company in the State militia for several years. He married Fanny Demming, and reared a family of four sons and three daughters: Bicknell, Almira, Lodica, Hibbard, Daniel, Barry and Fannie.

Bicknell D. Fenton obtained a practical English education for himself in the primitive backwoods schools of his day, and was engaged in farming until 1852, excepting three years spent in the mercantile business at De Wittville. He then went back to Ellery, and owned a farm of two hundred and fifty acres, kept a dairy of from thirty to forty cows, living there till 1867; then came to Jamestown, and remained here until 1870, when he purchased the farm of seventy-six acres in the town of Ellicott, upon which his widow now resides. Mr. Fenton was a republican in politics, and had been a member of the Patrons of Husbandry for some years. He was frugal, industrious and careful. He was prosperous as a farmer, and successful as a business man. He died on July 11, 1889.

He married Cordelia A. Ide, daughter of Thomas and Laura (Chamberlain) Ide. To Mr. and Mrs. Fenton were born five children: George T., formerly a hardware dealer, but now treasurer of a loan association in Jamestown, who married Lelia Yates, and has two children,—Louis G. and Lucy; Laura, born in 1847, and died in 1854; Fannie, who married O. H. Carpenter, a farmer and dairyman of Ellery, and has four children,—Belle A., Edith C., Janie and Lelia; Eugene S. and Edward L., who both died in childhood, and Hibbard, who died in 1876, aged nineteen years.

Mrs. Cordelia A. Fenton's father, Thomas Ide, was a native of the town of Milton in Saratoga county, and came in 1820 to the town of Aurora, Erie county; in 1834 came to Ellery, where he died in 1851. He was a prosperous farmer and good citizen. He was married three times. His first wife was Deborah Eldridge, who bore him four children, and after her death he married Sarah Howe, by whom he had one daughter. For his third wife, he married Mrs. Laura (Chamberlain) Scofield, widow of Seth Scofield. By his third marriage he had five children: Channcey, Cordelia A. (Mrs. Fenton), George, Henry and Seth, who died in infancy. Mrs. Fenton resides on the farm owned by her husband at his death, where she lives in comfort, and intelligently and successfully manages all of her farming operations and business affairs.

WILLIAM F. L. F. REED, one of the leading manufacturers and citizens of Chautauqua county, is descended from a long line of Reeds prominently identified with the early military and political struggles of Colonial and National America. He is the son of Wiley Hamilton and Margaret Lockhart (Wilkey) Reed, and was born in the capital city of Ottawa, Canada, June 16, 1844. His paternal grandparent, John Savage Reed, was a native of Massachusetts, and in the early part of his career emigrated to the town of Mexico, Oswego county, New York, where he lived the remainder of his life and died. He was a man of good education, a lawyer by profession and a successful practitioner. His sympathies were with the Whig party—the prevailing party of that time—to which he gave earnest and liberal support. Under the whig administration he was created a magistrate, which office he filled with marked efficiency. He served in the War of 1812, while many years before his father had served as a general in the Revolutionary war. His grandfather had been a soldier in the English army with the rank of colonel, in the old French and Indian war, took part in the engagements at Quebec and Louisburg, and, in fact, the entire

Canadian campaign. His father, General Reed of Revolutionary fame, was once the recipient of certain overtures from the British commander to desert the colonial cause and deliver up certain strongholds which he held—being offered ten thousand pounds as an inducement. But with haughty indignation at the very thought of disloyalty, he proudly made the reply, long since passed down in history, "I am poor, very poor, my all has been given to the cause of colonial freedom, but I thank God that King George is not rich enough to hire me to desert the cause of the colonies." The reply was indicative of the man. Loyal to the very core in moments of darkest National gloom, loving country and a free, untrammeled system of democratic institutions more than home or life or fame, he has justly merited the universal respect of those who now enjoy the blessings and security of self-government. The father of our subject is a native of the State of New York, born in the town of Russia, Herkimer county, in the year 1807. He afterward removed to Ottawa, Canada, and died in Packenham in 1859. He learned the trade of tanner, and afterward engaged quite extensively in the manufacture of leather. In matters of politics he was a whig adherent, and in religion a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His marriage to Miss Wilkey, who died in 1890, resulted in the birth of nine children, three boys and six girls. Two of the sons died young, and only one daughter is now living, her home being in Brockville, Ontario.

W. F. L. F. Reed received a common school and academic education, worked with his father and learned the trade of tanner and currier. In May, 1886, he came to Chautauqua county, New York, and purchased what was known as the old Martin tannery, at Smith's Mills, then owned and operated by Martin & Co., of Buffalo, New York. Since purchasing he has newly equipped the works, and nearly doubled their capacity both for manufacturing and storing leather, placing the tannery easily at the head of that industry in Chautauqua county. The firm, which is known as Nast & Reed, employs about thirty men the year round, and pays out yearly wages to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars. The annual output of the tannery is about fifty thousand sides of leather, most of which is shipped to Boston. The dry-house is a large building, one hundred and ten feet by forty feet, and three and a half stories in height. The main building of the establishment is about one hundred and seventy-five feet long by seventy-five feet in width, part of which is three and a half stories in height and part one and a half. In addition to these there are large accessory buildings for finishing, etc., equipped with the latest improved machinery, offices and storage houses for bark—altogether a singularly complete plant. Mr. Reed is politically a democrat, and, while at Hornellsville, was a member of the board of education. He is also a Free and Accepted Mason, belonging to the Consistory at Dunkirk (of which he is a charter member), Blue Lodge, Council and Commandery. Mr. Reed united in marriage with Margaret Louisa Prindle, of Hornellsville, N. Y., to whom has been born three children: Josephine P., Charles M. and Ernest J.

VICTOR A. ALBRO is a son of James R. and Sophronia (Taylor) Albro and was born October 10, 1846, in Westfield, Chautauqua county, New York. His grandfather, John Albro, was a resident for many years of Cattaraugus county, this State, but emigrated to Wayne county, Illinois, where he died. He was a hotel-keeper and served as a soldier in the war of 1812, participating in the battle of Fort Erie, August 15, 1814. In religion he was a methodist. John Albro was married to Martha Morrison, by whom he had six children, four sons and two daughters. The maternal grandfather of V. A. Albro was Thomas Taylor. James R. Albro (father) was born in

June, 1812, and in 1838 came from Gowanda, Cattaraugus county this State, to Westfield, remained there a short time, returned to Cattaraugus county, and after awhile came back to this county, locating at Fredonia, going thence to Sherman. He was by occupation a cloth dresser and carder and also a fine penman, having taught writing schools. In politics he was a republican, and in religion was, with his wife, a member of the Methodist church. James R. Albro married Sophronia Taylor and had four children, three of whom are living, two daughters and a son, Victor A.

Victor A. Albro was educated in the common schools, learned the trade of a cabinet-maker and worked at it until 1862, when he enlisted in Company E. 112th Regiment New York Volunteers, and served until the close of the war, participating in the siege of Suffolk and nearly all the battles in which his regiment appeared, but was never seriously wounded. After he was mustered out of service, he worked at his trade of cabinet-maker until 1867, when he went into the office of the county clerk, Charles L. Norton, as clerk, served through Norton's term and also through that of his successor, Richard Willing, and as special deputy clerk under Willing's successor, John R. Robertson, and his successor, Herman Sixbey, and again under Sixbey's successor, J. J. Aldrich, for two terms or six years. He served under T. D. Baldwin in the same office as deputy clerk and occupied the same position under A. H. Stafford, continuing under the present administration of E. P. Putnam. In politics he is a republican, and besides his official position in the county clerk's office, he has served Mayville as town clerk for six consecutive terms. He belongs to Peacock Lodge, No. 696, F. and A. M.; to E. T. Carpenter Post, No. 308, G. A. R.; and to Mayville Council, No. 111, Royal Arcanum, all of Mayville.

Victor A. Albro was married in 1866 to Maria Benson, a daughter of Thomas Benson, and by her had one child, a son, Frank E., married to Ruby Lonnen, and is in the hardware business in Mayville. The mother died January, 1868, and Victor A. Albro married for his second wife, Cordelia L. Kelsey, of Chautauqua.

ANDREW KELSEY JR. is a descendant of one of the old settlers of Portland town, and the deed to the property he now owns shows no transfer on the recorder's books since the original purchase. He is a son of Andrew and Elizabeth (House) Kelsey and, was born in this town July 18, 1829. Grandfather James Kelsey lived in bonny Scotland, enjoying the quiet and uneventful life of his people, but when the English had need of soldiers they took him among others to assist in subduing the rebelling colonies. He stoutly asserted that he would not fight against the Americans, and at the first opportunity deserted the British forces and joined their opponents and fought through the war. At the close of the struggle he went to Massachusetts but died in Connecticut in 1822, aged about seventy-five years. He married Catharine Brown and had a family consisting of four children, one son and three daughters. Andrew Kelsey, Sr., was born in Tyringham, Massachusetts, August 17, 1789, and came to Chautauqua county in 1811, settled in the town of Portland and took up ninety-six acres of land. The heavy work of clearing was at once commenced, but the next year, when the demand was made for men to whip the British the second time, he fought as his father had fought in the first struggle and work was, for the time being, discontinued. At the close of the war he returned to the farm and conducted it until 1858, when he died. Mr. Kelsey was a man of the strictest integrity, a member of the Congregational church and an old-line whig. He was industrious, economical and frugal and lived a life commendable in every respect. He married Elizabeth House, a

daughter of John House, who came from Rhode Island in 1816. She is an aunt to Cyrus House, whose biography appears under the head of Westfield town. She was born in Homer, Cortland county, New York and had the distinction of being the first female child to appear there. She died in 1864, aged seventy years. Mr. and Mrs. Kelsey raised a family consisting of eight children, three sons and five daughters.

Andrew Kelsey, Jr., gained his practical education on the farm and his theoretical knowledge in the common school. Farming has been his life-long avocation and to-day he owns seventy-one acres of as fine land as may be found within three miles of Westfield. Grape-growing is his delight and he now cultivates a fine vineyard. Mr. Kelsey never married. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and fills the office of trustee and class leader.

He belongs to the Grange Society and is a member of the Prohibition party, being entrenched in his convictions that they are right. He is a courteous gentleman, though he does not impose his ideas upon those who do not choose to hear them. At home he is pleasant and hospitable and has the regard and esteem of a large circle of friends.

OSCAR L. PORTER, proprietor of one of the leading general merchandise stores in Brocton, is a son of John N. and Nancy M. (La Bar) Porter, and was born in the town of Portland, Chautauqua county, New York, August 26, 1853. His grandfather, Roland Porter, was a native of Oneida county, but came to Chautauqua county in 1819, and began to farm in the town of Pomfret. He was of Plymouth Rock extraction, (the first of his name coming to America and settling in Connecticut about 1785). He died in 1818, aged eighty-five years. He married Eliza Shepard and had four children, one of whom was John N. Porter (father), who was born in Chautauqua county in 1825. When his father came to this county in 1819, he with him worked upon the farm for a while. In 1852 he removed to the town of Portland, where he still lives, and engaged in farming and the growing of grapes. In 1851, he married Nancy M. La Bar, a native of Oneida county, who is still living, aged sixty-one years. They had three children. Mr. Porter is a Jacksonian democrat and is held in high esteem in his community, by his own party as well as the republicans, and has filled the offices of justice of the peace and auditor of the town board.

Oscar L. Porter was reared in Portland and received his education at the public schools and at the Fredonia Normal school and Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He secured a position as clerk with several firms, in general merchandising at Fredonia, where he remained four years. From Fredonia he came to Brocton and re-engaged as a clerk, this time with C. S. Ogden, in the same line of business, where he remained until 1887, when he saw that there was an opening in Brocton for another first-class general store, and embarked in that business on his own account. Mr. Porter is a sagacious business man and endeavors to keep everything that his patrons may desire. He carries a large stock of the best goods and enjoys a good trade. A matter, too, in which he takes pardonable pride is that he has the confidence of his patrons. He carries everything usually found in a general store. Groceries, dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, hats, wall-paper and carpets.

In 1877, Mr. Porter married Lilian C. Ogden, of Brocton, and has three children: Edna A., Nettie A. and Ada M.

He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and belongs to the Royal Templars of Temperance. Politically Mr. Porter is a republican and takes deep interest in the politics of his section.

OSCAR F. PRICE, the present efficient mayor of the city of Jamestown, New York, is a son of Addison A. and Charlotte A. (Green) Price, and was born in that city, September 11, 1840. The Price family have been citizens of the new world for more than a century and a half. Our subject's great-grandfather, Stephen Price, was born in the State of New Jersey, December 28, 1758. He received a classical education and pursued the profession of school teaching nearly all his life; in this capacity he went to the town of Homer, New York, and died there on the first day of June, 1831. He purchased a farm at the latter place and the property remained in the family for a great many years. When America had her first struggle with England his patriotism impelled him to enlist in the colonial army, where he remained for seven years, serving until the close of the war. He married Elizabeth Hall, and reared a family of eight sons and five daughters; several of the former were engaged in our second war with the mother country. His father's maternal grandfather, Abraham Neff, was a native of Holland, born October 18, 1772. He came to America and settled in Cortland county, New York, where he married Eunice Beckwith and reared a large family. Charles Price, the paternal grandfather, was born in Clarendon, Morris county, New Jersey, April 20, 1786, and moved to Cortland county, this State, in 1817. Seven years later he came to Chautauqua county and settled in the town of Portland. In 1828 he moved to the town of Chautauqua, and in 1851 came to Jamestown, where he resided until his death, which occurred November 20, 1868. When a young man he followed farming, but later in life pursued carpenter work. Charles Price was first a democrat, then a whig and finally a republican. For twenty years he was a member of the Baptist church. He married Mary Neff, who was born October 18, 1792, and died November 4, 1883. She bore him twelve children, of whom Addison A., subject's father, was the second child and the eldest son.

Addison A. Price, who is now a prominent and respected citizen of Jamestown, was born in Cortland county, New York, June 26, 1814. He learned to be a carpenter, and came to Jamestown in 1839, where he has been one of our most active builders ever since. In 1866 he built the residence which he now occupies. He married Charlotte A. Green, a daughter of David Green, of the town of Chautauqua. Their union was blessed with six children, the oldest being Oscar F. Mrs. Charlotte A. Price died some years ago. Addison A. Price erected many of the fine buildings in this city.

Oscar F. Price spent his boyhood days in Jamestown and was educated in the common schools and at the academy of this city. He read law with Smith & Lakin for a time, but has given most of his attention to real estate transactions. He has been one of the largest house-builders in the city, and during the last twenty years has erected upwards of one hundred and fifty and sold them upon easy terms; many of the people of Jamestown, who now own homes, secured them from Mr. Price, and upon terms so favorable that the cost was but little more than the paying of rent.

In November, 1875, he united in marriage with Lizzie H. Osborn, a daughter of Benjamin H. Osborn, of Butler, Pennsylvania. His family consists of a wife and one daughter, Louise O., a young lady eleven years of age. He lives in his comfortable residence at the corner of Main and Sixth streets. Politically Mr. Price is a republican, and has been unwavering in his fealty to that party since his boyhood days. Oscar F. Price has been for a number of years prominently identified with the official history of Jamestown. He was a member of the village board of trustees, serving in 1882–83 as its president. About this time he was elected for two successive terms as member of the State assembly, and when the city

John A. Watkinson. M.D.

charter was granted, in 1886, he was chosen as the first mayor, and has been twice re-elected for the term of two years. Recognizing the demand for an economical city government, which was conspicuous in the charter drawn by the citizens, Mayor Price has not sought for a brilliant administration, being content to conduct the affairs of the city along the lines laid down by the framers of the law. He has so far succeeded in this that a small indebtedness left to the city by the old village of Jamestown has been paid off, and at the date of his last annual message, in May, 1891, the city was out of debt. In answer to a decided public sentiment he rendered important service in helping to secure several amendments to the fundamental law of the city which has enabled the municipality to put in an electric lighting plant. While Mayor Price has favored all public improvements he has been careful not to crowd them upon the people in advance of public sentiment, and this intelligent conservatism has inspired the public with the utmost confidence, and it is to this fact, largely, that is due to-day the strong sentiment in favor of other improvements. Those who had conceived the idea that a municipal administration was essentially extravagant have been forced to concede the contrary, and they are ready to-day to follow the suggestions of Mr. Price in respect to public necessities. He is modest, quiet and unassuming, but he has played an important part in the history of Jamestown's most rapid advancement, and has always stood ready to aid and encourage all lines of private industries. It is conceded that there is no man more popular before the people in the city. He has probably erected more houses and done more to give Jamestown the name of "the city of homes" than any one man in Chautauqua county, and it is said of him that he never foreclosed upon a single individual except for the purpose of perfecting a title.

JOHN A. WATERHOUSE, M.D., a successful physician not now in active practice and one of the progressive, enterprising citizens of Fredonia, was born at Pittsfield, Warren county, Pennsylvania, August 28, 1854, and is a son of Russell and Laura (Ford) Waterhouse. Russell Waterhouse comes of English-Quaker stock and is a cousin of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of Lake Erie. He is a native of New York, which he left in 1839 to become one of the pioneer lumbermen of Warren county, Pa., where he was continuously and successfully engaged in business until 1888, when he removed to Fredonia. He married Laura Ford, who is a native of Pennsylvania, and their three sons are physicians. Their children are: Dr. H. M., of Dunkirk; Drs. Thomas W. and John A., of Fredonia; and Maud, wife of Rush Abbott, a prominent and leading lawyer of Tiffin, Ohio.

John A. Waterhouse received his education principally at the Fredonia Normal school and from 1870 to 1874 was engaged in teaching in the public schools of New York and Pennsylvania. In 1874 he went to Portage, Wisconsin, where he commenced the study of medicine with his uncle, Dr. Marvin Waterhouse. After completing the required course of reading he entered the Eclectic Medical Institute, of Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1879. Immediately after graduation he established himself at Bay City, Michigan, where he conducted a good practice until 1884, when he removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota, as a wider field for the practice of his profession, but at the close of one year on account of ill health, left a finely established practice to come to Fredonia. He soon grew into a good practice but on account of ill health he was compelled to retire from the active pursuit of his chosen profession. While at Bay City he founded the American Hospital Company whose object was to provide houses and proper care

for the lumber workers in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota and did one hundred thousand dollars worth of business in 1882. Dr. Waterhouse is a republican in politics.

On June 4, 1879, he married, in Detroit, Michigan, Rose Kimball, daughter of Edward Kimball, of Puritan stock and a native of Fredonia. Their union has been blessed with three children: John, Edward and Rose.

For the last four years Dr. Waterhouse has been engaged in the oil business in Pennsylvania where he now owns eight thousand acres of oil land which is nearly all developed and which yields an annual income of about forty thousand dollars. The magnitude of the important business in which he is a successful operator is scarcely realized by the public, although many millions of capital are invested in the development of these oil fields whose wells produce yearly hundreds of thousands of barrels of oil. Two years ago Dr. Waterhouse erected his present neat, tasteful and convenient residence, on Central avenue, where he and Mrs. Waterhouse are always happy to welcome their many friends.

JOHN MADIGAN, a prominent lumber dealer of Dunkirk, New York, and at present Collector of Customs for the Port of Dunkirk, is a native of County Limerick, Ireland, a son of Dennis and Hannah (Cusick) Madigan, and was born June 25, 1829. Dennis Madigan and his ancestors for generations were natives of County Limerick, Ireland.

John Madigan was reared in Rathkeale, County Limerick, remaining there until attaining eighteen years of age and receiving such education as the schools permitted.

He is a life-long democrat. His present office of Collector of Customs was given him by President Cleveland, August 18, 1887.

In February, 1859, Mr. Madigan married Margaret Miers, a native of County Clare, Ireland, and they have five living children, all sons: John T., Dennis F., Edward, William J., and James W., all living at home.

John Madigan is a member of the Catholic church; and starting as he did, without capital and almost friendless in a strange country, has achieved a successful sunset to an honorable career.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH is one of the substantial, intelligent and enterprising citizens of the town of Ellington. His parents, Samuel and Nancy (Lewis) Griffith, at the time of his birth, March 23, 1808, were residents of Madison county, New York. Samuel Griffith (father) was a native of Rensselaer county, New York, and was born in the same year that his country became a free and independent nation, 1776. His career was marked by a series of removals and residences. In 1800 he became a citizen of Madison county and from thence removed to Chautauqua county and located in what is now the town of Busti, but at that time an undivided expanse of territory.

Here he took up land and continued to reside for thirteen years, at the expiration of which, he again changed his residence to the town of Ellery, and in 1853 removed to Gerry, where he died in 1855, at the age of eighty years. Samuel Griffith was a farmer of industry and honesty; during the existence of the Whig party he cast his support in its behalf, but when the Republican party was given birth, he allied himself with that party. The Griffiths on the paternal side are of Welsh descent, while the wife of Samuel Griffith was of New England birth and education; she died in 1860 at the age of eighty-four years.

Samuel Griffith was reared upon his father's farm in Chautauqua county, where he also attended school, receiving a fair common school education. Upon leaving school he was apprenticed to a mill-wright, learned that trade, and continued to work at it for ten years. About this time he turned his attention to

RESIDENCE OF DR. J. A. WATERHOUSE, FREDONIA.

farming, which he has continued most of the time since. In 1861, subject moved from Gerry to Ellington, where he now lives in practical retirement.

On February 15, 1841, Mr. Griffith was joined in marriage to Miss Eliza Pardee, a daughter of Augustus Pardee, formerly a resident of Montgomery county, New York. They are the parents of three children, all daughters: Emily, Adelaide and Elsie. The daughters are still living and married.

He belongs to the Grangers and has been a life-long supporter of the Republican cause. In the matter of dealing out offices, he has received his share as well, having served as supervisor for a period of six years in the towns of Ellington and Gerry. Mr. Griffith is an exceptionally well preserved man for his age, which to a great extent must be attributed to the non-use of tobacco in any form. He, however, belongs to a family remarkable for longevity, having one sister ninety-one years of age and three others whose ages will average about eighty years. Mr. Griffith has an unusual memory in connection with his past experiences and incidents of early life. He has been a careful and continual reader of local and traditional history, as well as of contemporaneous occurrences and issues, and in these respects possesses a fund of information of rare value and detail.

J. FRANK SCOTT, an enterprising merchant in the village of Portland, is a son of William H. and Sarah (Beck) Scott, and was born in the town of Gerry, Chautauqua county, New York, April 6, 1860. He comes from an old Scotch family, his grandfather, Rev. John Scott, having come to America from that country in 1818. Rev. John Scott was born in 1793. He was educated for the ministry and was ordained in the Methodist Episcopal church. Upon his arrival in the new world he came to Chautauqua county and had a large circuit. He died in 1861, aged sixty-eight years. William H. Scott was born in the town of Chautauqua, in 1833, where he lived for many years, but now makes his home in the town of Gerry where he is a farmer. Since the organization of the board of trade at Sinclairville in 1881, he has been its president. Mr. Scott identifies himself with the Republican party and has been a supervisor of the town of Gerry three terms. In 1856 he married Sarah Beck, a native of Pennsylvania. She is a daughter of John Beck and was born in 1836. She is a pleasant unassuming lady and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. and Mrs. Scott were blessed with four children, two sons and two daughters.

J. Frank Scott was reared on the farm and educated in the common schools. He followed agriculture until 1878 and then engaged as a general clerk in a store which employed him for several years. 1883–84 was spent in Tennessee where he was lumbering, and in April, 1889, he embarked in the general mercantile business at Portland, which he is still following under the firm name of J. Frank Scott & Co. They have a large general stock and enjoy a good trade.

In December, 1878, Mr. Scott married Cora Phillips, a daughter of A. J. Phillips, of Cattaraugus county, this State, and they have one child: Bessie F., born in 1880.

J. F. Scott is a republican, a member of the Knights of Pythias, Brocton Lodge, No. 284, and, with his wife, is connected with the Equitable Aid Union. He is a bright business man, progressive, public-spirited and popular.

AMOS T. MEAD, JR., is one of those farmers in Portland town who by energy, industry and frugality has become enabled to enjoy the sunset of life with pleasure and has no apprehension for the morrow. He is a son of Amos T. and Ann (Purdy) Mead, and was born in the town of Marcellus, Onondaga

county, New York, September 10, 1823. Amos Mead (grandfather) was a native of Dutchess county, this State, where he was born in 1760. He moved to Chenango county in 1790, and about 1820 or '22 he went to Onondaga county, where he died in 1827. The family is of French extraction. While living in Chenango county his son, Amos T. Mead (father) was born in the town of Norwich in 1792. In 1822 the latter moved to Onondaga county; eight years later he removed to Aurora, Erie county, and in 1836 he came to Chautauqua county. He arrived at Ellery the day the land office was destroyed. Amos T. Mead remained in this county until 1845, when he removed to Versailles, Cattaraugus county, where he died in 1865. Farming had its charms for him and he always followed it. Politically Mr. Mead was a whig and served in the American army during the second war with the mother country. He married Ann Purdy in 1818. She was a native of Wyoming county, Pa., a member of the Baptist church and died in La Porte, Ind., in 1873. Her father was Stephen Purdy (maternal grandfather), who came from Pennsylvania to Chenango county, this State. He was a Revolutionary soldier and spent his last years farming in Chenango county, N. Y., and died March 27, 1812, aged 61 years. He married Mary Pellett in 1792. She was at Forty Fort during the frightful Wyoming massacre and joined in the flight with the rest of the terror-stricken people when their men were defeated by the Tories and blood-thirsty Indian allies under Butler. Mrs. Mead now has part of a wedding dress which has been in the family over nine generations. It was buried July 4, 1778, the day of the massacre at Wyoming, Pa., lay there seven years and has been handed down from parent to child for three hundred years, nearly two hundred before the incident mentioned above. They have been the parents of six children, three sons and three daughters.

Amos T. Mead, Jr., came to Chautauqua county in 1836; was brought up on the farm and secured his education at the public schools, supplemented by a course at the Fredonia academy. After leaving school he entered the office of the *Mayville Sentinel* in 1843. From there he went to the *Erie Observer* and then to the *Buffalo Express*, following the business for about twenty years. In the fall of 1847 Mr. Mead began the publication of the *Conneautville Courier*, in Crawford county, Pa., which he conducted for one year. It started with good health and a strong constitution and continues to run with the same name and increased influence. In 1864 Mr. Mead moved on to his farm, which is located one mile from the village of Portland, where he now resides and is engaged in the culture of grapes.

May 1, 1848, he was united in marriage with Achsa Buel, a daughter of John B. Buel, of Mayville, and they have been blessed with six children, three sons and three daughters: Addie M., wife of Robert Burhans, who resides in Portland; Charles A., who also resides in Portland and is married to Minnie E. Hipwell; Will B., too, resides in this town and married Ella M. Williams; and Nettie I. The oldest child died Dec. 27, 1850, aged 20 months; the youngest child died Sept. 2, 1888, aged 22 years.

Amos T. Mead, Jr., is a democrat and has filled a number of the chairs of the town executives, notable, court-crier and constable. He takes an active interest in politics and is a member of the Equitable Aid Union and the Farmers' Alliance. He is an active, energetic man and has several times been a delegate to the county convention.

WILL M. ROOT. The dairy business in connection with farming has assumed mammoth proportions in western New York, and Chautauqua county in particular has become noted for its dairy products. Among the leading producers of this class in the town of

Busti is Will M. Root, who is a son of William and Nancy A. (Draper) Root, and was born in this town March 8th, 1855. The first man named Root to locate in this county was Zeddock Root, the paternal grandfather of our subject, of German extraction, who came here and bought a tract of land from the Holland Land company, was a farmer, and died at the age of seventy-one. William Root is a native of this town, where he now resides. He is an extensive farmer and stock-raiser, and has passed his sixty-fifth year. He affiliates with the Republican party, is stirring and energetic, keeps himself well posted upon current events, and has been a very successful business man. He married Nancy A. Draper, who was born in Genesee county, this State, in 1831.

Will M. Root was brought up on the farm, and, like many of our country's best men, was educated in the common schools. When he attained manhood he continued to do farm-work, and is now the owner of one hundred and thirty acres of well-improved land located three miles west of Jamestown, and upon it he pastures a fine herd of cows, from the milk of which he makes and prepares for market a superior quality of butter. He also handles creamery butter, being unable to supply his orders with his own product.

He was married in 1879 to Rhoda J. Wilcox, a daughter of A. P. Wilcox, living in Busti. Their union has been blessed with three children—all daughters: Belle V., R. Ethel, and Lulu B. Mr. Root is a member of the A. O. U. W., and is active in the politics of his county. He belongs to the Republican party, and is now serving as county committeeman from the town of Busti. He is a leading citizen, and has the respect of all his acquaintances.

JOEL COLVIN. The late Joel Colvin was a highly respected citizen and a prosperous farmer of Ripley. He was born in Danby, Vermont, January 29, 1814, and was a son of Benajah and Ruth (Irish) Colvin. The great-grandfather of Joel Colvin was Luther Colvin, who was born in Rhode Island about the middle of the eighteenth century. He moved to Danby, Vermont, in 1765, and was the fourth settler in that section. There were no broken roads then, but the way was marked by niches being cut in the trees and it was by this means he accomplished the journey. Upon his arrival there he constructed a cabin of logs in a hasty manner, and the winter coming on much suffering and hardship was endured. Pioneer life in the wilds of Vermont during winter was about the most severe that man could experience and survive, but his vigorous body and hardy constitution stood him in good stead until more comfortable quarters could be provided. The most trouble was the wolves that killed and carried off the sheep. To prevent this constant vigilance was necessary, and a strong pen was provided to protect them at night.

Mr. Colvin stood high in the estimation of his friends and acquaintances, and was possessed of the strictest integrity. He married, and reared seven children, three sons and four daughters. Stephen Colvin was the grandfather of our subject. He was born in Danby, and married Mary Merrithew, when he settled on his father's homestead and reared a family of eleven children, seven sons and four daughters. He died in 1804. Benajah Colvin was born in Danby in 1787, and as he developed, showed a fine and sturdy physique and a strong and stable character. He was a successful man, and by careful management and good judgment amassed a competence. He was killed in 1867, when eighty years of age, while felling a tree in the woods. He married Ruth Irish, and had four children, three sons and one daughter.

His first wife died, and he then married Hannah Palmer, who bore him one daughter.

Joel Colvin was educated in the public schools, and reared at Danby, Vermont. That he understood theoretical, as well as practical farming, is shown by the competence he had accumulated when the grim reaper took him away on March 15, 1882. In 1869 he bought the fine property in Ripley where his widow now resides.

On September 25, 1835, he married Almira Staples, a daughter of Ellery Staples, and they had five children: Charles, married Mary Green, and lives in Vermont; Ahira, first married Hannah Kirk, and for his second wife took Mary Wisner. He is in the grape-growing business; Albert N., married to Luella Cheney, is now a farmer in Ripley; James, married Sarah Hardinger, now dead, lives in Ripley with his mother; and Lizzie, wife of Charles Brown, a butcher at Ripley.

Politically Mr. Colvin was a republican, but his gentle disposition and retiring nature much preferred the quiet of his home and the company of his family, to the bustle and deceit of politics and the hilarious companions which often accompany it, so that he never entered political life. He passed away mourned and regretted by his family and a large circle of friends.

JUDGE DANIEL SHERMAN. One who has held with credit during the last half century many offices of trust and responsibility, both by election and appointment, is Judge Daniel Sherman, the present surrogate of Chautauqua county. He is a son of Daniel and Eunice (Clark) Sherman, and was born in the town of Busti, Chautauqua county, New York, November 29, 1821. Judge Sherman's grandfather, Humphrey Sherman, was a Quaker resident of Amherst, Mass., where he married and reared a family of three sons and three daughters. The Clarks, like the Shermans, were of English descent, and the Judge's maternal grandfather, Henry Clark, was born and reared at Hoosick, N. Y. He was a farmer, a whig, a congregationalist. Daniel Sherman (father) was born in Amherst, Mass., in 1784 and came to what is now Chautauqua county in 1816. He first settled on the site of Lakewood, in the town of Busti, where he purchased of the Holland Land company 415 acres of land, which he owned at his death. He was one of the first directors of the Chautauqua County Bank at its organization. The town of Busti was organized in 1824, and he was its first supervisor, and continued to hold that office during six successive years, and was chairman of the Board in 1828. His eldest daughter, Harriet, married Pardon Hazeltine, of Busti, who was supervisor from 1836 to 1840. His eldest son, Henry C., married Hepsaba Steward of Connecticut, and was supervisor of Busti town from 1841 to 1846. One son, Ebon G. Sherman, resides at Tidioute, Penna. Another son, Myron C., married Harriet Robertson, is a thrifty farmer and resides on part of the old Sherman homestead at Lakewood, has one son Edward. Another son, Humphrey, a physician, died many years ago at Stockton, leaving a widow residing in Fredonia. Daniel Sherman, Sen., was elected on the Anti-Masonic ticket sheriff of Chautauqua county, and served as such from 1828 to 1832. He died April 11, 1834, aged fifty years.

Surrogate Daniel Sherman attended the Jamestown and Fredonia academies, and prepared in Burr Seminary, Vermont, for the sophomore class in college. Afterwards he read law with Hazeltine & Warren, of Jamestown, was admitted on July 4, 1848, at the only general term of the Supreme Court ever held in Chautauqua county, as an attorney-at-law, and has been engaged in the practice of his profession ever since, except when serving in some public capacity. In 1851 he was elected on the republican ticket, as district attorney of Chautauqua county, served in

Daniel Sherman

that office for three years and then became attorney for the Seneca Nation of Indians, which position he held for twelve years. He also served for many years as U. S. agent for the Six Nations of New York, by appointment of the President of the U. S. In 1882, when in the midst of an active practice, he was elected surrogate of Chautauqua county, and at the end of his term of six years he was re-elected for an additional term of six years, which will expire in 1894. He has conscientiously discharged the many duties of that office in an acceptable manner to the public whose approval has been bestowed upon his labors as surrogate.

April 28, 1852, he married Mary Colvill. They had five children: Daniel, who married Grace Greenwood, and is a prosperous farmer in Minnesota; Elizabeth and Mary deceased; William, a photographer; and Julia D. Mrs. Sherman is a daughter of William Colvill, Jr., who was born in Scotland in 1797, had Thomas Carlyle for one of his teachers and came, in 1820, with his father, to Forestville. He married Mary Love, of Nashville, N. Y., and reared a family of five children, one of whom is Gen. William Colvill, receiver of the land office at Duluth, Minnesota, by appointment of President Cleveland. He is a lawyer by profession, and went into the last war as captain of one of the companies of the 1st Minnesota regiment of Vols. He was successively promoted until he was brevetted brigadier-general for gallantry at Gettysburg, where he was severely wounded in the side and foot. On the second day of that great battle, just after General Sickles' corps had been routed by Longstreet and the latter was making his supreme effort to capture Little Round Top, the pivotal point commanding the field and the Union lines, General Hancock noticed where the Federal lines were breaking, and ordered Col. Colvill's regiment to hold the breach, which they bravely did by one of the most brilliant charges of the war. Col. Colvill charged with two hundred and forty-seven men, held the Rebel line in check until reinforcements came up, captured the enemy's colors, leaving 200 of his regiment killed and wounded on the field. The charge is justly noted as one of the most famous in history. After the war the people of Minnesota elected him attorney-general of the State, which office he held one year.

Judge Sherman is a republican in politics, and an earnest friend of education. He aided in securing the annual State academic appropriation of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars in 1871 and 1872, served as town superintendent for several years, and was president of the board of education of Forestville free academy over twenty years. While attorney for the Seneca nation, he successfully secured in the court of appeals one of the true boundaries of their reservation, which had been decided adversely several times in the lower courts. He also acquired, in the same court, for the Seneca Indians, their title to the Oil Spring reservation, which title had been omitted in the Big Tree treaty of 1798, and by this omission had passed through Morris to the Holland Land company and their grantees.

In his address, delivered in Jamestown, January 29, 1885, on "The Six Nations" before the Chautauqua Society of History and Natural Science, Judge Sherman threw light on many obscure points in the history of that wonderful Indian confederacy which he so ably and clearly traced, and especially in their past and present land ownership in western New York. In concluding his valuable and interesting address, he said: There is a public sentiment in this country that the Indian tribes are fast dying out. However this may be true with other Indian tribes, it is not true as to the original Six Nations of New York. Statistics show the Six Nations in Canada, this State and the west to be increasing in population. They (statistics) show a vitality in this people, emerging from barbarism to civilization, that is,

under all the adverse circumstances surrounding them remarkable indeed, if not unprecedented."

Judge Daniel Sherman gives untiring attention to his profession, and every case which he has tried always received his full and careful attention. The grasp of his mind is strong and comprehensive, and he is well-known for his patience, dignity and perspicuity, while his legal efforts are indicative of much research and discrimination.

FRANKLIN J. HOUGHTON is a prominent advocate of the third party movement, who believes that practical temperance can soonest and best be realized by statutory enactments prohibiting the manufacture, sale or use of intoxicants, and whose definition of temperance is moderation in things useful; total abstinence of things harmful. He is a son of Thomas B. and Elizabeth (Lamphere) Houghton, and was born May 14, 1846, in Constableville, Lewis county, New York. His grandfather was Richardson Houghton, a native of Massachusetts, from whence he came to Lewis county and engaged in farming. He aided the Whig party and married Sarah Bennett, the daughter of a prominent Revolutionary officer. They had four sons and two daughters. Thomas B. Houghton was born in Saratoga county, this State, in 1822. From there he emigrated to Lewis county about 1840. He married Elizabeth Lamphere about the same time, and became the father of two sons and five daughters. He was a strong Union man; no sentiment for State rights found sympathy from him, and when the flag on Fort Sumter was desecrated by rebel shot and shell, he responded to President Lincoln's call for three hundred thousand men. He entered Co. H, 140th regiment, N. Y. Vol. Inf., and served three months, when he died of fever, November 17, 1862. Thomas B. Houghton was a painter by trade, but enlisted as a farmer as he had been paying more attention to the latter for some years prior to entering the service. Politically he favored the young Republican party. Mrs. Houghton is still living at South Ripley, being sixty-seven years of age. Of the sons, Henry R., entered the regular army after the close of the war, and was discharged in 1872.

Franklin J. Houghton was educated in the public schools. At the age of eleven years he left home and began boating. In 1864 he joined Co. D, 89th regiment, N. Y. Vol. Inf., and served until sickness compelled his discharge. Upon leaving the service and recovering his health he worked at day laboring until 1867. One year later he came to Chautauqua county and located in South Ripley, where he still lives upon a farm containing fifty-five acres of fine land. Mr. Houghton is a prohibitionist, having changed from the Democratic party some years ago. He has served as justice of the peace for four years, and was postmaster at South Ripley for two years.

On September 9, 1869, he married Harriet E. Chace, daughter of James Chace, of Mina, and their union has resulted in the birth of two daughters: Gertrude, who married Fred Rundell, of Mina, and has one child, Harriet; and Fannie E., now attending school.

F. J. Houghton is a gentleman who makes many friends and possesses characteristics that retains them.

WILLIAM B. YOUNG has been a resident of Chautauqua county for nearly three-quarters of a century, and his fund of reminiscences, if compiled and placed in book form, would make an interesting volume. He is a son of Charles P. and Rebecca (Higbee) Young, and was born in the town of Chautauqua, Chautauqua county, New York, August 29, 1817. Joseph Young, the grandfather of subject, was a native of Long Island, this State. He was an accomplished cabinetmaker and joiner, which he followed after his removal to Herkimer

county. He was twice married, first to Chloe Griswold, and later to Elizabeth Short, both of whom bore him a total of fourteen children. They have all passed away excepting one, a child by his last wife. All lived to an advanced age, longevity being a family trait. He was a member of the Methodist church and died in 1837. Sylvester Higbee (maternal grandfather) came from Connecticut to the town of Ellery, where he died, was a deacon in the Baptist church and a whig. His wife was Esther Hines, by whom he reared fourteen children. Charles P. Young (father) was born in 1790 at Killingworth, Conn., and after a brief residence in both Herkimer and St. Lawrence counties he came to Chautauqua town in 1812 and settled a short distance from Mayville, but in 1836 he moved over into Westfield, and again, in 1845, into Ripley, where he has since lived. His son, William, bought a farm of seventy one acres, upon which it is supposed an Indian fort had stood. From graves and mounds Mr. Young secured a collection of Indian relics of extraordinary value. He was a democrat and served the town of Chautauqua two terms as justice of the peace. He was a prominent member of the Methodist church, and helped to organize the first M. E. society at Mayville, being the recording steward. He was also a soldier in the War of 1812. He married, first Rebecca Higbee, and had eight children who grew to maturity, but all are now dead, except four: Julia, married Harmon C. Wade, a farmer at Madison, Ohio; Maria L., lives in Ripley, and is the wife of Philip A. Rice, who was formerly a wagon-maker but is now a farmer; Rebecca H., widow of Samuel P. Howard; and William B. For his second wife he united in marriage with Polly Hammond. He died on January 8, 1883.

William B. Young was reared on his father's farm, and being the oldest son was accorded but poor educational advantages, his services being needed at home. Through many adversities he managed to acquire enough, coupled to his natural bright intellect, to carry him successfully through life, and then learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked until 1846. He rebuilt a saw-mill, and operated it for twenty-five years while timber was plentiful, and then disposing of it he engaged in farming and growing grapes which he has since pursued. The property is beautifully located on the shore of Lake Erie, and includes a vineyard of seven and one-half acres.

On December 25, 1846, he married Julia Beadle, a daughter of Hoel Beadle, who was born March 20, 1820, and died May 10, 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Young are the parents of three children, one son and two daughters: Julia A., born July 12, 1849, married Edwin M. Conley, who is a prosperous and well-known farmer in the town of Ripley—they have one son, Charles, and two daughters, Bessie and Julia; Mary S., born January 27, 1854; and William A., born June 4, 1859.

W. B. Young has seen many changes in this great county. The first census taken after his advent into the county showed a population of twelve thousand, five hundred and sixty-eight souls; to-day it probably exceeds ten times that number; then the traveler found himself surrounded by almost boundless forests, bumping over rough and muddy roads with only the comforts of an old springless stage-coach; to-day he can glide through the broad acres of fine farms on rails as smooth as a glare of ice, enjoying the luxuries scarcely afforded by the finest palaces. Education has taken the place of ignorance, and many virtues have superseded old-time vices. Mr. Young is a democrat and served as excise commissioner for three years. He is a genial and entertaining old gentleman, and to visit him is a pleasure.

JOSEPH ABBOTT is one of the respected citizens and progressive men of Hanover town, Chautauqua county, New York; his parents were Stephen and Lois (Spalding) Ab-

bott. He was born in the town of Edmeston, Otsego county, New York, October 24, 1818. Mr. Abbott's grandfather was also a native of New York State, and spent his last days at Bullstown, Saratoga county. Grandfather Levi Spalding was, however, born in the State of New Hampshire, and emigrated to New York State, Otsego county, just prior to his death at the advanced age of ninety years. He followed farming for a livelihood, and during the war of the Revolution served as a captain in the colonial army under General Washington. His ancestors were of English birth. Stephen Abbott was born in Saratoga county, New York, and died in Chautauqua county, August 16, 1864, at the age of seventy-eight years. By occupation he was a farmer; in religion an active member of the Baptist church, and in politics a Jeffersonian democrat. His wife, Lois Spalding, bore him eight children, four boys and four girls: Stephen Abbott, Jr., died July 13, 1891, at the age of eighty-two years; David G., died in June, 1886, aged seventy years; Andrew, died 1838, aged thirteen years; Ami, Mary, Phœbe and Joseph, now living.

Joseph Abbott acquired his education through the common schools, and in youth and early manhood labored upon the farm. This he continued to pursue, and has been practically a life-long farmer and stock-raiser; to the latter interest he has devoted considerable time. He came to the town of Hanover, Chautauqua county, in February, 1865, purchased a tract of one hundred and twenty-five acres of land, and on this he has built, made improvements and lived ever since.

Joseph Abbott was united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Ruth Cooper, who bore him three children: Frank J. (married to Arlie Brown), a farmer and stock-dealer residing at Nashville, Chautauqua county, New York; they have one son,—Julian B. Abbott, born April 25, 1890; Evan C. (married to Lotta Pratt) now lives with subject, and is a lawyer by profession, having, besides reading law, been graduated from the Albany Law School in 1888; Mary R. lives with her parents at home.

Joseph Abbott's political connections have always been with the Democratic party, at the hands of which he has served as highway commissioner for a number of years. He was also elected to the office of magistrate for the town of Villanova, but did not assume the functions of that office. He is a member of the Equitable Aid Union. Mr. Abbott has a comfortable home, lives a quiet, contented life, and enjoys the highest confidence of his neighbors. His demeanor toward those with whom he meets is kindly and pleasant, while he is still firm and resolute when occasion so demands.

JAMES H. SHAVER, an active and energetic citizen of Ripley, New York, is a son of John and Huldia (Hempstead) Shaver, and was born in the village of Ripley, Chautauqua county, New York, October 16th, 1836. He was of Dutch extraction, his ancestors belonging to the early Knickerbocker families of eastern New York, whence they had come from Holland. His great-grandfather, Frederick Shaver, lived during his life-time in the Mohawk valley, while his son, Henry J. Shaver, grandfather of James H., emigrated to Chautauqua county in the year 1812, where he passed his life and died. He was possessed of considerable real estate, voted with the Whig party and was four times married. His uncle, Calvin Hempstead, was a resident of Oneida county, near Rome, the greater part of his life, and still lives in Walworth county, Wisconsin, aged nearly ninety-three years and is enjoying good health. He was a combined farmer and pioneer lay preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which latter capacity he exerted a wide influence in that early day, organizing churches and generally promoting the cause of religion. John Shaver,

father of subject, was born in the Mohawk valley in the year 1796 and died in 1843. He early removed to Chautauqua county and plied his trade of coopering, turning out the first butter firkins ever made in the county. His political views were democratic; his religious views those of the Methodist Episcopal church. His marriage with Miss Huldia Hempstead resulted in the birth of three children: Henry J., a soldier in the late civil war from the State of Wisconsin, where he now resides; Fanny (dead), wife of James Lewis; and James H.

James H. Shaver benefited by the common schools of his day and then learned the trade of carriage blacksmithing. At the outbreak of the civil war, in 1861, he entered the 4th regiment Wisconsin Volunteers for three months. He was wounded at the battle of Manassas, but this did not deter him from re-enlisting. This he did and served three years longer in the Army of the Potomac and under Gen. Butler at New Orleans.

James H. Shaver was united in marriage to Miss Catherine, daughter of Robert and Mahala (Beaman) Melhuish. (Mr. Melhuish was a native of England, emigrated to America when about twelve years of age and first located in Wyoming county, Pa. He subsequently removed to Ripley, Chautauqua county, New York, engaged in farming and there spent his declining years. He had a family of two sons and four daughters.) Mr. and Mrs. Shaver have two sons: Ulysses Grant, married to May Bean and now lives in Wisconsin—a station agent; and John E., at home, a telegraph operator by profession.

Ever since the war Mr. Shaver's health has been very much impaired. He is a democrat politically and a regular member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

STEPHEN H. YORK, a man who has been variously and extensively engaged in business pursuits in the town of Hanover, is a son of Warren D. and Sarah (Crumb) York. The date of his birth is December 12, 1840, and the place Brookfield, Madison county, New York. His grandfather, Yeomans York, belonged to an old Revolutionary family of Connecticut, where he was born and from whence he emigrated to the State of New York. Upon his arrival in New York State he took up his residence in Brookfield, Madison county, where he died in the year 1860 at the age of ninety-three years. He cast his vote with the Whig and Republican parties and religiously affiliated with the Baptist denomination. His brothers, who were all older than himself, enlisted and served in the Revolutionary war. He was twice married; first to Miss Rogers, by whom he had two children; his second wife was Miss Catherine Collins, who bore him a family of seven children—six boys and one girl. Warren D. York, father of subject, was born in Madison county, New York, in the year 1819, and is still living at Barnston, Nebraska. He emigrated to Chautauqua county, New York, and settled in the town of Hanover in 1868; here he engaged in the manufacture of cheese until 1885, when he went to the State of Nebraska. He was a republican and filled the office of assessor in his town for two terms. His wife, who is still living, at the age of seventy-two years, bore him a family of six children—four boys and two girls—all living: Stephen H. (subject), oldest; Lewis, a farmer, now living in Nebraska; Warren Y., also a farmer, living in Nebraska, a partner with his brother in the manufacture of cheese; Selah, who lives at Unadilla, Otsego county, and is engaged in the manufacture of butter and cheese; Lucy, wife of George Crumb, of Madison county, N. Y.; and Eliza, married to Frank H. Morrison, of Dallas, Oregon.

Stephen H. York, on January 7, 1866, was united in marriage to Josephine Ramsdell, a daughter of John Ramsdell, of Madison county, New York.

He was educated in the common schools and academy, and, like many other successful men, gained a good physical basis for his after career by working upon a farm. His farming experience, however, lasted only three years when he abandoned it and went into the manufacture of cheese, wagons and lumber at Forestville, under the firm-name of House & York. He remained in that business about a year, when he retired from the firm and joining with his father, went into the same business, which, under the latter management, became successful and lucrative. In 1873 he sold his interest in the manufacturing enterprises and engaged in mercantile pursuits at Villanova, under the firm-name of Maples & York, but at the expiration of three years returned to Forestville and again engaged in the lumber business in conjunction with his cousin. Three years was the limit in this business also, and in the spring of 1881 he removed to Smith's Mills, built a large storeroom and again engaged in merchandising, which now claims his attention. Mr. York has been a life-long republican, an earnest advocate of its principles, and has been called to fill the offices of collector and town-clerk under its jurisdiction, the latter of which offices he has held continuously since 1885. He is a member of the Equitable Aid Union. Mr. York is a pleasant, agreeable man in his general demeanor, possessed of good business qualifications and a laudable ambition.

FRANCIS MAY. If we were to select an example of what a fixed purpose and determination will accomplish; if we wanted to point out to the youth of Dunkirk one who had begun at the very bottom of the ladder and in fifty-six years had reached pretty well towards the top; if a boy, poor in pocket, desired wealth and would say, "Who shall I emulate?" we would say the man whose name heads this article, Francis May, the son of Francis, Sr., and Sarah (McMunn) May, who was born in County Sligo, Ireland, March 26, 1835. Francis May, Sr., was a son of the Emerald Isle, and was a farmer in the historical county where his son was born. He was a stirring, energetic business man, and a member of the Catholic church. He married Sarah McMunn, who, although born in the same county with her husband, belonged to the Episcopal church. She was a woman of ability, and to his vigorous parents the son is indebted for the traits which secured him his wealth.

Francis May was reared in County Sligo, and was educated at a private school. When seventeen years of age he came to America, first stopping at Piermont, New York, where he got the job of water-boy at a quarry, which he held for six months, and was then promoted, if it may be called such, to blowing the bellows for the blacksmith, which he did for a year longer. He came to Dunkirk, getting work as a laborer on the docks. A year or so later saw him doing the same work in the freight house of the Erie railway, remaining in the employ of that company for eighteen years, and advancing to the position of foreman of the local freight house. After the Erie docks were transferred to Buffalo he left the company and was a clerk in the bank of H. J. Miner & Co. Succeeding this he engaged in the flour and feed business, which is being continued to this day. In 1882, with other moneyed men of Dunkirk, he organized the Merchants National Bank, and is now one of the directors. He is largely interested in the street railway system, being the second largest stockholder in the Dunkirk and Fredonia Electric railway. Politically a democrat, he served eleven years as a member of the school board, and is a member of the Catholic church. Mr. May is an active, wide-awake citizen, and takes an enthusiastic interest in everything to enhance the welfare of Dunkirk, in which he owns considerable real estate.

THOMAS H. ROBERTS, a leading farmer and grape culturist of the town of Hanover, is a son of William and Filura (Harmon) Roberts and was born in the town of Pomfret, County of Chautauqua, State of New York, January 31, 1831. His ancestors were of New England birth, his paternal grandfather being a native of the State of Vermont, in which State he passed his life and reared his family. Grandfather, Minor Roberts, was by occupation a carpenter and joiner. He united in marriage with a Miss Smith, who bore him seven children, five boys and two girls. William Roberts migrated into Chautauqua county from the State of Vermont in 1817, and located in the town of Pomfret. He purchased a farm here from the Holland Land company, and devoted himself to its cultivation. Considerably later (in 1844) he changed his fortunes to Kalamazoo county, Michigan, where he likewise engaged in farming. During the war of 1812, he went into the service as a substitute for Captain Martin. In politics he belonged to the predominant party of his time, the Whig party; while in matters of religion, he was a member of and strongly attached to the teachings and theology of the Methodist Episcopal church. His first wife was a daughter of Luther Harmon, of the town of Pomfret, whither he had come from Vermont, the State of his nativity. His arrival in Chautauqua county was cotemporaneous with that of grandfather Roberts. William Roberts (father) and his wife were the parents of nine children, eight boys and one girl; Thomas H. being the youngest. Joseph H., another son, entered the civil war at the first call of President Lincoln for troops, enlisting in 4th regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, as first lieutenant. He served throughout the entire war with honor and distinction, being with Gen. Butler at New Orleans and other famous campaigns. His death occurred in 1883.

Thomas H. Roberts' education was limited to the common schools, which at that time, held out to the youth comparatively poor advantages. Starting with such education as they did give, he began the struggle of life upon a farm. This he soon relinquished and engaged his services to a railroad company, with the view to becoming a locomotive engineer. After acquiring skill and confidence in the management of a locomotive, he accepted a position on the Illinois Central, which he continued to hold until the date of his marriage. After this he went into farming at Milford near Fredonia, New York, where he remained until the autumn of 1865, when he removed to the town of Hanover and bought his present farm. Mr. Roberts' farm consists of one hundred acres of well improved and highly productive land, twelve acres of which are under grape culture. He has a pleasant home with beautiful surroundings and lives a contented life. In June of 1863 he entered the service of the Union army in Co. A., 68th regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and served three years. He has also served a period of seven years in the New York State militia.

In June, 1860, Thomas H. Roberts first entered into marriage bonds with Martha Jane Clark, daughter of John E. and Louise Clark; and subsequent to her decease, with Helen Bunee, who bore him three children: Myram H., Harley H., dead, and Roy.

His first vote was cast as a whig for General Winfield Scott. He afterward affiliated with the Republican party and has been its devotee ever since. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and of the A. O. U. W. and the G. A. R.

BENJAMIN CASSELMAN, a prominent farmer and good citizen of the town of Ellery, Chautauqua county, New York, is a son of Jonas and Sarah (Horn) Casselman, and was born at Mohawk Flats, New York August 22, 1820. He is of Teutonic ancestry, whose

grandfather, Jonas Casselman, was born in Germany, emigrated to the United States and settled in Schenectady county, New York. At the time of his emigration he was accompanied by his two brothers, one of whom located in the Dominion of Canada and the other at Utica, New York. Jonas Casselman (grandfather) was a farmer by occupation and a member of the Dutch Reformed church. He was married in his native land and had a family of three children. Jonas Casselman (father of subject) was a native of New York State. In early life he worked at various occupations, but devoted the greater part of his life to agriculture. He was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Horn and became the father of thirteen children—five boys and eight girls. His political support was given to the Whig party during its life-time, and, subsequent to its demise, to its successor, the Republican party. He was a member of the Lutheran church, where both he and his family were regular attendants.

Benjamin Casselman attended the common schools, apprenticed himself to a carpenter and joiner and learned that trade, at which he worked for some time, and finally purchased a farm of two hundred and fifteen acres near Bemus' Point, Chautauqua county, New York. To the improvement and cultivation of this farm he has since devoted himself, and has now made it one of the best kept and most attractive places in the town of Ellery.

On September 1, 1842, he was joined in marriage to Miss Melissa Wheeler, by whom he had nine children: Cassius E., a carpenter and joiner by trade, living in the town of Chautauqua, New York; Emma J., wife of Charles Manley, who resides at French Creek and is engaged in the grocery business; Cenath A., married to Andrew Aikens, of Jamestown, New York; Eleanor F., married to Alman Coni, a resident of Clymer and a cooper by occupation; Benjamin F., married to Sarah Jackson and now living at Jamestown, New York, where he works at the carpenter and joiner's trade; Helen A., wife of A. Tenet, of Jamestown, New York, a farmer; Lydia M., married to John Kady, a blacksmith living in Columbus, State of Pennsylvania; Orville C., married to Mattie Simmons, and now a resident of Jamestown, engaged in the carpentering trade; and Charles H. Casselman, living in the town of Ellery, a farmer.

Mr. Casselman is a member of the Grange and is in every sense a model farmer. He keeps fully abreast of the times and is an intelligent reader upon all subjects relating to the field of agriculture.

SOLOMON B. NORTHAM. One of Ripley's venerable farmer citizens, now nearly an octogenarian, is a son of Solomon and Anstruss (Jenkins) Northam, and was born at Fort Ann, Washington county, New York, May 28, 1814. The Northam family was a familiar one in Connecticut during the early half of the eighteenth century, grandfather Ebenezer Northam having been born at Colchester, that State, in the month of August, 1760. When the fertility of the western lands was being heralded throughout New England he gathered his family and effects about him, and with a team and covered wagon started through the semi-settled regions of western Connecticut and, although the roads were rough he kept on up into the wild and almost unknown county of Washington, and made a temporary residence at Fort Ann, New York, then pushed on, about 1825, to Ripley, this county. He subdued the forests and made grain to grow from which with other agricultural products he gained his livelihood. Ebenezer Northam married Rachel Bascom, a native of Connecticut, born in Lebanon, January 22, 1758, and they reared a family of five sons, the eldest being Solomon Northam (father). He was a member of the Universalist church and of the Jeffersonian party. The maternal grandfather was Abiah

Jenkins, also a native of Connecticut, from which he emigrated to Jefferson county, where he died after farming for a number of years. He was a member of the Baptist church. Solomon Northam was born on the 16th of November, 1786, while his parents were living in Washington county. In 1825 he started westward and arrived at Ripley in 1825, settling west of the village. This place he made his home for eleven years following farming and land surveying, doing a considerable of the latter for the Holland Land company and then moved over into Westfield town where he farmed until 1858, and died October 3rd of that year. The Democratic party furnished the principles of his idea for good government and he heartily supported its platform, filling the office of justice of the peace and some minor town offices. Solomon Northam was a valorous and patriotic man. When the tocsin of war was sounded on the 19th of June, 1812, he responded to the first call of President Madison for twenty-five thousand men and served with credit. He married Anstruss Jenkins, for his first wife and she bore him one child, Solomon (subject). She was born June 13, 1784, and died October 7, 1817. In 1821 he married for his second wife Jane Hopkins, who was born in Washington county, March 3, 1792. They had five children: Jane, born September 10, 1822; Wallace, born September 4, 1825; Emmett, born November 16, 1828; Curran, born in October, 1830, now lives on the old homestead in the town of Westfield; and Mary, born in 1833.

Solomon B. Northam received a good education at the district schools and other places of learning and began life as a farmer, working shares. He has had a varied business experience. Beginning as a tanner he changed to merchandising which he followed in Ripley for fourteen years, holding a commission as postmaster at the same time. Then he bought a farm adjoining his present residence and for some years has given attention to that business, but is now growing grapes exclusively.

Solomon B. Northam has been twice married; first to Mary Ann Wood and then after her death to Louise Brayton, a daughter of Samuel Brayton.

Conceding that parties are necessary in the conduct of our form of government, Democratic principles more fully meet his views and he identifies himself with them, while the dogmas of the Universalist church are in accord with his ideas of true Christianity.

FRANK G. SPENCER, the only son of Gilbert and Eveline (Gay) Spencer, is a prominent grape grower of the town of Ripley. His vineyard is forty acres in extent. He was born near the banks of historic Lake Erie, upon which waters Commodore Perry, September 10, 1813, gained his world-renowned victory over Barclay, November 6, 1837, the precise location being about one and one-half miles northeast of the village of North East, in Erie county, Pennsylvania. His grandfather was Orange Spencer, who came to Chautauqua county and settled in Sherman prior to 1827. He was born in Otsego county, this State, July 30, 1765. As may be inferred from the date of his coming, he was one of the first settlers in the town mentioned and took up a large tract of land and upon it built the first grist-mill in that section. The second saw-mill erected also belonged to him, which he operated in partnership with his son-in-law, Eliab Skeels. Orange Spencer was an ordained Baptist minister, and on August 29, 1827, he organized the first Baptist church of Sherman with thirty members. He was the first minister that ever preached in Sherman and officiated as the first pastor to the church he organized. They held their meetings from house to house and in the school-houses until 1842. In 1844 the charge dedicated their new meeting-house. Orange Spencer is said to have been a man of great spiritual power and

preached with fervency that attracted admiration and carried conviction. In 1830 he removed to North East, Pa., where he also organized a congregation. When a very young man he entered the Colonial army and served in the Revolutionary war. He was a follower of Hamilton and Adams in politics, and died January 10th, 1843, in North East, Pa. His wife was a Miss Bostick, who left at her death four sons and two daughters. The maternal grandfather was Rodolphus Gay, of Herkimer county, N. Y. Gilbert Spencer was born in Otsego county, this State, in 1804, and came to Chautauqua county while in the prime of life. He followed agricultural pursuits, and later moved to North East, Pa., where he died in 1876, aged seventy-two years. The Republican party entered the field for public favor while Mr. Spencer was in the vigor of his manhood and he allied himself with it. Prior to its inception his politics are not mentioned. Early in life he joined the church that his father did so much to strengthen, and remained its votary throughout his life. He married Eveline Gay October 30, 1825. She is yet living, aged eighty-two years, in the home her husband left at North East. Mrs. Spencer brought to her husband two sons, Frank G. and Loomis B., who died at the age of seven months, and four daughters, Sarah A., first married Jefferson Henshaw (now dead), and is now the wife of Milton Munson, a prosperous farmer living in the town of Portland; Cordelia is the wife of Harry Munson, who follows a like occupation in the same town; Mary lives at North East, Pa., where her husband, Milton Colt, is a carpenter and joiner; and Anna resides with her husband, Alonzo Lewis, at Fredonia, this county. He is a well-known milk dealer there.

Frank G. Spencer early learned to hold the plow, and by the time he had reached young manhood was qualified to run a farm for himself. He was educated in the district schools and acquired such education that coupled with his natural ability has enabled him to secure himself a property of sixty-eight acres. He is a republican in politics.

On March 23, 1859, he married Elizabeth Newbury, of Ripley, N. Y., who is a daughter of John A. Newbury, of Ripley. They have one child, a daughter, named Lois Ann, who was born June 26, 1879.

FRED H. GARFIELD, the popular and energetic division passenger agent of the Erie railway, whose headquarters are at Jamestown, was born in the town of Busti, this county, November 10, 1853, and is a son of Benjamin and Sarah (Botsford) Garfield.

The Garfield family for more than two centuries were residents of the American colonies, and our martyred president was a descendant of the same family from which our subject came. For more than a century they were residents of Worcester county, Massachusetts, and the first to come to Chautauqua county was Samuel Garfield, familiarly known as Deacon Garfield, on account of his upright religious character. Deacon Samuel Garfield was born in the "Bay State," at the place above mentioned, and in 1803 removed with his father, Eliakim Garfield, to Windham county, Vermont. The father was a Revolutionary soldier and served with more than ordinary distinction. Samuel Garfield married in the "Green Mountain State," and in 1814 came to Chautauqua county; he purchased a farm in the town of Busti and secured a livelihood by farming and doing carpenter work. He possessed considerable inventive genius, his first invention being grain measures, nested from a half bushel down; following this he manufactured scythe-snaths and grain cradle handles, besides making a large number of rakes. Immense quantities of these "crooked sticks," as they were called, were manufactured by him and sold to the farmers in his neighborhood; several boat-loads were sent down the river to the southern markets. He had several

G. E. Rykman

brothers, among them Joseph Garfield, Sr., who reared a considerable family. Both Samuel Garfield and his wife died a number of years ago; they were the parents of a large family, all of whom are now dead excepting Lydia, wife of Amos Palmer, and the father of our subject. Benjamin Garfield was born in the town of Busti and became opulent from the products of his farm. In 1880 he moved to Salamanca, New York, where he now resides, the proprietor of the railroad eating-house. He married Sarah Botsford and reared a family of two children. Benjamin Garfield is a democrat and has filled some of the town offices in Busti; he was a man of integrity and upright character. Mrs. Garfield was a native of the town of Kiantone, and is now in her fifty-sixth year.

Fred H. Garfield was born on his father's farm, where he passed his early life and received his education in the district school and at the public schools of Jamestown. In 1876 he was offered the position of passenger agent of the old Atlantic and Great Western railroad, and he remained with that company through its various changes until 1885, when he was appointed division passenger agent of the Erie railway, by whom the N. Y., P. and O. R. R., the successor of the Atlantic and Great Western has been absorbed. He has immediate charge of the passenger traffic of over two hundred miles of the Erie R. R., and in the discharge of his duty is giving satisfaction to his superior officers.

On the 7th day of June, 1882, he married Mary Smith, a daughter of George Smith, who lived at Wilson, Niagara county; she bore him a son, Robert Marvin, and died in May, 1890. Fred H. Garfield is a democrat and takes an active part in politics. He is genial and accommodating, and the popularity of the passenger carrying business of the Erie railway is due largely to his personal supervision.

G. E. RYCKMAN, a prominent citizen of Chautauqua county, New York, and the proprietor of the celebrated Brocton wine cellars, is a son of Lawrence F. and Lydia E. Ryckman, and was born at Brocton, March 16, 1835. His maternal grandparents, "Deacon" Elijah and Lucy (Belknap) Fay, were natives of Westboro, Massachusetts, and in 1811 came to what was afterwards Salem Cross Roads, Chautauqua county, but where at the present time is situated the village of Brocton. Mr. and Mrs. Fay were the first settlers at this point, in fact, about half of the present village of Brocton is located upon their old home farm. Lawrence F. Ryckman, father of G. E. Ryckman, came from near the city of Albany, New York—where the elder Ryckmans settled, one of whom was a member of the commission appointed by King William III to treat with the powerful Six Nations—and located in Chautauqua county at an early day. His ancestors were active in the politics of eastern New York and held prominent offices from alderman to mayor. Deacon Elijah Fay was the first to discover the adaptability of the soil and climatic conditions of the northern portion of Chautauqua county, bordering on Lake Erie, to the purposes of grape culture and in 1824 planted the first vineyard in that part of the State. In 1840 he began making wine for sacramental and medicinal purposes, and in 1859 our subject, Mr. G. E. Ryckman, in company with Captain J. B. Fay and Colonel Rufus Haywood, built the original wine cellars, known as the Brocton Wine Cellars, which to-day have passed into his hands as the sole proprietor, and have been increased in capacity to two hundred thousand gallons.

G. E. Ryckman, in addition to being the owner of these far famed wine cellars, is also owner and cultivator of a bearing vineyard of one hundred and forty-five acres. For the purposes of manufacture he is forced to buy extensively in addition to his own production;

his purchase per annum being over two hundred tons of grapes. The wine product of these grapes is shipped all over the country and some to foreign lands, which fact is proper attestation not only of its quality but also of the esteem in which it is held by the commercial world. The qualities which have earned for his wines such a wide reputation are purity and honest value.

DOCTOR E. ISHAM. Longevity appears to run in families to a greater or less degree and the Isham family seems to be especially endowed with long life. David Isham (grandfather) attained to a full century lacking one year. One son reached the same age while the father of subject was eighty-nine years of age when he died. Doctor E. Isham is a son of Joshua and Lucinda (Chamberlain) Isham, and first looked upon the blue skies of heaven and the green grass of earth near the scene of his present home in Westfield, Chautauqua county, New York, September 19, 1843. The Isham family is one of Scotch extraction. David Isham (grandfather) lived in Vermont and died when ninety-nine years old. Joshua Isham (father) was born in Rutland, Vt., in 1778, and remained there until 1840, when he came to Chautauqua county and soon after settled in Westfield town on the farm where his son now lives. He died in 1867, aged eighty-nine years. Mr. Isham was a carpenter and joiner by trade which he followed nearly all his life. He was a republican and member of the Universalist church. In 1839, he married Lucinda Chamberlain, a native of Thetford, Vermont. She died in 1879, aged sixty-eight years, and was also a member of the same church. They had three children.

Doctor E. Isham was reared on a farm and then mastered the carpenter and joiner's trade which he is now working at to a limited extent. His education was received at the public schools. When but nineteen years of age, August 22, 1862, he enlisted in Co. E, 154th regiment, New York Infantry. He served until January 22, 1864, and was then discharged from St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C., having been wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville. His left foot was shot away by a cannon ball on June 3, 1863, and he was confined to the hospital from that date until discharged. He then returned to Chautauqua county and lives upon the old homestead two miles east of Westfield village, engaged at his trade and grape culture.

On January 8, 1868, he married Nancy Bush, a daughter of Henry Bush of this town. They have four children, three sons and one daughter: Arlington D., Stella V., Claude E. and Earnest J. One child, Clyde, died in infancy in August, 1888, aged nine months.

Dr. E. Isham is a member of William Sackett Post, No. 324, G. A. R., and affiliates with the Republican party.

ROBERT KANE. Among the descendants of the people whose lives are spent amid the beautiful lakes and hills of Ireland, the "Emerald Isle of the Sea," we enroll the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. Robert Kane, a son of Thomas and Mary (Conigham) Kane, was born on the 10th day of June, 1852, his native city being Dunkirk, Chautauqua county, New York. Charles Kane (paternal grandfather) was a native of Ireland, where he lived until summoned to another and a better world. The maternal grandfather of Robert Kane, James Conigham, was also a native of Ireland, where he spent his entire life. Thomas Kane (father) was born in Ireland, but emigrated to "the land of the free and the home of the brave" in 1845, and located where he landed, in the city of New York. He resided here a few years, and deciding he could better his fortunes by seeking "fresh fields and pastures new," removed to Dunkirk, this State, in 1860. For the past few years he has been

a resident of Jamestown, his occupation being that of a boiler-maker, in which he is accounted a skillful workman. Politically he is a democrat, and in his religious convictions Roman Catholic, being a member of that church. He married Mary Conigham and has had seven children, two of whom have passed away to realms above, two reside in this county, one son is a resident of Erie, Pa., and a son and a daughter reside in Colorado.

Robert Kane was reared in Dunkirk, where he received a common school education and began the industrial era of his life by learning the same trade that has provided a livelihood for his father, that of a boiler-maker, and when he located in Jamestown, in 1886, he engaged in that business in a large building on Seventh, Eighth and Monroe streets, manufacturing all kinds of boilers, and employing in their construction sixty men. Mr. Kane is also interested in the oil-producing business in Pennsylvania. He votes and works for the success of the Republican ticket, and is a member of the Roman Catholic church.

Robert Kane married, in December, 1881, Jennie H. Arthur, of Kane, Pa., and to them have been born five children, two sons and three daughters: Mary Cecelia, Frank, Robert, Jr., Beatrice and Rose, all living in Jamestown, the paternal home.

WILLIAM E. CANDEE, the well-known capitalist and secretary-office manager for the Martin Anti-Fire Car Heating Co., who is also interested in various enterprises which, when completed, will materially add to the prosperity of our city, was born in Buffalo, Erie county, New York, October 14, 1844, and is the son of Fernando C. and Maria W. (O'Brien) Candee. Eber Candee (grandfather) was a native of Oxford, Connecticut, a carpenter by trade, and was one of the mechanics who helped to build the State House in Hartford. He removed to Onondaga county, this State, in the year 1800, and again to Erie county, where he died, in 1875, at the advanced age of ninety years. Fernando C. Candee is a native of Onondaga county, this State, but removed to Erie county with his father, while yet a boy, and afterwards went to Buffalo and secured a position as clerk. In 1862 he again moved, this time to New York city, engaging in the machinery business, and continued to reside there until 1889 when he came to Dunkirk, and now makes his home with his son, the subject of the sketch. Politically he is a republican, a man of strict methods in his business transactions, an untiring reader of standard literature, and is now seventy-six years old. He married Maria W. O'Brien, a young woman from Wilkes-Barre, Pa., in 1842, and she is still living, having passed seventy-three years of age.

William E. Candee resided with his parents in Buffalo until sixteen years had passed over his head, receiving a good education in the schools of that city. At the age mentioned he came to Dunkirk and secured a position as clerk in the freight department of the Buffalo and Erie railroad, and remained so engaged until March, 1863, and then went on the road as traveling salesman for the Buffalo Scale company, but his heart was full of patriotism, and feeling that his services were needed to preserve intact his country, in July of the same year, although less than nineteen years old, he enlisted in Co. I, 16th regiment, New York Cavalry, remaining in the service until mustered out September 22, 1865, which was three weeks before attaining his majority. He was discharged, having attained the rank of regimental quartermaster-sergeant, having enlisted just before, Mr. Candee was on duty in New York city during the draft riots. When he received his discharge he went to New York and secured employment as a clerk in the machinery business, remaining until 1867, when, coming to Dunkirk, engaged with H. & E. S. Coleman, millers and pork packers, as book-keeper, being

connected with them until they quit business; then, it being 1868, he went to the oil country and staid a year, but returned to Dunkirk and entered into partnership with H. Coleman & Co., hardware merchants, following this until the Centennial year, when he moved on the farm, which has a magnificent vineyard on it, still owned by him in Dunkirk town, and entered the Fredonia Chemical company as its treasurer and accountant until they disposed of their business to R. B. Day, with whom he remained until 1888. In the latter year he accepted the position he now holds—one of responsibility and trust—secretary and office manager for the Martin Anti-Fire Car heating company. Mr. Candee is probably without a superior as an accountant; has helped, and is frequently called as an expert in settling and balancing the books of banks and corporations.

In 1867 he married Grace Coleman, daughter of Harlan Coleman, deceased, of Dunkirk, and has one son and two daughters: Jean McGregor, Bertram Coleman and Marian Camille.

W. E. Candee is a member of the Episcopal church, is a prominent Mason, belonging to Irondequoit Lodge, No. 341, and all the other masonic bodies, and a republican of more than ordinary influence in the councils of the party.

ALSON N. MUNSON. An industry that, although of comparatively recent origin, has grown to considerable proportions within a few years, is the raising, packing and forwarding of grapes to market. One of the larger operators in this industry is Alson N. Munson, of Westfield, who is a son of Samuel and Polly (Hulburt) Munson, and was born in the town of Portland, Chautauqua county, New York, April 20, 1834. Ancestral history is traced to the historical character, Captain Munson, of two hundred years ago. Samuel Munson, Sr. (grandfather), was a native of Connecticut, moved to Oneida county, this State, prior to 1800, and came from there to Portland town, where he settled in 1818. He was a brick-maker by trade, and followed it for years. When the war with England, in 1812, made a demand for soldiers, he responded to the call and went to the front, serving with gallantry and distinction. After coming to Portland, he began to farm, and followed it until 1841, when he died, February 27th, aged seventy-nine years. He had eight children,—four sons and four daughters.

Samuel Munson (father) was born in 1803 in Oneida county, where he lived until fifteen years of age. Like many farmer boys of the time, his parents thought the farm work paramount to "schooling," and his education was acquired during the winter months, when there was no work to be done at home. He came to Portland town in 1818, and, upon attaining manhood, bought fifty acres from the Holland Land company, and built a home, which is now owned by Alson N. Munson. In 1823 he married Polly Hulburt, of Onondaga county, and had five children,—four sons and one daughter. His entire life was spent as a farmer, and none better nor more successful was to be found in the town. Good stock was his delight, and plenty of it could always be found in his barns and pastures. Mr. Munson was an active, energetic man, who was anxious to advance the prosperity of the community. He was a republican, but did not engage actively in politics, his taste being more domestic. His wife died July 19, 1875, aged seventy-five years, and he followed her upon the long journey June 9, 1883.

Alson N. Munson was reared in the town of Portland, passing his boyhood and young manhood upon the farm. He received a good common-school education in the public schools of his district, and then engaged in farming in his own behalf. He spent the whole of his life prior to 1886 farming in Portland town; then he moved to Westfield, and occupied the pretty farm where he now lives. The residence

is a nice frame building exteriorly, and the interior is a comfortable, cheerful home. He still owns the old homestead in Portland, and on its smooth acres has planted a beautiful vineyard, which is producing in large quantities. For the past fourteen years he has been engaged in buying and shipping grapes for a Chicago firm in almost unlimited quantities. The first car-load ever shipped from Westfield station was credited to him.

January 1, 1862, he married Julia Healy, a daughter of William Healy, of Chautauqua town, and they have one child,—Harlan L., who is now a student at Cornell University.

A. N. Munson is a business man of natural and trained ability, a farmer of more than ordinary success, and a gentleman with as many friends as he has acquaintances.

JOHN H. LASCELLES is the cashier of the Merchants' National Bank of Dunkirk, and in this capacity has displayed more than usual ability. He is a son of Arthur and Ann (Tidyman) Lascelles, and was born in Dunkirk, Chautauqua county, New York, March 3, 1856. Arthur Lascelles is a native of England, from whence he came about 1850. He settled at once at Dunkirk, where he has lived ever since. He was a carpenter by trade and soon secured the position of master carpenter on the western division of the Erie railway, which he maintained for many years. He now resides in Dunkirk, and has retired from active business, having passed his sixtieth year. Mr. Lascelles is a democrat and has served in the council of this city. Mrs. Lascelles is also a native of England, and is yet living, aged about sixty years.

John H. Lascelles was reared in Dunkirk, and received his education at the public schools. He then obtained a place as clerk in a grocery store in Sinclairville, where he remained two years. Following this he took a position in the freight office of the Erie railway, and later was in the office of the division superintendent. He was there for a year only, and on May 11, 1874, he obtained a clerkship with the Lake Shore Banking Co., with which he remained until March 6, 1882, when the Merchants' National Bank was opened and he came to them as cashier, which position of trust he has filled with fidelity.

In 1885 he was married to Annie Moran, daughter of James and Mary Moran, of Buffalo, his wife being a sister-in-law to Charles F. Bishop, the mayor of that city.

J. H. Lascelles is an active democrat and has been city treasurer steadily for eleven years. He has been actively identified with the politics of the city since becoming of age. He has served in the board of education, is a member of the Catholic church, and of the Young Men's Association, of Dunkirk. He is recognized as a shrewd, astute business man, and is identified with every movement that will benefit the city of Dunkirk or advance its interests.

GEORGE M. ARNOLD is a farmer of Portland town who takes considerable interest in the political welfare of his town. His parents were Hiram and Sally (Eley) Arnold, and he was born in the town of Westfield, Chautauqua county, New York, September 23, 1833. His grandfather, Elisha Arnold, was a Connecticut Yankee, of English descent. He was born in 1778, and came to Chautauqua county in 1814. He decided to make a home in Westfield, and engaged in the distilling business which, for that day, was one of magnitude, and also owned and conducted a farm. He died in 1841, when sixty-three years of age. His wife's name was Prudence, who came from Herkimer county. They had twelve children. He was justice of the peace and supervisor of the town for a number of years, a whig politically, and a very enterprising man. Hiram Arnold was born in Chenango county, this State, in 1806, and came with his father to Westfield town when eight

years of age. He lived in that town for twenty-one years and then bought the farm in Portland town now occupied by his son, G. M., and moved upon it in 1835. He was also engaged in the saw-mill business and was a prominent and important business man in the section. He died in 1851. He married Sally Eley, who was born in the State of Connecticut in 1811, and is still living with her son, George M. They were the parents of five children.

George M. Arnold was reared upon his father's farm and educated in the public schools. When of sufficient age he learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner, by which he gained his livelihood until 1866. The subsequent two years were spent in the Corry car-shops where he had charge of the machinery. In 1868 he returned to his farm of one hundred and seventy-five acres, two and one-half miles from the village of Portland, where he has since resided. He has a vineyard that has averaged the unusual yield of nine tons of grapes to the acre.

In 1861 Mr. Arnold married Mary Pecor, a daughter of Benjamin F. Pecor, of this town.

He is a member of the Congregational church, one of its trustees; belongs to the Lodge, No. 461, Knights of Honor, is a republican, and has held the office of road commissioner, constable and assessor. He is the present incumbent of the last-named office, and has held one or another for twenty-eight years. He is enterprising and substantial—a good citizen for the town.

THE REVEREND THOMAS E. CALVERT. In the Book of books is recorded the divine command, "Go forth into all the world and preach the Gospel." The subject of whom we are writing left home and friends in Bonnie Scotland to obey the mandates of this behest. Thomas E. Calvert, minister of the Fredonia Presbyterian Church, is a son of William and Mary I. (Jeffrey) Calvert, and was born in Annan, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, February 14, 1858. The family name is from the French Col-vert, meaning "green hill," the founder of the family in Scotland being a French Huguenot who fled to Scotland during the persecutions. The paternal grandparent, Thomas Calvert, was a son of Herbert Calvert, who held the place known as Orchard Farm, which has for many generations been in the Calvert family. He was a millwright by trade and a dealer in wood. He was born in Canonby, Scotland, and married Grace Hope, by whom he had nine children: James, Edward, Herbert, Thomas, Margaret, Mary, Barbara, Grace and William (father). He died about 1850, and is buried in New Abbey, Scotland, and Mrs. Calvert died about 1874, and is buried at the same place. Adam Jeffrey (maternal grandfather) was born in Annan, Scotland, about 1810. He was a tailor and clothier of that town, and was popular and successful. He married Mary Irving, and had five children: John, Richard, Adam, Margaret and Mary. This wife dying, he took for a second, a Mrs. Henderson, who is now living in the town of Moffat, Scotland. Adam Jeffrey died in 1878, and is buried at Annan. William Calvert was born in New Abbey, Scotland, in 1835. While yet young he learned the trade of a millwright, and followed it for many years, but is now manager for the firm of Nicholson & Anderson, dealers in wood and slate, with whom he has been for thirty years. He is an elder in the United Presbyterian Church of Annan, and is a good and trusted servant. Early realizing that a thorough education was the best legacy that he could leave his children he gave them every advantage. He married Mary I. Jeffrey on May 1, 1857, and has had eight children: Thomas E., Mary, Margaret, William, Grace, Adam, Jeannie and Edward. Adam came to America in 1887, and is now one of the firm of Calvert & Cowley, druggists, at Buffalo, N. Y. None of the others (excepting subject) came to this country.

Thomas, when four years of age, was sent to the Annan Female school taught by a Miss Brown, who was considered the best lady teacher in the county. Thomas being an especial favorite, more than usual attention was given to his advancement. The text books used were grammar, history, geography, arithmetic, the Westminster catechism and the Bible. He was under the intellectual and moral influence of this grand and noble lady until he had attained his twelfth year, and it is to the stimulus given by her to his expanding intellect that Mr. Calvert attributes much of his usefulness. Leaving the kind and motherly Miss Brown he was sent to the Annan academy and began the study of language, mathematics and the classics, remaining four years. The paternal Calvert had decided that his son, Thomas E., should be a doctor, so at sixteen years of age he was placed in a dispensary to learn medicine, but the boy, led by an unseen but plainly felt hand, decided that he was called upon to preach and kept up his studies at nights while working during the day, until 1876, when he went to Edinburgh, and matriculated for a course in the arts, his preceptors being Professors Blackie, Greek; Kelland, mathematics; Tate, science; Frazer, metaphysics; Calderwood, moral philosophy; and Masson, English literature. He graduated in 1880, taking the degree of A. M., and then took a tutorship in the Highlands until the fall, when he entered the United Presbyterian Hall at Edinburgh to prepare for the ministry, under the instruction of Prof. Dr. John Ker, to whom Mr. Calvert pays the highest compliment that tongue can utter; Rev. Cairns, D. D., Dr. Duff, and Professors Johnston and Patterson. He was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Edinburgh. He taught several months in prominent private families in the city, came to America in May, 1886, and was first called to preach in the Presbyterian Church at Youngstown, N. Y. While there he was called to the pastorate of the Fredonia Presbyterian church, and now has a congregation of about five hundred members. Mr. Calvert is an eloquent and earnest speaker. Large congregations listen to his preaching every Sunday, and his sermons are almost entirely carefully prepared expositions of the Word of God.

On July 31, 1888, Rev. Calvert was married to Lillie A. Woltge, a daughter of William and Anna (Andrews) Woltge, of Buffalo. They have one child, a daughter, named Anna Mary Lillie Woltge. Rev. and Mrs. Calvert made a wedding tour to Scotland, and upon returning they found a home in Fredonia elegantly furnished, the gift of Mr. Woltge, it being a present and a surprise. Rev. Calvert's social qualities rank with his oratorical abilities, and during his stay at Fredonia he has made many warm and appreciative friends.

JOHN F. KEITH, a contractor and well-driller of Mayville, was born in Thurston, Steuben county, New York, March 5, 1848, and is a son of Marius and Eliza (Hawley) Keith. Warren Keith (paternal grandfather) was of New England parentage, being born in Massachusetts, but emigrated to Steuben county where he died. His maternal grandfather, William Hawley, was also of New England birth and parentage. Marius Keith (father) was born in Massachusetts, and came to Steuben county, where he still lives. In politics he is a republican and in religion a member of the Christian church. In 1839, he married Eliza Hawley and had nine children, five sons and four daughters. One of the sons, Merrill, entered the army in the late civil war, and died at City Point, Virginia, shortly after his enlistment.

John F. Keith was educated in the common schools of his native county, and after leaving school entered the lumber business in that section, continuing in it six years. He then went to Ohio and other states and engaged in contracting and drilling wells. He afterwards

went into the contracting business in Pennsylvania, and is now a resident of Mayville. In politics he is a republican.

John F. Keith was married on September 25, 1872, to Abbie J. Burr, a daughter of George W. Burr, of Steuben county, this State. Their union has been blest with six children, all sons: Burr, Arthur, Jay, Olney, Ellis and Stanley.

HERVEY HALL, a leading citizen and business man of Ripley, New York, is a son of Hervey and Sarah (Hull) Hall, and was born in Washington county, New York, town of Granville, February 15, 1812. His ancestors on both sides were natives of Connecticut, near New Haven. Here also was born his father, who in early life transferred his fortunes from that State to northern New York. Later he removed to the city of Erie, Erie county, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1863, at the age of eighty-two years. His wife died a few years later at the age of ninety-two years. In his early life Hervey Hall was engaged in the mercantile business, subsequently became a large farmer, in connection with which, he ran a saw and wool carding and cloth dressing mill. Upon coming to Erie county, Pennsylvania, he purchased a large tract of land, of eight hundred and fifty acres, in which transaction he was unfortunate, as the title to the land was defective. Later in life he retired to Erie, Pennsylvania, where he lived until his death. His politics was that of the Whig and Democratic parties, in neither of which parties did he become an aggressive partisan. He was also a member of the Presbyterian church. To his wife were born twelve children, nine of whom grew to maturity, two died in infancy and one at the age of fifteen years. His children were Hannah, married to George Hood (deceased) and is now living in Waterford, Erie county, Pennsylvania, at the age of ninety years; Olive, married to John Hood (both dead); George, died in June, of 1890; Samuel H., a tanner and currier, living a retired life in Manchester, Iowa; Hervey, subject; Luther, dead; Sabrina, (deceased); John H., a physician, died in 1846; and Peter, living in Erie, Pennsylvania, where he is a physician and wholesale and retail druggist.

Hervey Hall was educated in the common schools and the academy at Waterford, Pennsylvania. He remained at home on his father's farm until twenty-seven years of age, when he bought a farm in the town of Ripley, in 1839, and operated it until 1853 when he moved into the village of Ripley. His present business is that of private banker, though he is practically retired. He is a democrat in politics and served some time as supervisor.

In February, 1839, Hervey Hall was first united in marriage to Miss Lavina L. Baird, a daughter of Silas and Hannah Baird, one of the oldest families in Chautauqua county. This marriage resulted in the birth of two children: Louisa L., (died at the age of twelve years); and Alma, died in infancy. In February, 1872, he was again married, this time to Mrs. Elizabeth B. Norton (*née* Evans).

HENRY S. MUNSON is one of those who has made a financial success in life without a partner; a practical exponent of the Amphyction motto: "Commend a wife but remain a bachelor." He is a son of Harris and Minerva (Stiles) Munson, and was born in the present confines of Westfield town, February 6, 1820. Like the other family of Munsons in this and the town of Portland, he is of English extraction and his father came to Chautauqua county in the same year, 1818. Harris Munson was a native of Connecticut, and was born in 1791. He came to this county and purchased from the Holland Land company a tract of woods from which he chopped a farm. The present and coming generations will never know the amount of toil necessary to make a farm in a wooded

country, trees to deaden, then to fell, brush to be gathered and burned and stumps to be pulled and builded into a fence. Years and years of toil were spent that the present generation might enjoy the comforts and pleasures of life. Mr. Munson conducted his farm until December 9, 1872, when he died. He had been a life-long democrat and held several of the town offices. His thrifty habits and simple, frugal routine of life made him comfortably fixed with this world's goods at the time of his death. Minerva Stiles, whom he married, was also a native of Connecticut where she was born in 1798, and was united to her husband in 1818. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and died February 27, 1862. They were the parents of children, all of whom are living: Henry S.; Perry; Hassel; John J.; Harriet, who married John Wilson, now his widow is living in Iowa; and Sarah R.

Henry S. Munson was early acquainted with life on a farm, where he helped in summer and went to school in the winter, learning his knowledge from books as well as the practical knowledge of life. He now owns sixty-four acres of well-improved land located but one-half mile from the corporate limits of Westfield. He is a democrat and one of the most forward of Westfield's citizens when public improvements are suggested.

CHAUNCY A. LANPHERE, foreman of the iron and machinery department of the world-renowned Eureka Works, at Silver Creek, is a son of Chauncy and Sarah E. (Reed) Lanphere, and was born August 22, 1846, in the town of Sheridan, Chautauqua county, New York, although at the time his parents' home was in Silver Creek. Chauncy A. Lanphere is a half-brother to Captain John I. Lanphere, postmaster of Silver Creek, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. A great many years ago a German family came from the fatherland and settled in the Colonies; from them the Lanphere family has descended. The first of whom we have positive record was Charles Lanphere, who was our subject's grandfather, and he died while serving a term of enlistment as a soldier in the war of 1812. Chauncy Lanphere was born at Brookfield, New York, in 1807, and while still in the prime of life he came to Chautauqua county, purchased a farm in the town of Villanova and conducted a various business until his death, which occurred at Silver Creek, February 1, 1849. Politically he was a whig and by his sterling qualities, social as well as business, he occupied a high position in the esteem and confidence of the people. He was twice married, first to Wealthy Ann Carpenter and then to the mother of our subject, Sarah E. Reed, who was a native of Erie county, New York, lived to be sixty-four years of age and died at her home in Silver Creek in 1882.

Chauncy A. Lanphere was reared in the village of Silver Creek, educated at the common schools, and then served an apprenticeship of three years in a printing office. Having mastered this trade, he found it uncongenial to his tastes and the ensuing eight summers were passed in sailing on the Great Lakes and in that business he rose to the dignity of first mate on a sailing vessel, being employed in the grain trade between Buffalo and Chicago. In 1869 Mr. Lanphere went to work in Simeon Howes' grain cleaning machinery shops, at Silver Creek and since the fall of 1878 has had charge of the iron and machinery departments. Mr. Lanphere began at the bottom of the ladder when he entered these works and advanced steadily step by step until he reached his present responsible position.

On January 1, 1869, he united in marriage with Sarah Amelia Hammond, the youngest daughter of Joseph Hammond of Eden, Erie county, New York. Mrs. Lanphere was born in Hamburg, Erie county, New York, December 31, 1846, and on the 14th of April, 1891,

after a week's sickness, passed to her final rest. She was a woman of rare excellence, of innate refinement and the possessor of a nature of deep, religious convictions. For twenty years prior to her death she had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, was attached to her home and family with a rare devotion, and not only in a social sense but in every relation which she was called upon to fulfill, exhibited her lofty sense of womanliness. She bore her husband three children, two of whom still survive; Maud Elizabeth and Helen Amelia.

Chauncy A. Lanphere is a republican and has served two years upon the board of village trustees and for twelve years upon the school board, being president of the latter two years. In addition to this, he was one of the projectors of the Cemetery association, of which he was a trustee for three years. He is an enterprising, energetic citizen; has been chief of the Eureka fire company since its organization and since his connection with the Eureka Works, has designed several pieces of machinery, for one of which, known as the Automatic Key Seating machine, he has secured a patent.

COLONEL DAVID S. FORBES, who was engaged in business pursuits for nearly sixty years in this county, and who commanded the Sixty-eighth New York regiment from 1855 to 1864, was born at the village of Green, Chenango county, New York, February 11, 1817, and is a son of Col. John and Statira (Phelps) Forbes. The name of Forbes was originally written McForbes in Scotland, where the family was resident for several centuries back. Col. John Forbes, the father of Colonel David S. Forbes, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, where he married Statira Phelps and afterwards removed to Chenango county, this State. He was a merchant, commanded a regiment of New York militia, and in 1832 came to Fredonia, where he died, aged eighty-seven years, six months and fifteen days.

David S. Forbes received his education principally at Fredonia, to which he came in April, 1832. He was a clerk for one year with J. Z. Saxton, then two years with J. & A. F. Morrison, at Forestville. In 1835 he became a clerk for his father at Fredonia, and two years later became his and L. B. Grant's partner in the general mercantile firm of John Forbes & Co. In 1841 this firm established a branch store at Sinclairville of which he became manager. In 1844 he engaged in the butter and cheese business in which he was the first dealer in the county to pay cash for those articles. From 1851 to 1855 he dealt in flour and grain and then was in various kinds of business until the breaking out of the late war. At its close he again resumed civil pursuits and was engaged in different lines of business until he retired from active life a few years ago.

In 1838 he attended a military school taught by Colonel Scott, in which he acquired quite a taste for military service, although he had served as a major in a militia regiment during the preceding year. In 1855 the inspector-general of the State induced him to accept a colonel's commission and raise a regiment. He raised the 68th New York, which Hon. Reuben E. Fenton had failed to accomplish and commanded it until 1864. His regiment was the first in New York to volunteer in 1861, but by means of red tapeism was never allowed to go to the front, although it was made the nucleus of four regiments in the field. In June, 1863, his regiment was ordered to Harrisburg, Pa., where he arrived with what remnant of it remained. Here again red tape policy prevented it from going into active service and it was sent back to Fredonia, where it was honorably mustered out of the service and discharged July 29, 1863.

In 1842 he married Catharine J. Abell, who died in 1875 and left him two children: Mrs. Geo. Benton, of Chicago; and Mrs. Catharine L. Cushing, widow of Commodore W. B. Cushing, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume.

After Mrs. Forbes' death Col. Forbes married for his second wife, Sarah J. Starr, who is a native of Gowanda, Erie county.

CHARLES H. SHERMAN. Railroading has now assumed the first place among the chief industries of the world, having more capital invested and giving employment to a greater number of people than any other one occupation in the world. Among those who have seen this industry grow from insignificance to the pinnacle of greatness is Charles H. Sherman, who was born to Levi D. and Hannah F. (Fairbanks) Sherman, at Boston, Massachusetts, on August 14, 1818. Levi D. Sherman was also a native of Boston, born in 1784, and upon reaching manhood was a contractor until his death which occurred when Charles was but nine years old. He came of American parents and was an orthodox church member. Hannah F. Fairbanks, too, was a strict church member. They were married in 1809, and reared a family of five children. She died in Boston in 1881.

Charles H. Sherman was reared in "The Hub of the Universe," and was educated in the schools of that city. After leaving school he was apprenticed in a machine shop from which he emerged in 1839 a journeyman workman, and entered the employ of what now is the Boston and Maine railroad, beginning as a fireman, as was customary in those days, and two years later was transferred to the right side of the cab. He remained in the employ of that company as engineer for ten years, but in 1851 left them and came to the Erie railway, remaining with it, in various capacities ever since. When the road was completed to Dunkirk in 1851, it was made the occasion of a National celebration in which the president of the United States, Millard Fillmore, Daniel Webster and the entire Cabinet and Stephen A. Douglas took part and delivered addresses. Mr. Sherman was the engineer who pulled the train carrying these distinguished people, who were saluted with the ringing of bells, the booming of cannons and the shouts of an assembled multitude. A year later Mr. Sherman was advanced to the position of engine dispatcher and round-house foreman, and held that situation for about seventeen years when he was again advanced; this time to traveling foreman and road inspector of motive power, retaining it until 1880, since which he has been foreman of the engine and car repair shops.

Charles H. Sherman, on October 9, 1842, married Marinda S., daughter of Stephen Sleeper, who lived at Fremont, N. H., and they have two sons: Clarence A. and William H. The former is a machinist in the Dunkirk & Warren railroad shops; and William H., is living in Denver Colorado, where he is employed in a broker's office.

C. H. Sherman is a republican and has served for several years on the Dunkirk school board and as town trustee. He held membership in the Volunteer Fire department for many years and was its first chief engineer. He also takes an active interest in secret societies, is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Blue Lodge, No. 152, of the Chapter, No. 191, Council, No. 25, and Commandery, No. 40, of which he was commander for four years. In addition to this, at one time, he held the office of district deputy for the I. O. O. F., and is still a member of Olympia Lodge, No. 602. Mr. Sherman is a thorough mechanic, which is evinced by the fact that he has remained so long with a company who employ none but the best.

ALBERT H. GODARD. Representative among the largest and most reliable establishments of Mayville is the grocery house of Albert H. Godard, the senior member of the well-known firm of Godard & Bond and a successful business man of over twenty-one years experience. He is a son of Anson H. and Elsie (Moore) Godard, and was born at May-

ville, Chautauqua county, New York, July 15, 1844. His grandfather on the paternal side, Aaron Godard, was one of four brothers who came from England and settled in New York some time during the last half of the eighteenth century. On the maternal side his grandfather, Elijah Moore, came from Tompkins Co. to Mayville, where he followed farming until his death. Anson H. Godard (father) was born in Jefferson county, in 1808, and died at Mayville, June 8, 1879. He was reared on a farm, and in early life came to Mayville, where he followed farming for some time, at the end of which he engaged in tallow chandlering. He was an old-line whig in politics when he came to Mayville and when that great political organization went down he entered the ranks of its political successor, the Republican party. In addition to the management of his farm and conducting his tallow chandlering, he also engaged in the grocery business which he followed for many years. He married Elsie Moore and they were the parents of eight children, of whom six grew to manhood and womanhood: Hannah, William and Caroline, who are dead; Martha, wife of James Barrett, a carpenter of Mayville; Anson, who died young; Albert H.; and Elsie, now deceased.

Albert H. Godard was reared at Mayville, where he attended the public schools and was carefully drilled in his father's grocery store for a mercantile life. After considerable experience as a clerk he yet determined to better fit himself for commercial life by a full and thorough business education, and accordingly entered Bryant & Stratton's business college, at Buffalo, from which flourishing commercial institution he was graduated. Although but a boy yet, his father had such confidence in his business ability as to intrust to him the buying of his large stock of groceries, which he did so judiciously and satisfactorily, that that important part of the business remained, unconditionally, in his hands as long as his father continued the owner of the store. In 1869, he and Orlando Bond, succeeded to their present proprietorship and management of the grocery store under the firm name of Godard & Bond. They have continually increased their stock and trade. They now have a very fine two-story business building with basement, 25 x 90 feet in dimensions, containing office, salesroom and storage departments. Their grocery house is fully supplied and fitted up with every appliance and facility for the successful prosecution of their steadily increasing business. The stock comprises the choicest food products, staple and fancy groceries and sundries from the leading markets of the United States. Accommodating clerks and salesmen are employed and all possible attentions are rendered for the comfort and benefit of their patrons. Mr. Godard is a republican from principle but does not allow political affairs to take much of his time from his extensive business. He has frequently been appointed as an administrator to settle up estates and to act as assignee, guardian and executor. Mr. Godard is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Mayville, of which he is a trustee and chorister. He is a member of Mayville Lodge, No. 284, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Mayville Lodge, No. 25, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Mayville Lodge, No. 825, Knights of Honor.

In 1866, he married Ellen Gleason, daughter of Rufus Gleason, of Mayville. She died in 1869, and on April 20, 1875, Mr. Godard united in marriage with Libbie J. Osborne, a daughter of Gustavus and Eleanor Eason Osborne and an adopted daughter of Hon. T. A. Osborne, ex-judge of the courts of Chautauqua county, and a very prominent democrat as well as a leading lawyer. To Albert H. and Libbie (Osborne) Godard have been born one child, a son named Anson G. Godard, who was born July 29, 1877.

ALFRED EATON was an enterprising and intelligent business man, and a quiet, earnest, Christian gentleman. He was a son of David and Mercy (Groves) Eaton, and was born March 4, 1815, in the town of Portland. His grandfather was Benjamin Eaton, a shoemaker, living at Farmingham, Massachusetts, who died in 1800, leaving among nine other children the father of our subject, David Eaton, who was born in the town just mentioned, February 2, 1782. He was the oldest son, and when nine years of age was put to work on a bench in his father's shop. Nine years later his father died, and the support of eleven people fell upon him. In 1805, with Nathan Fay, he visited Chautauqua county and made a tour through it looking for a desirable location, then returned to Massachusetts. April 20, 1806, he married Elizabeth Horne, and in the following month, accompanied by his mother and other members of his father's family, in a covered wagon drawn by a team of horses, he started back to Chautauqua. His wife was suffering from feeble health, so that they were obliged to stop at New Hartford, where she died. With a sorrowing heart he pushed on to Portland where he located his land and settled where he lived for sixty-seven years. His mother kept house for him until 1811, when he married Mrs. Nathan Fay *née* Mercy Groves, who brought him five children: Edwin, married Caroline P. Baldridge, of Fredonia—he died July 2, 1880—his widow resides in Frewsburg; Emily became the wife of Josiah Wheeler and lived at Frewsburg, both are deceased; Alfred; Oscar united with Louisa A. Kennedy, and moved to Michigan, and from thence to Forest Grove, from thence to Oswego, Oregon, and died July 13, 1887; and Darwin G., who graduated at the Normal school in Albany, became one of its teachers, then was offered the chair of mathematics and natural sciences in the Packer Institute at Brooklyn, New York, where he taught for more than forty years. He married Ann J. Collins, of Steuben county, October 2, 1850. David Eaton was a man of acknowledged integrity and a highly respected citizen. He served in the war of 1812, and was wounded at the battle of Queenstown, a description being given in the war history. Mr. Eaton was active in politics, and gave many years of service to local offices. In 1809 he was assessor of Chautauqua town; clerk of the board of supervisors from 1820–27 and 1831–32; supervisor of the town for six years, and chairman of the board in 1815; and for many years was justice of the peace. In 1844 he was appointed superintendent of the poor, and held the office for six years. David Eaton died October 7, 1872, his wife May 12, 1862.

Alfred Eaton was reared on the bosom of rural life, and receiving an education which in those days was called good, at the common schools and the Westfield High school, he went back to farming, which he followed through life. In 1836 he went to the wild and almost unknown State of Wisconsin, and settled in Racine county, where he engaged in farming. This employment he continued at that place until 1852 when he returned to the old homestead, continuing his agricultural avocation until he died, April 13, 1890, aged seventy-five years. During the six years previous to his death, advancing years, and the infirmities thereof, precluded the active management of his business, which he delegated to others, and in 1884 he moved to Westfield, but returned to his home before the grim reaper took him home.

While sojourning in Wisconsin he married Hannah C. Clark, a daughter of Jeremiah Clark, of Racine county. To Alfred and Mrs. Eaton there were born two sons and three daughters: Oscar D. is farming a part of the old homestead, his wife is Lovica Brockway, and they have one child living, Elizabeth Pearl; two, Alfred W. and Clyde B., are dead; Emily N. joined in marriage to Daniel E. Arnold, and now resides in Corry, Penna. They have five children—Walter G., Lillie H., Charles G. A., Orlando R.

and Kilbourn S.; one infant, Orin, died; and David D. married Emma A. Buck, a daughter of George P. Buck, of Westfield, is a Methodist Episcopal minister, now stationed at Berryville, New York, he has one child, Herbert P.; one daughter, Narrie J., died January 15, 1889, aged thirty-one years. She left a husband, Theron A. Roosa, and four children: Jennet D., Edwin A., Flossy A. and Franklin B.; Myrtie A. lives at home, and is attending the Westfield academy and Union school.

Mrs. Hannah C. Eaton now resides at the old homestead, four miles from Westfield, on the south road. She personally manages the growing vineyard, which produces a large amount of grapes. In politics Alfred Eaton was a republican, and was earnest and enthusiastic in maintaining its principles. He was supervisor of Portland for two years, and was a justice of the peace for several terms. Devotedly attached to the Portland Methodist Episcopal church, he officiated as class leader for many years. Being a man of rare good judgment and of learning, many were accustomed to come to him for advice, which was freely given, and when he died the community mourned, each feeling that he had lost a personal friend.

OLIVER STETSON is now an agrienlturist living in the town of Ripley, who, while yet a young man, was a sailor before the mast, and knew the peculiar whistle of a stiff north wind as it blew through the rigging. Oliver Stetson is the third of his family of that name, father and grandfather also bearing it. His mother's name was Rhoda Alice Stetson, who gave him birth August 25, 1833, in the town of Westfield, Chautauqua county, New York.

Oliver Stetson (grandfather) was a native of Vermont. He came to the town of Westfield, this county, about 1827, and kept a tavern and stage line running from Erie to Buffalo. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church of Ripley at the time of its organization, served as a soldier in the war for Independence, and died in 1839. He married and reared a family of eleven children: Delia Ann, married John Taylor, and is dead; Betsey, wife of Frank Slater; Quincy; Edwin died, aged twenty-two; John, died when seventeen years old; Asenath, wife of Ezra Burrows (both she and her husband are dead); Moses, married Fanny Porter, died in 1870, leaving a daughter Jennie, now the wife of Henry Burgess; Henry A., married Elizabeth Spink, and moved to Michigan; Robert M., married Ann Ross; Oliver, and two sons who died young.

Oliver Stetson (father) was born in Vermont, and died in the town of Westfield, having, when a young man, served as a soldier in the war of 1812, and voted with the Whig and Republican parties. He married Rhoda Adams and reared a family of four sons and three daughters. Three of the former are yet living: Oliver, Moses and Robert M.

Oliver Stetson (subject) was taught the lessons of the early schools, and then went on board of a ship and learned to be a sailor. He followed a seafaring life for a number of years, and then returned to *terra firma* and worked with the carpenter force on the railroad, but finally abandoned this life for farming.

In 1858 he married Elizabeth Lay, daughter of William Lay, who came from England in 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Stetson became the parents of two daughters: Josephine, who became the wife of Franklin Rayee, but afterwards died; and Elizabeth, who married a farmer named Frank Winters, and now lives in Ripley.

Oliver Stetson is a democrat, and belongs to Lodge No. 988, Knights of Honor. He is a social gentleman of integrity and stability of character.

WARREN GRISWOLD, a well-known resident of Hanover town, Chautauqua county, New York, was born in Homer, Madi-

son county, New York, January 22, 1814. His parents were Warren Griswold and Lorana (Cutler) Griswold. Reuben Griswold, his paternal grandfather, was also a native of New York State, county of Madison, but when well along in years removed to the western part of the State, took up his residence in Chautauqua county and there lived until his demise. While in Madison Co. he owned and operated a farm but disposed of it and came to Chautauqua county, where he lived a retired life. He belonged to the Jeffersonian contingent of the Democratic party, and held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. His first marriage resulted in a family of seven children, four daughters and three sons; his second wife was Mrs. McLain. Warren Griswold, Sr., was born at a place known as Nine Partners, Madison county, New York, January 22, 1785. He was reared and spent his early life upon a farm, and after locating in Chautauqua county, purchased a farm of his own, containing one hundred and twenty acres, from the Holland Land company. This tract was located in the town of Hanover and constitutes the Griswold homestead. Mr. Griswold's political faith was essentially that of the Democratic party, though he was anything but a partisan. With his family he worshiped at the Methodist Episcopal church, and was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons. His wife bore him a family of seven children, consisting of four sons and three daughters.

Warren Griswold received his mental training in the common schools and at the same time performed his duties on the farm. When old enough to attempt the struggle of life upon his own responsibility he very successfully engaged in the occupation of his boyhood life—farming. He acquired considerable property but of late years, owing to his advanced age, has disposed of all his real estate with the exception of forty-two acres, upon which he now resides in Hanover town, near Forestville. Mr. Griswold takes quite an active part in political affairs, but with no other motive than the good of the party and a deep interest in the public welfare.

On December 26, 1836, he was joined in marriage to Miss Emily, daughter of Benjamin Smith, originally the owner of the flouring-mills at Smith's Mills, which village was named in his honor. Mr. and Mrs. Griswold are the parents of four children, two sons and two daughters: Warren (married to Ophelia Keech) living in the town of Sheridan, the owner and cultivator of a farm; Benjamin (married to Sarah Dickinson) a member of the livery firm of Griswold & Cook, of Silver Creek, New York; Wealthy, wife of W. E. Graves, who operates the farm of subject; and Loana, wife of Oran Barrass, of the town of Hanover.

ALBERT KIRKLAND belongs to one of the oldest families in the town of Hanover. His parents were George and Sally (Convis) Kirkland, and he was born June 1, 1833, in the town of Hanover, on the farm upon which he now resides. His grandfather, William Kirkland, came to New York State from one of the New England States, first locating in Schoharie county, but afterwards in Chautauqua county, in the latter of which he died. During the war of Independence he enlisted in the service of his country, and bravely did what he could to defend it from the tyrannous rule of the British monarchy. The result of his marriage was a family of three boys and four girls. The father of Albert Kirkland was ushered into life on March 15, 1797, in Schoharie county, New York, and died August 26, 1854, in the town of Hanover, Chautauqua county. He came to Chautauqua county some time prior to the year 1821, and was therefore one of the pioneers of that county. His first purchase of land amounted to ninety acres, to which he afterwards added fifty acres more, both tracts constituting the old homestead now occupied by his son. He was a hard-working, economical man and knew fully the representative value of a dollar.

He lived in stirring pioneer times and was fully acquainted with all those experiences which are a part of every pioneer's life. His marriage resulted in a family of ten children: Sarah, Ezra, Mary, Lovisa, Rosina, Naomi (dead), George, Albert, Edwin and Walter (dead). He was a whig in politics and a communicant of the Methodist church.

Albert Kirkland's childhood days, youth, manhood and declining years have all been passed upon the old homestead, around which, in the autumn of his life, cling many pleasant memories. His early education was acquired in the same school which he now helps to support, so that it has measured the experiences of two generations. He has always followed the occupation of a farmer and is the present owner of one of the best farms in the county.

Albert Kirkland married twice. His first wife was Nancy T. Giles, a daughter of Abel Giles, of Hanover township, by whom he had one daughter, Minnie, at present a student at the Fredonia Normal school. Subsequent to the death of his first wife, March 4, 1880, he united a second time in marriage; this time to Annette M. Persons, by whom he had one child, Bert, born in 1881, a daughter of Orris Persons, of Westfield, New York. Mr. Persons is a farmer and grape-grower and was once married to Melva Shaw, who bore him six children.

His life is one of independence, contentment and peaceful labor, tempered with the benedictions that come to an honest, conscientious life. He is a consistent member and supporter of the Methodist Episcopal church, while politically he casts his vote with the Republican party.

ADELBERT A. NEWBURY, one of the progressive and shrewd farmers of Ripley town, was born January 13, 1847, in the town of Ripley, Chautauqua county, New York, and is a son of John A. and Margaret (Osterman) Newbury. The old home which his father established so many years ago has sheltered two generations. The paternal grandfather was drowned in the Delaware river. He married and reared a family of four sons and five daughters. Grandfather Osterman came to this county, and settled in Ripley. He was a farmer and married, and his wife bore him two sons and four daughters. John A. Newbury (father) was born in Delaware county, New York, in 1808, and lived to be eighty-two years of age. He came into Chautauqua county and bought a farm in the town of Ripley about 1830. When he came to Ripley, he saw nothing but forests. Two or three small settlements were scattered about, but they were so small as to be hardly noticeable to a migratory crow passing over them. Mr. Newbury set to work at once, and cleared up his farm, and erected an immense farm house, which is still standing. While primarily a farmer, he was also a carpenter, at which he did considerable, and bought and sold real estate. His property consisted of two hundred and twenty-five acres of fine land. He was high in the councils of the Republican party, and was a local leader of renown. Many of the town offices were filled by him, and the duties of the office honorably discharged. When the Baptist church was organized, Mr. Newbury was active in accomplishing it, and has since served as a deacon. The latter part of his life was passed in Ripley village. He was twice married; first to Louisa Spencer, who bore him two children: William S., now a lawyer at Portland, Oregon, and Libbie. His second wife was Margaret Osterman, by whom he had three sons and two daughters: Sarah, wife of Rush R. Brown, a farmer living at Silver Creek; Julia, wife of Frank Griffin, who is engaged in the real-estate business in Kansas; Adelbert A.; John, a farmer of this town, married Clara Palmer, who is now dead; and Clarence, who died young.

Adelbert A. Newbury was reared a farmer,

and secured a country education at the district schools. When still a young man, he bought the old homestead, and has spent his life upon it, engaged in tilling its soil. It now consists of one hundred and thirty-five acres, and eight acres of vineyard.

On September 14, 1870, he married Sarah Smith, a daughter of Daniel and Cordelia (Cushman) Smith of Silver Creek. Their union has been blessed with four children,—three sons and one daughter, two of whom are dead: Eva, died young; Clarence; Arthur, dead, and Allie.

A. A. Newbury is a republican, and has served as assessor two terms, and is a member of Council No. 164 of the Royal Arcanum at Ripley. He is a very popular man in his locality.

DAVID HOUSE, a respected and popular farmer of Westfield town, living about two and one-half miles east of the village, is a son of David, Sr. and Nabby (Saunders) House, and was born near the scene of his present residence in Westfield, Chautauqua county, New York, June 29, 1832. The best blood of old England flows in his veins, his mother having come from the aristocracy of that country. His great-grandfather was a respectable gentleman, but of somewhat humbler origin than his wife, and they decided to come to America, which they did about the middle of the last century, making the Newport, Rhode Island and Providence plantations their home. In 1760 John House was born, and became the grandfather of our subject. Anterior to the commencement of the present century he moved to central New York, where he followed farming until 1816, and then with his family, which were born there, came to Westfield town, where he resided until his death, having bought and cleared two hundred acres of land. This was divided among his children who, with their descendants, still live upon it. He was married in 1784, and had eight children.

David House, Sr. (father), was born in Cortland county, N. Y., in 1792, and came here with his father in 1816. He married Nabby Saunders, who came from New Jersey, where she was born in the same year with her husband. They had ten children: John, born November 12, 1821; Nancy, born August 28, 1817; Julia A., born November 27, 1819; Indiana, born January 30, 1843; David, Jr., born June 29, 1832; Ruth, born October 5, 1827; Louisa J., born March 11, 1827; Nabby, born September 17, 1824, died in April, 1834; Eliza J., born March 24, 1835; and Edwin, born October 11, 1837. Mr. House died May 20, 1868, aged seventy-six years, and was followed by his consort in 1886, when she had attained the unusual age of eighty-nine years.

David House was reared on the farm, and received his education in the public schools. His life-long occupation has been following the plow, sowing and reaping the harvest of his fields, together with conducting a fine grape orchard.

In 1860 he married Mary Ann Caldwell, a daughter of Samuel Caldwell, who lived in Portland town, and their union resulted in nine children, four sons and five daughters: Edwin M., James S., living in Nebraska, Nabby S., Nancy M., wife of E. D. Mead, who lives in Westfield; Emmit D., Almedia A., Clara M., Arthur J. and Lydia A.

Politically, Mr. House is a republican, modest and retiring, and while not caring to receive any political honors, is always willing to advance the interests of his party by honest and legitimate means. Personally he is an agreeable companion, courteous and entertaining, and enjoys a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

PETER G. PHILLIPS, of Westfield, Chautauqua county, New York, is a son of James and Mary (Dafoe) Phillips and was born in Hastings county, Canada, on New Years day of 1835. His paternal grandfather, James Phillips, was a native of Scotland, from whence

he emigrated and came to Canada about 1800. Farming was his avocation and he pursued it in Hastings county until his death in 1830. He left eight children, five boys and three girls. James Phillips, Jr., father of Peter G., was born in Scotland, in 1794 and came to Canada with his father in 1800, where he spent his entire life farming. He was a pushing, active man, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a Mason of exalted rank. James Phillips died, April 19, 1837, aged forty-three years. He married Mary Dafoe, of Newburg, Ontario, in 1818, and reared a family of nine children, six boys and three girls.

Peter G. Phillips was reared on the farm where he spent the first sixteen years of his life. He was educated in the schools of the Dominion, and, at the age mentioned, began to learn to build fanning-mills. In that work he continued eleven years, when, during the latter part of 1861, he came to the United States, where, after staying for a year, he located in Westfield some time in November, 1862. Here he has made his home ever since. For several years he was the general agent in this county for the Singer Sewing Machine Co., and travelled, establishing agencies in the larger cities. His sales record was equal to the best and on several occasions, during contests, he was the recipient of the prize for being the best salesman. In the fall of 1866, Mr. Phillips bought a farm containing one hundred acres, located four miles west of the village of Westfield and conducted it himself, but in 1882 he moved two and a quarter miles east of Westfield, where he now lives and has a very desirable place. He has a fine frame residence and the farm contains a magnificent vineyard, and an extensive truck garden. Mr. Phillips is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, affiliates with the Republican party and belongs to Chautauqua Lodge A. O. U. W.

In 1866 he was united in marriage to Lizzie Winsor, of Westfield, who has become the mother of one son and one daughter: James W. and Mary S.

Peter G. Phillips is a kind father and a gentle husband; public-spirited and enterprising and enjoys the confidence of all his acquaintances.

DANIEL HAZELTINE POST is the son of William and Susanna (Hazeltine) Post, and was born in the city of Jamestown on the 17th day of July, 1850. He received his early education in the schools of Jamestown and was prepared for college in the Jamestown academy, and the Jamestown Union school and collegiate institute, now the Jamestown High school. He was a member of the first class which graduated from this latter institution, in 1868. He graduated from Williams college, Williamstown, Mass., in the class of 1874, securing the degree of A.B., and five years later the degree of A.M. For some months after graduation he studied law in the office of his grand-uncle, Hon. Abner Hazeltine. From 1874 until 1882, he was engaged in newspaper work, being regularly engaged on the daily *Journal* and the daily *Democrat* in Jamestown, besides doing work for many other papers and periodicals, including the New York *Tribune* and *Harpers' Magazine*, to which he contributed an illustrated article. In 1878, he accompanied the late Gov. R. E. Fenton to Paris, where he acted as clerk of the American Delegation to the International Monetary conference, Mr. Fenton being chairman of the delegation. In 1874, Mr. Post became a partner in the furniture manufacturing firm, known as the Jamestown Bedstead company, with which he is still connected. He is secretary of the Chautauqua Lake railway company, a member of the Masonic fraternity and a lieutenant in the 13th separate company of the National Guard of the State.

On July 16, 1883, Mr. Post was married to Evelyn M., only daughter of Robert and Evelyn (Patchin) Newland, of Jamestown.

Mr. Post's father, William Post, was born in Phillipstown, Putnam county, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1803. He was the second child of a family of five, three sisters and two brothers. His father was Absalom Post, who was born at Phillipstown, Nov. 29, 1776, and was married to Annie Schofield, who was born at New Rochelle, Westchester county, July 12, 1771. Absalom Post removed from Phillipstown to Catskill, where he lived for some years and in July, 1842, he removed to Afton, Chenango county, where he resided the balance of his life. He was a whig and a republican in politics, a farmer by occupation and a man of intelligence and high character. William Post, the son, though enjoying but scanty opportunities of instruction in his youth, equipped himself with a practical education that well-fitted him for the duties of life. He lived in Phillipstown, Catskill, Afton, New York city, Kent, Ohio, and Newark, N. Y., before coming to Jamestown. He studied medicine, but never practiced as a physician. He was engaged in general mercantile business and in the drug business, the greater portion of his life. While living in New York city, he was one of the founders of the artistic society, which afterwards became the National Academy. During a portion of his residence in Jamestown, he was a member of the oil refining firm of Marvin & Co. Mr. Post possessed cultured tastes and a large fund of general information. He was a republican in politics, a man of kind heart and unblemished character. He was first married to Miss Aletta Westervelt, in New York city, by whom he had one son, Maj. Wm. Westervelt Post, who died in New York, April 5, 1880. William Post was married to Susanna Hazeltine, on Sept. 1, 1845, and one son, Daniel H. Post, was the result of this union. Mrs. Post died in 1870, and her husband's death occurred at Jamestown, Nov. 16, 1878.

The ancestors of Daniel H. Post on the maternal side were all identified with the early development of this region. His maternal grandfather, Daniel Hazeltine, was a man of more than ordinary prominence in the early history of Jamestown, and one of the founders of her present industrial prosperity. He was a native of Wardsboro, Vermont, and in 1812, at the age of seventeen years, on the advice of his uncle, Solomon Jones, he mastered the art of cloth-making with the intention of coming to western New York, which he did in 1816, coming to Jamestown in company with Samuel Barrett, who in later years became president of the Chautauqua County Bank. Mr. Hazeltine's first factory was erected where the Broadhead mills now stand, and he was the pioneer maker of textile fabrics in this region. His business steadily increased until, when he retired in 1865, it had attained considerable proportions. He was regarded as a man of the strictest integrity and was highly exemplary in all the relations of life. He was one of the nine founders of the Congregational church, and continued a devout and earnest member until his death, universally deplored, which occurred August 3, 1867. In 1818, Daniel Hazeltine was married to Mehetabel, the youngest daughter of William and Mary (Prendergast) Bemus. William Bemus was born at Bemus Heights, Saratoga county, in 1762, and it was upon his father's farm that the "Battle of Bemus Heights" was fought. Together with his father and brother he was a soldier of the Revolution, and in the above named engagement he fought in the most literal sense for his home and fireside. William Bemus came into Chautauqua county in 1805, and the following spring settled on Chautauqua lake, at what is now known as Bemus Point. His youngest daughter was named after her maternal grandmother, Mehetabel Wing, who married William Prendergast, senior. To Daniel and Mehetabel (Bemus) Hazeltine were born five children, two sons and three daughters. Susanna, the eldest daughter, was born April 8, 1822. She was

the mother of Daniel Hazeltine Post, the subject of this sketch. She was a woman of strong and lovable character, kind and benevolent and her death on June 23, 1870, was greatly mourned. Mehetabel (Bemus) Hazeltine survived her husband and daughter, and died Sept. 22, 1889, at the advanced age of nearly ninety-five years. She was a woman of many strongly-marked but worthy traits of character.

ROBERT NEWLAND. One of the best-known and most universally respected citizens of Jamestown is Mr. Robert Newland, the venerable ex-president of the Chautauqua County National Bank. He was born in Albany, N. Y., January 24, 1809, and was the son of David Newland, a native of Dumfries in Scotland, who at the age of eighteen years emigrated to America and settled in Albany, where he subsequently married Jane McHarg, who, like him, was of Scotch parentage. David Newland had a long and honorable mercantile career in Albany, where he died in 1855, at the age of eighty-two years. His widow who survived him only a short time was also an octogenarian at the time of her death.

Robert Newland, the son of this worthy couple, had the ordinary advantages of education afforded by the time, and among other schools of the city attended the well-known Albany boys' academy. On quitting school he entered his father's store as a clerk, where he remained until he was nearly twenty-five years of age. In 1834 he left Albany and came to Jamestown, where he became connected with the Chautauqua County Bank, a relation which has now (in 1891) been continuous for fifty-seven years. The history of this banking institution is almost coincident with the business life of Mr. Newland in point of duration, and he has been so closely identified with its fortunes and good name that a brief sketch of the bank is not inappropriate in this connection. The bank was chartered April 18, 1831, being what was then known as a "safety fund bank," and was founded mainly by Albany capitalists, the famous "Albany Regency," being largely interested in the enterprise. The first election for directors was held at the "Inn of Messrs. Jones," in Jamestown, June 24, 1831, but the bank did not begin business until about January 13, 1832. When the bank was started there was no other bank in the southern tier of counties west of Orange county, and its nearest neighbors were the U. S. Branch Bank at Buffalo, and the State Bank at Lockport. The first president was Elial T. Foote, and one of the first board of directors the Hon. Richard P. Marvin, a brother-in-law of Mr. Newland, is still living. The first cashier was Arad Joy, who was succeeded by Fitch Shepard (father of Col. Elliott F. Shepard, of New York city), as cashier pro tem. Aaron D. Patchin succeeded Mr. Shepard, and he in turn was followed by Thaddeus W. Patchin as cashier. Mr. Newland entered the service of the bank September 30, 1834, a little less than three years after it commenced business, and on May 20, 1840, he was promoted to cashier, succeeding Mr. Thaddeus W. Patchin. After twenty years of service as cashier Mr. Newland was advanced to the vice-presidency, being succeeded as cashier by his nephew, Gen. Selden E. Marvin, now of Albany. In 1862 Mr. Newland again became cashier, owing to the resignation of Mr. Marvin to enter the army. In 1872, upon the death of Major Samuel Barrett, who had been president for thirty-seven years, Mr. Newland was advanced to the presidency, another nephew, Mr. David N. Marvin, succeeding him as cashier. After eighteen years service as president of the bank, in 1890 Mr. Newland then in his eighty-second year resigned his office of president, though still remaining a director of the bank, and each day going to the institution and occupying his accustomed seat and attending to certain official duties.

During all these fifty-seven years of service to the bank Mr. Newland has been a striking example of the ideal business man. Punctual, painstaking, industrious and watchful his name has been the synonym of business integrity and lofty character in all the region round about. To his executive ability and careful judgment the bank owes much of its prosperous career, while to his liberal policy toward the infant industries and enterprises of the place is due much of the growth and progress of the city.

In his private life Mr. Newland has endeared himself to all classes of people by his upright character and his open-handed though unostentatious benevolence. As has been well said of him, "Young men have found him a firm friend, public enterprises a wise and liberal promoter, the poor and needy a generous benefactor."

Mr. Newland has always taken an earnest and intelligent interest in public affairs and local advancement. He was one of the original directors of the Erie and New York city railroad (now the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio railway); he was an assistant engineer in the fire department of Jamestown, he was for several terms one of the village trustees, and was also president of the village. In politics Mr. Newland has been a consistent and conscientious republican since the formation of the party, and has always kept abreast of the times in political and general reading. He possesses a marked taste for all works of art, and has found much pleasure in securing and enjoying a large and valuable collection of engravings, etchings and water-colors, as well as a large library of works upon general and art subjects.

Mr. Newland has for many years been a regular attendant upon the services of the Presbyterian church in Jamestown, and a liberal supporter of that body of which he is one of the trustees. He has also contributed, it is believed, to the erection of every church building in the place and the support of every religious society.

On January 21, 1847, Mr. Newland was married to Miss Evelyn Patchin, daughter of Dr. Aaron D. Patchin, of Hoosic Falls, N. Y., and a sister of Mr. Aaron D. Patchin, the second cashier of the bank. Mrs. Newland died on June 17, 1887. By this union there were two children—a son, Frank, who died in infancy, and a daughter, Evelyn M., the wife of Mr. Daniel H. Post, of Jamestown.

It has been well said of the subject of this sketch, that "there is probably no one in the community in which he lives, who deserves or possesses in a greater measure the respect, confidence and esteem of those who know him." There is a human heart-throb in the utterance of his fellow-citizens when they mention the name of that strong, inflexible yet helpful business man, that liberal-handed, kind-hearted gentleman, that reserved, yet sympathetic friend —Robert Newland!

CHARLES SMITH, M. D., belongs to a profession in which for nearly fifty-five years he has been in continuous and successful practice in administering to the sick and maimed. Charles Smith is a son of George and Anna (Ellis) Smith, and was born in Delaware county, New York, May 22, 1815. This branch of the Smith family is a combination of English and German. Grandfather Smith had but one child and died while in the early prime of life. Upon his death the mother of subject re-married to a Mr. Gay, by whom she had one son. She kept a hotel all her life in Poughkeepsie, this State, where she died in 1843, aged one hundred and three years. Gen. George Washington was a guest at her house many times during the war of the Revolution. The maternal grandfather, Noah Ellis, was of English extraction, his mother's ancestors being passengers on the Mayflower. He was a resident of Roxbury, Delaware county, N. Y., where he operated a grist-mill and was a justice of the peace. About 1825 he moved to Cloversville, on the Delaware river and ran a mill and

foundry, where were cast the first iron plows. He gave his personal attention to this business and died about 1845 and was survived by seven children: Noah, Horace, Charles, Anna (Mrs. Smith), Olive (Mrs. Washburn), Elizabeth was the mother of Hon. W. B. Morrison, the famous Democratic champion of tariff reform; and Amelia. George Smith was born at Poughkeepsie, this State, in 1784, and was a farmer in Delaware county until 1823, when he moved to Stockton, this county, and bought a farm of one hundred and five acres. It was but little improved and the only building upon it was a log hut, and that was surrounded nightly by wolves, so that almost the same amount of labor was required to subdue nature as though it had been taken from the virgin forest. They moved here in wagons, bringing with them some leather which they sold here for cash, to Gen. Leverett Barker, who had a monopoly of the leather trade, for money enough to buy the farm. He was an industrious man and worked hard upon his farm, but died in June of the year after his arrival. He married Anna Ellis in 1808, the result of which was seven children: Harriet, married John Nye, a farmer of Westfield who afterwards went to California; Sallie, married Olvin Putnam first and afterwards Dr. Joseph E. Kimble, of Sinclairville; George, a judge in San Leandro, California, married to Eliza Fenner; David, a farmer in Mayville, married Rebecca Johnson; Jane, wife of James M. Copp, a farmer living in Sinclairville; and Olive, wife of Dr. Chester Ellsworth, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. After the death of her husband Mrs. Smith married Israel Smith, in 1826, and by him had one son, Edwin, who married a Miss Blanchard, and is a teacher in the High school of Quincy, Ill.

Charles Smith was educated in the town of Stockton and then attended a select school taught by Worthy Putnam and continued receiving private lessons for some time. He taught school during the winters of 1832–33–34, helping his mother on the farm during the summer, and in August, 1835, he began the study of medicine with Dr. Watterman Ellsworth, of Stockton, again teaching in Pomfret in the winter of '35–36. Medical students were not then compelled to attend lectures, so young Smith, lacking means, studied at home until 1838, when he passed an examination before and received his diploma from the censors of the Chautauqua county medical society. He completed his studies with Dr. Thomas D. Mann, who died about the time of Dr. Smith's graduation, and the latter at once assumed the practice made vacant by the former's death, which he conducted for ten years, when, April, 1848, he moved to Fredonia, where he has since practiced and lived. His practice is large, and making a specialty of obstetrics and children's diseases, he is uniformly successful with such cases. (Dr. Smith has attended 3,746 accouchements up to November 1, 1890.) He practiced his profession because he loved it. When a call came he responded without a question as to whether his fee was forthcoming. Poor and rich were served alike; when his services were needed he went.

Dr. Charles Smith served as president of the village of Fredonia two terms in succession, also as trustee and treasurer for several years, always foremost in any and all movements for the benefit of the village, namely, the construction of the State Normal school, D., A. V. & P. R. R., town hall, electric lights and system of water works, the best in the State.

On November 23, 1838, he married Cornelia Turner, a daughter of Hezekiah Turner, an early settler of Fredonia. They had six children, five of whom attained their growth: Mary married Callix Dagenais, a carriage painter, and lives in Fredonia; Albert H. is a doctor, assisting his father; Olive, wife of Thomas H. Towers, who keeps a hotel in Brandon, Manitoba; Cornelia resides at home; Ella died in infancy; and Anna, youngest, married Chas.

Dunning, of Buffalo. Mrs. Smith died in April, 1873, aged fifty-five years.

The secret societies are familiar with Dr. Smith's face. Until its suspension he was a member of the Fredonia Odd Fellows, and Forest Lodge, No. 166, F. & A. M. welcomes his appearance at its meetings. Dr. Smith is well advanced in years; has passed the allotted three-score and ten and six more have been added, and during all his long life his reputation has been one of strict honesty and integrity, and whose only fault, which no one calls a fault, is his open generosity.

WASHINGTON CROCKER. A well-known agriculturist and grape-grower, residing in the town of Ripley is Washington Crocker, who is a son of Andrew and Anne (Leland) Crocker, who was born in Sardinia, Erie county, New York, November 3, 1819. Taking up the maternal ancestry the first Leland, of which we have record is Henry, who was born in England about 1625, married Margaret Babcock, came to America in 1652, and died in Sherburne, Massachusetts, April 4, 1680. They had five children. Ebenezer, born in 1679 was a direct lineal ancestor of our subject, having married Deborah Hunt, by whom was born James Leland, the great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, at Sherburne, in 1687 and died in Grafton, the same State, in 1768. His wife was Hannah Larned, who was the mother of Thomas Leland; he was born in 1726 and died in 1759; married Margaret Wood and had a son Thomas, who was the grandfather of our subject, and was born in Massachusetts in 1757. He removed to Ohio, after having served in the Revolutionary war, followed farming until 1848, when he died. He was a disciple of Thomas Jefferson and married Anna B. Rawson, by whom he reared a large family, consisting of seven sons and seven daughters. The oldest of the family was Anne Leland, who was born in 1779 and became our subject's mother. Andrew Crocker (father) was born at Albany, New York, in the year that the Declaration of Independence was given to the world and removed, in 1817, to western New York, settled in the southern part of Erie county and followed carpentering and joining until his death. He married Anne Leland and reared sixteen children, ten sons and six daughters; Washington was next to the youngest.

Washington Crocker was educated in the common schools and began life as a farmer, which he has followed throughout his useful life. He married Nancy Benton, daughter of James Benton, of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, where the latter died. Mr. and Mrs. Crocker have the following children: Burton W., born at Sardinia, in 1848, married Lydia Randall, of New York city, and died in January, 1883; and Edward B., born in December, 1859, married Julia Barker, a daughter of George Barker, of Portland; he has one child, Minnie, and lives with his father in Ripley. Washington Crocker first came to Chautauqua county in 1865, made his home at Dunkirk and resided there for thirteen years after which he went to the town of Portland, remaining there eleven years and in 1890 came to the town of Ripley, purchased a farm and in connection with his agricultural work is engaged in growing grapes. Politically he is a prohibitionist and has always been a member of the Baptist church.

ELISHA E. KILBOURN is the miller upon whom many of the farmers of Cherry Creek depend for their grinding. He is a son of William and Lydia (King) Kilbourn, and was born in this town August 24, 1836. William Kilbourn was born February 25, 1801, at Sandisfield, Berkshire county, Mass., and came to Cherry Creek March 22, 1824, where he built the first saw-mill in the

town, the location being near the present site of our subject's feed-mill on Cherry creek. He was a miller and farmer, and incidentally made linnet wheels and all kinds of spinning wheels. Politically he was a whig, and served two terms as supervisor of the town; religiously, he was a Second Adventist. William Kilbourn, on October 7, 1824, united in marriage with Lydia King, a daughter of Ward and Sallie King, who came with ox teams through the woods from Hancock, Mass., to Cherry Creek in 1817. Lydia King was born at Hancock, Berkshire county, Mass., June 11, 1804. The fruit of their union was six sons and two daughters: William R., born June 15, 1825, died November 26, 1885; Hiram, born October 21, 1827, married Lydia Carr, June 17, 1849, and is a machinist by trade, and served in an Iowa regiment during the civil war; Lydia M., born October 10, 1829, married Samuel H. Carr, of Cherry Creek, December 27, 1848, and died May 27, 1858; Mary C., born March 29, 1832, married Ozro A. Hadley, of Cherry Creek, February 17, 1849; (Mr. Hadley was Governor of Arkansas one term after the war, and is now a large ranch owner and cattle dealer at Springer, New Mexico); Leonard W., born August 14, 1834, dead; Elisha E.; Norman G., born January 29, 1839, married Phœbe A. Graves, of Ellington; and Benjamin W., born April 3, 1841, died December 20, 1865. William Kilbourn died May 17, 1875, and his wife followed him September 23, 1886; both are buried in Cherry Creek.

Elisha E. Kilbourn was educated in the common schools and brought up in the mill, thereby becoming a thorough, practical miller. He spent from 1860 to 1883 (excepting the period from 1862 to 1865) in other towns in this county and in Pennsylvania, being employed by Sellew & Pople, who own extensive iron works at Dunkirk and other cities. Mr. Kilbourn returned to Cherry Creek in 1883, where he has since resided and built a feed-mill near the site of his father's old saw-mill, and is operating the former. In addition to this, he has a small farm, which he has brought into a high state of fertility.

Elisha E. Kilbourn is a square-dealing, highly-respected business man and citizen. Kilbourn's Hills are two mound-shaped piles of earth which were islands in a lake that once occupied the site where the village of Cherry Creek now stands, and marks of the waves are distinctly visible on the sandy beach skirting the base of the hills. Mr. Kilbourn was a sergeant in Company A, Sixty-eighth Regiment, New York Volunteers, served throughout the war, and is a member of Bullock Post, No. 304, G. A. R., of Cherry Creek, and has been its commander for one term. He also belongs to Lodge No. 54 of the Equitable Aid Union and Cherry Creek Lodge, No. 42, Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a republican.

On May 4, 1856, he married Philetta M. Gage, daughter of Reuben and Nancy Gage, of this town, and they have had one son and one daughter: Xenophon E., born September 21, 1860, is in business with his father; and Nellie B., born June 7, 1867, married Bradner H. Slawson, of Dunkirk. Mrs. Kilbourn died February 25, 1890, aged fifty-seven years.

PROF. ANDREW YATES FREEMAN.

The children of to-day are the statesmen of to-morrow, and as Providence has given us no way to foretell the future, we educate them all alike. A. Y. Freeman, the subject of this sketch, is engaged in this work.

He is the oldest son of Edmund and Rosetta (Young) Freeman, and was born in North Pitcher, Chenango county, New York, January 29, 1848.

Samuel Freeman, his grandfather, was born in Mansfield, Conn., about 1785. In the early part of this century he moved to Chenango

county, and in 1806 married Huldah Barrows, by whom he had eleven children. He farmed summers and taught winters, teaching twenty-four terms in all. During that time each one of the eleven children had the rare opportunity of being taught at school by their father.

Edmund Freeman, the seventh child, was born at North Pitcher, August 16, 1821. He worked on the farm summers with his father, and attended his school winters. In 1866 he moved to Sherburne and purchased a farm of ninety acres where he now resides. In 1846 he married Rosetta A. Young, by whom he had four sons: Andrew Yates; Harlan Page, who was assistant cashier in the Sherburne National Bank; Edmund Byrd is a shoe merchant in Oxford; and Charles Storrs operates his father's farm. Harlan Page Freeman died in 1884.

A. Y. Freeman received his education, until twenty-one years of age, at the district schools, with the exception of six weeks at the Norwich academy. He began to teach when seventeen years old, teaching winters and working summers. He also taught one term of select school, after which he took the classical course in the Brockport Normal, from which he was graduated in 1873. He has since been continually in educational work. The two years succeeding his graduation were spent in Spencerport, where he was principal of the school. In 1875 the voters of Chenango county elected him school commissioner for a term of three years. On August 16, 1876, he married Emma W. Hall, who was preceptress of the Union school at Union Springs, this State, but was called upon to mourn her death eight months later, April 9, 1877. At the expiration of his term of office Mr. Freeman returned to Spencerport and taught two years, when, in the fall of 1880, he was elected principal of the intermediate department, and later superintendent of practice at the State Normal school, at Fredonia, where he has since remained. He is a popular instructor, giving satisfaction in whatever capacity he has been called upon to act.

On June 23, 1886, he married Kate E. Hendee, daughter of Joel E. and Catherine (Pang-born) Hendee, and they have a family of three children: Harlan Page, Andrew Yates, and Edward Hendee.

Prof. Freeman owns a valuable tract of twenty acres, planted with choice varieties of grapes, on Central avenue, where he lives; a farm of fifty-nine acres at Cordova, and one of one hundred and forty acres at Sherburne.

Prof. Freeman is an elder in the Presbyterian church, and has for many years been superintendent of the Sabbath school. He takes a deep interest in all Christian and temperance work, and is highly respected by all who know him. His life has been spent in imparting knowledge to the youth of his locality, and while the nation has not yet advanced to the plane where such services are rewarded with honors like those conferred upon warriors and statesmen, the world knows that the education of the children is of greater importance than the winning of battles.

WILLIAM COVILL, a thrifty farmer and an ex-justice of the peace of the town of Sherman, is a son of David and Eliza (Krouskop) Covill, and was born in Delaware county, New York, March 28, 1826. His paternal grandfather, Simeon Covill, was a native of Canada, and lived in the United States for a few years, after which he returned to Canada, where he followed farming until his death. He married and had five sons, two of whom, Simeon and Henry, deserted from the British army during the war of 1812, and served for some time in the American forces operating against the Canadian border. Another son, David Covill, (father) was born about 1802, and made a visit to Chautauqua in 1823, before permanently settling in it in 1825. He was a farmer and an old-line whig and republican and died in November, 1878. He was a member

of the Methodist Episcopal church, and married Eliza Krouskop, by whom he had three sons: William H.; George, who married Olive Newell; and John. Mrs. Covill was a daughter of William Krouskop, of German descent, who lived in Delaware county. He married Nancy Sands, who bore him three sons and five daughters, and who was a lineal descendant of Samuel Sands, who was born in 1622 in England, and settled with his family in the Colony of Massachusetts in 1658 or 1660.

William Covill received an academic education, taught school for one year in Kentucky and then returned to Chautauqua county, where he learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, at which he worked for about twenty years. He was an oil producer for a short time, and then engaged in farming, which he has followed ever since. He owns a nice farm of one hundred and fifty-three acres of good land near the village of Sherman, and is a member of Grange No. 36, Patrons of Husbandry.

On February 21, 1850, he married Julia Newell, a daughter of Jesse Newell, of Connecticut, who came to Cayuga and subsequently to Chautauqua county. Mr. and Mrs. Covill have two adopted children: Lamont and Henrietta, wife of Edgar O. Buss.

He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Squire Covill is a republican, and served the town for six years as assessor, and for ten years as justice of the peace.

DEXTER ALFORD is a well-known and highly respected farmer and real estate dealer of Ripley, who comes from old New England stock that gave full proof of their loyalty and patriotism by service in the Revolutionary, 1812 and Black Hawk wars, in which their country has been involved. Dexter Alford is a son of Martin and Sarah (Adams) Alford, and was born in Waterford, Erie county, Pennsylvania, June 1, 1831. Oliver Alford, the paternal grandfather, was a native of Vermont, who emigrated to Crawford county, Pa., in 1814, where he sojourned until 1841, and then followed the setting sun as far as Painesville, Ohio. While he owned a farm, and was nominally a farmer, he was a minister of prominence in the Baptist church. He was a democrat of Jeffersonian simplicity and Jacksonian intensity, and was ever ready to defend the tenets of that party. During the war of 1812 his farm, which lay on Otter creek, Vermont, a few miles from its mouth, was used as the site of a fortification thrown up for the protection of Vergennes, which lay farther up the creek. Oliver Alford married Lavina Porter, and they reared a family of six sons and four daughters. Oliver, Jr., Ira and Hiram served in the war of 1812. The maternal grandfather was William Adams, who was a native of the old Bay State, and came from that family of Adams who furnished two presidents of the United States, and who were renowned as scholars and statesmen. William Adams came from Massachusetts to Chautauqua county in 1815, and settled in Westfield. From there he went to French Creek and died. He was a soldier in the struggle for Independence, and to his death bore two scars of ugly wounds received in battle. He married Annie Atwater, who became the mother of six sons and two daughters. Martin Alford (father) was born in the Green Mountain State in 1804, and died, in 1884, in the town of Ripley. In 1832 he went to Michigan, then a territory, and served as a private in the Black Hawk war, thus keeping up the chain of military service which his father had begun. In 1835 he came to French Creek, where he lived for eighteen years, and, in 1853, he moved to a farm near the village of Ripley, where the subject now lives. Martin Alford was a farmer and owned a place of one hundred and forty acres. He affiliated with the whigs, but later became a republican, and was elected to several of the town offices. Mr. Alford was a consci-

entious and Christian man who early associated himself with the Baptist church. Sarah Adams was born in March, 1808, and is still living. She married Martin Alford in 1824, and bore him eleven children, all except one living. Frank Alford, a brother of Dexter, served three years in suppressing the Rebellion, and at the close of his enlistment re-enlisted as a veteran, and served to the end of the war.

Dexter Alford was reared a farmer and taught to work. He was educated in the common schools of his district, and then walked out to battle with the world, commencing as a farm laborer. He worked by the month at this occupation for two years, and taught school in the winters.

On September 6, 1859, he married Lucy A. Fisher, a daughter of Samuel Fisher, who came from Randolph, Mass., about 1860, and made his home in the town of French Creek, where he purchased a home with the accumulated savings of his two years of toil in field and school-room. Later he sold this farm and went down to Erie county, Pa., where he followed carpentering for about eight years. In 1870 he bought the old homestead from his father and now lives upon it, but since purchasing it he bought a property of one hundred and six acres in Erie county, and lived upon it for one year; spent a season in French Creek.

Dexter Alford is a farmer, but does large transactions in real estate. He owns, besides the properties mentioned, a tract of one hundred and thirty acres in Amity township, Erie county, Pa. He is known as a leading republican of Ripley, and has been a notary public during the past three years. The Knights of Honor claim him as a valued member, and the Baptist church recognizes him as a generous and upright supporter. Such men as Dexter Alford make a progressive and wide-awake community.

HOLLIS FAY ELLIS, the genial and popular depot and express agent at Brocton, was born April 8th, 1844, in the town of Portland and is a son of Edmund (deceased) and Roxana (Fay) Ellis. The Ellis family are of Scotch descent, while the Fays are from old Puritan stock. The maternal grandfather, Hollis Fay, was a native of Massachusetts, being the descendant of Puritan fathers. He came to Portland prior to 1811 and located first in Brocton village but afterwards, in 1815, removed to West Portland. At this time he was unmarried and lived alone on his farm for three years. In 1818 he went back to Massachusetts and married Phœbe Mixer, when they returned with an ox-team and lived on their farm in Portland until 1851 and then went to Concord, Erie county, Pennsylvania, where Mr. Fay died in July, 1868; his wife followed him in October of the same year. They had three children, only one of whom—Roxana E.—survived infancy. Mr. Fay was a soldier in the war of 1812 and was present at the burning of Buffalo; and subsequent to leaving his farm in 1851 he owned and operated a saw-mill at Concord. Both himself and wife were members of the Baptist church. Edmund Ellis was born in Orleans county, New York in 1820 and emigrated to Portland, where he followed farming until his death, which occurred in 1857, when but thirty-seven years of age; and was a member of the West Portland Baptist church. He married Roxana E. Fay, the only child of Hollis Fay, in 1842. They had five children. Mrs. Ellis is still living, aged sixty-nine years, and is at present in Detroit, Michigan. She is a member of the Baptist church, in which she takes an active interest.

Hollis Fay Ellis was reared on his father's farm and received his education in the public schools, supplemented by two years in the Corry High school, his mother, at the time living with her parents in Concord, Pennsylvania. After leaving school Mr. Ellis spent a year in the oil country and then ran his mother's saw-mill for

five years. Succeeding this, he went back to the farm and staid four years. In 1872 he took a position as switchman on the L. S. & M. S. R. R. His worth, however, was appreciated and a few months later he received the appointment of second clerk at Brocton. Eight months after the position of first clerk was offered and accepted. He filled this place acceptably until 1878 when a vacancy occurred in the ticket office and he was advanced to the agency of the L. S. & M. S., W. N. Y. & P. and the Chautauqua Lake railroads. When the American Express company entered Brocton, the agency of that company was given him. All of these agencies Mr. Ellis still holds.

In 1866 he was united in marriage to Jennie A. Springstead, daughter of John Springstead of Portland. They had two children, Louis E. and Josie B.

H. F. Ellis is a republican and a member of Brocton Lodge No. 8, A. O. U. W. and Brocton Lodge No. 984 Knights of Pythias. He is a companionable, pleasant gentleman and enjoys a host of friends.

JOHN W. FELTON, a prosperous young farmer and grape-grower of Westfield, is the son of Barnardus and Amelia (Lictus) Felton, and was born in the town of Clymer, Chautauqua county, New York, June 25, 1859. The parents of our subject are thrifty and industrious people from Holland. They came from their native land in 1855, and settled in the town of Clymer, where they resided and where Mr. Felton farmed for a few years, but in 1865 removed to Sherman, where he has since lived and pursued the same calling, being now seventy years of age. Mr. Felton joined his sympathies with the Republican party as soon as he became acquainted with the political system of this great country, and has identified himself with it ever since. In 1862, when the second call for troops was made by President Lincoln, he enlisted in the 151th regt., N. Y. Vol., and served as a private until the suspension of hostilities. His wife died February 5, 1888, when sixty-four years of age. She was possessed of an earnest Christian character and passed away consoled by the faith of the United Brethren church. She was the mother of six children, three sons and three daughters: Garret J., John, Nat, Mary and Ann, living in Clymer, married to G. W. Lictus.

John W. Felton was reared on his father's farm and was educated at the public schools of Clymer and Sherman towns. He has spent his whole life farming, and now owns a pretty place three miles east of Westfield, consisting of forty-six acres, sixteen acres being planted to grapes.

June 5, 1882, he married Mary A. Inwood, a daughter of William Inwood, a resident of Sugar Grove, Warren county, Pa., and they have one child, a son, Henry, living. William Inwood was a native of England, and came to the United States in 1842. He came to Warren county, Pa., and, buying a farm, engaged in farming. He married and reared a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters: Isaac, resides in California; Thomas, lives in Westfield town, this county; William, makes his home at Freehold, Pa.; Michael, is living in Harmony, this county; Hattie, married Charles Crouch and they are citizens of Sugar Grove, Pa.; Annie, wife of Leonard Gifford, of Westfield town; and Mary A., united to our subject. Mrs. Inwood was born in England June 6, 1814, and died at her husband's home March 6, 1888. When a young woman she was in service with the family of the Duke of Norfolk. Mr. Inwood died March 7, 1890, aged seventy-three years.

Mr. and Mrs. Felton are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

CYRUS HOUSE. Among the best of the descendants coming from English settlers who made America their home more than a

century ago, the House family, of which Westfield town contains several representatives, stands prominently to view, and are recognized as leading farmers and grape-growers in their locality. Cyrus House is a son of Daniel P. and Lavina (Saunders) House, and was born where he now resides, in Westfield town, Chautauqua county, New York, February 10, 1825. Grandfather John House, was born in Morristown, N. J., in 1760.

John House moved from the State of Rhode Island to Cortland Co., N. Y., early in the present century, and in 1816 he came to this county, purchased one hundred acres of land from the Holland Land company, and the same amount from another source. Upon the latter Cyrus House now lives. John House served in the Continental army through the Revolution, being in the transportation department. He married Joanna Pridden, and had eight children, three sons and five daughters. He died in 1838, aged seventy-eight years.

Daniel P. House was born at Homer, Cortland county, N. Y., in 1799, and came to Westfield town when seventeen years old. His father's farm of two hundred acres, upon which were standing giants of the forest, furnished sufficient work to engage his own and his brother's labor for many years. He occupied a prominent place in the Methodist church, officiating as class-leader for some years. The latter years of his life brought him ill health, and he relinquished the active management of his business some years before his death, which occurred in 1864.

Levina Saunders, whom he married in 1822, was born in Homer, Cortland county, this State, in 1802. She bore her husband five children, two sons—Daniel and Cyrus—and three daughters: Joanna, married David Jones, died 1870; Mary A., died 1844; Lavina M., married G. A. Fay, died June 20, 1891. Mrs. House was a member of the Methodist church, a gentle Christian woman, and attained the age of seventy-seven years. She died in 1879 consoled by her trust in the Lord.

Cyrus House was reared a farmer, and has remained near the scene of his birth-place through life. The common schools, that boon of the American youth, furnished him his education and fitted him for life's active work. His home is but two and one-half miles east of Westfield, and is a comfortable, pleasant place. Grape culture is given considerable attention, and his vines are as productive as the best. Mr. House is a steward in the Methodist Episcopal church, to which he is deeply attached. He identifies himself with the Republican party, but differs from them on the liquor question. Believing in practical temperance he advocates prohibition, not as a third party man, but thinks that the Republican party should realize its responsibility and engraft it on its platform. He has never voted for license in any form. Being a public-spirited man he is anxious to see improvements, in which he is always ready to assist.

DR. ERA M. SCOFIELD was born in the town of Ellery, Chautauqua county, New York, December 23, 1857, and is the son of Seth and Rua E. Scofield, both of whom were born in the town of Ellery. Seth was a sturdy farmer, a democrat politically and a member of the Christian church. He also belonged to the Grange and the Royal Templars of Temperance. He died in Ellery at the age of sixty-four. William Seely Scofield, grandfather of Era M., was of English and Scotch extraction and was born in Westchester county, New York, November 3, 1787. As early as 1821 he migrated into Chautauqua county, New York, town of Ellery, and became a conjoint farmer and hotel-keeper. He was a vigorous and ardent supporter of the early Democratic party, and in religion belonged to that body of believers called Universalists. He died at the age of eighty-four.

Era M. Scofield was reared in the town of Ellery, gained his education from the schools of his native town and prior to his study of medicine, worked upon the farm and assisted in operating a cheese factory. In the fall of 1882, after having spent some time under a preceptor, he went to Buffalo and there entered the Buffalo Medical College, from which he was graduated on February 26, 1884, after having pursued a thorough course in theoretical medicine and practical clinics. After his graduation he located in Gerry, at which place he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, with a very commendable degree of success for the past seven years. He belongs to the Allopathic school of medicine. In politics he is an enthusiastic democrat and for three years past has been treasurer of the county committee. He has recently been elected health officer for the town of Gerry.

Era M. Scofield, on May 13, 1874, was united in marriage to Louisa M. Brownell, daughter of William O. Brownell of Ellery, to whom has been born one child, Ellis Nelson.

In the fraternal world Dr. Scofield is a prominent Mason, a member of the A. O. U. W., Royal Templars of Temperance, in which he has been an officer for the past seven years, and of the Patrons of Husbandry.

RICHARD HUYCK, a very prominent man in agricultural and business circles throughout the town of Sheridan until his death, was a son of Richard and Catharine (Huyck) Huyck, and was born in Columbia county, this State, in 1789. His family were of Dutch extraction, the paternal grandfather having come from Holland. Richard Huyck, Sr., was a native of Kinderhook, Columbia county, New York, and was closely related to the Van Rensselaer family, distinguished Hollanders. Catherine Huyck, a distant relative, became his wife and bore him three children, two sons and one daughter: John went to Michigan, settled there and died; Catherine married Silas Wood, a lawyer by profession, a native of Long Island and who served several terms in Congress.

Richard Huyck was educated at the common schools, and, although the course was not thorough nor the instruction advanced, by his deep application he managed to get a knowledge that, at the time, was considered superior. He worked with his father until 1831 and then came to Sheridan in wagons and purchased a farm of one hundred and seventy-five acres. He lived upon it and from the money saved he continued buying until he owned six hundred acres, which shows his economy and business tact, as it all came from the products of his original farm.

Richard Huyck married Nancy Chapman, a daughter of Andrew Chapman, of Rensselaer county, and reared to maturity nine children: Andrew C. (dead); Louise married Lyman Brownell, a son of Benjamin Brownell, also from one of the old families of the county; Jane; William, entered the civil war and served for a short time; he is now farming in Michigan; Ansell (dead); Silas (dead); Catherine married Frank Chapin, a farmer in Nebraska; Elizabeth is the wife of George Eacker, a farmer in Sheridan, this county; and Susan, who married Philander Warren, a carpenter residing in Silver Creek.

Richard Huyck was an honest, industrious and charitable man, and although never a church member, he was a liberal contributor towards their support. Politically he was a republican and an anti-secret society man.

HORATIO G. BROOKS, deceased, late head of the Brooks' Locomotive Works, Dunkirk, New York, was a man of somewhat unusual career and one of the most prominent in the province of manufacturing in the State of New York. Forty years ago the possibilities of both the man and the town were as yet un-

tried and undeveloped. As the town grew in numbers and importance, the man kept pace with it and has impressed upon it an individuality of rare energy, business qualities and executive ability. Rising rapidly from engineer through the grades of shop foreman to master mechanic, and thence to division superintendent and superintendent of motive power on the Erie Railroad, he, while in the latter position, was confronted in October, 1869, with an order from the president of the road to permanently close up the shops at Dunkirk. Scarcely an hour's thought was necessary to conceive a plan to avert this stunning blow to the interests of Dunkirk, and the proposition was at once made by Mr. Brooks for the lease of the shops. This was accordingly granted, a new company was formed, of which he assumed the presidency and superintendency and work was at once commenced. The capacity of the enterprise in its infancy was but one locomotive per month, but under the wise direction of its founder, it had increased to six per month in 1872. The financial crisis of 1873 caused a great depression in business and it was a half dozen years before the re-action fully set in. When business revived Mr. Brooks arranged to increase the output and in 1882 over two hundred locomotives were completed and each succeeding year additions have been made in tools, machinery and buildings, with every needed device to simplify and lessen the cost of production in order to compete with older companies.

In 1883 the works were purchased from the Erie Railroad Company and operated as an independent enterprise. The grounds have an area of twenty acres, and with constant additions and improvements in buildings and machinery, it has now attained a capacity of two hundred and fifty engines per year. The superb office buildings were erected about five years ago, have handsome and elaborately fitted apartments for the principal officers on the ground floor and a large fire-proof vault and convenient desks for about fifteen clerks and book-keepers. The second floor is used for draughting rooms, where several mechanical engineers are employed; and the third story is fully furnished with seats, library &c., as a school-room for apprentices.

Several years ago Mr. Brooks organized a technical school for apprentices, where a thorough knowledge of theories can be obtained to fully prepare them for practical application in the shops. The room will accommodate sixty or more students, has every needful appliance for the successful teaching of the mechanic arts and is in charge of a corps of competent instructors.

The Brooks Works have, in addition to their acres of ponderous machinery, a one hundred and fifty incandescent and sixty arc electric light plant with their intricate connections and subtle agencies to be looked after. The number of men employed is about one thousand; the pay-roll foots up a sum of twelve thousand dollars per week, and the annual output of the plant is valued at about two millions, five hundred thousand dollars. The excellency of workmanship and the general character of the engines as pieces of modern, well-constructed mechanism is unsurpassed by any similar works in the United States.

JOHN HOUSE is one of the reliable citizens and substantial farmers of the town of Westfield. He was born on the farm he now occupies, near the village of Westfield, Chautauqua county, New York, November 12, 1821, and is the son of David and Nabby (Saunders) House. His grandfather, John House, was an Englishman by descent, of patrician birth, and was united in marriage to the daughter of an English nobleman. He emigrated to America and settled in Morristown, New Jersey, where John, Sr., grandfather of subject was born. His childhood and infancy were passed in the State of his nativity, where he also acquired an edu-

cation in the common schools. Upon the outbreak of the Revolutionary war, he joined his sympathies with those of his countrymen, entered the colonial army, and served as a teamster under Lafayette. He united in marriage with Joanna Pridden, the daughter of a prominent Revolutionary colonel, and after leading a roving life for several years, he, in 1816, settled in Chautauqua county, where he purchased two hundred acres of land, and upon which his grandson now resides. He continued to improve and cultivate his farm until his death in 1838. He was the father of eight children. David House, Sr. (father), was born in Cortland county, New York, in 1792, and came with his father to Chautauqua county in 1816. He was married to Nabby Saunders, a native of New Jersey, who bore him ten children: Nancy, born August 28, 1817; Julia A., born November 27, 1819; John, born November 12, 1821; Ruth, born October 5, 1827; Nabby, born September 27, 1824, and died April, 1839; Louisa, born March 11, 1829; David, Jr., born in 1832; Eliza J., born March 24, 1835; Edwin, born October 11, 1837; and Indiana, born January 30, 1843.

MARSHALL BROWN, a well-known man, who for many years of his active life was a farmer and lumberman, is a son of Marshall and Lucy (Tower) Brown, and was born in the town of Hanover, Chautauqua county, New York, January 5, 1827. Both grandfathers were natives of New England, the Browns coming from Vermont. Marshall Brown (father) was born in the Green Mountain State, where he married, and started with his family for Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1812. They came by wagons to Buffalo, and were witnesses of the burning of that city by the British, the head of the family being impressed into the army as a guard. As soon as he was discharged the family continued their journey to this county, bought a tract of fifty acres from the Holland Land company, the site of Silver Creek being then a forest with only a blind trail through it. He was a carpenter by trade, which he followed in conjunction with his farming. Politically he was a democrat, but refrained from office seeking. Mr. Brown was twice married; first to a lady who bore him two sons that never left Vermont, and after her decease he united with Lucy Tower, who became the mother of two sons and four daughters. Marshall Brown, Sr., died upon his farm which he first made his home in this county.

Marshall Brown (subject) was educated at the common schools, and has followed lumbering and farming throughout his life. He is a pronounced democrat and a hard party worker.

He married Susan Van Vlack, a daughter of John and Maria (Teneyck) Van Vlack. Her father was a native of Dutchess county, and came to Chautauqua county in 1855. He took an enthusiastic interest in the politics of his locality, and served a term as sheriff of Dutchess county. He reared a family of four daughters, and his wife was of Dutch extraction.

Marshall Brown is a man of strong characteristics, honorable and upright, and he is recognized as a responsible man in his community.

WILLIAM T. FALCONER. The Falconers who have added to the stability and growth of Jamestown are direct descendants of Robert Falconer, of North Scotland, who, on leaving Oxford university about 1800, came to New York and engaged with William Stewart in shipping cotton between Charleston and Liverpool. He afterwards became a dealer and speculator in real estate in eastern Pennsylvania, finally removing with his family to Warren county, Penna., where he embarked in the banking business and became the first president of the Lumbermen's Bank, of Warren. Robert Falconer was a man of marked intelligence and good business capacity. He was also noted for his uniform kindness, his strict integrity, and his interest in the material and intellectual

development of his county, which qualities made him one of the foremost citizens and most respected men of Warren county. His death occurred in 1850.

His three sons, Robert, Patrick and William, survived him; the former lived at Sugar Grove, Penna., and was the father of two sons: Nathaniel, of Warren, Penna., and Robert, of Jamestown, New York. Patrick and William were formerly the owners of extensive lumber and mill interests at Kennedy and Falconer, New York, and were numbered among the useful and solid men of their respective towns. Patrick died in 1887, leaving two sons, William and Allen, the former of whom is now carrying on large manufacturing interests at Falconer, New York, while the latter is a clerk in the Jamestown National Bank. William, Sr., youngest son of Robert Falconer, died at Kennedy, New York, in 1880, leaving two sons, Archie and Frank, both of whom reside in Jamestown, but are at present students in a Michigan college.

JEREMIAH MAHLE, a soldier of the Army of the Potomac and a grape culturist of the village of Ripley, was born at Fryburg, Clarion county, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1844, and is a son of Helwig and Frances (Reckenbrode) Mahle. His paternal grandfather, Henry Mahle, was born in Germany, came about 1816 to Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, which he soon left to settle in that part of Venango which is now in Clarion county, Pennsylvania, where he followed farming and distilling, supported successively the Whig and Republican parties and reared a family of four sons and four daughters. His maternal grandfather, George Reckenbrode, was a native of Germany, which he left to come to Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, but shortly afterwards removed to Clarion county, of the same State, where he tilled his farm, and in political matters was first a democrat and afterwards became a republican. Helwig Mahle (father) was born in Germany and at four years of age was brought by his parents to Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He afterwards was taken by them to what is now Clarion county, where he followed farming until his death, in 1864. He was a democrat and later a republican in politics, and a Lutheran in religious belief, and married Frances Reckenbrode. They had four sons and seven daughters, of whom Clemmens, of Corry, Pennsylvania, is an inventor of several valuable and successful machines; and Christian, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits in Clarion county.

Jeremiah Mahle was reared in Clarion county where he received his education in the common schools. At eighteen years of age, on August 28, 1862, he enlisted in Co. G, 155th Pennsylvania Infantry and served in the Army of the Potomac until June 6, 1865, when he was honorably discharged from the United States service. He was in the great battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, the terrific Wilderness fights, the bloody assaults at Spottsylvania Court-house, Cold Harbor and Petersburg and the series of conflicts in front of the Confederate capital which terminated the existence of the Southern Confederacy. Returning home in 1865 he managed his father's farm until after his mother's death in June, 1870, when he purchased it. From 1870 to 1875 he followed farming and the lumber business at Fryburg. In the last named year he came to the town of Ripley, where he resided until 1888 when he removed to the village. He has been engaged in the culture of grapes since 1885 and owns a farm of eighty-two acres at Ripley Crossing, on the L. S. & M. S. railroad, of which thirty acres are in vineyards.

On May 2, 1871, he united in marriage with Elmira Henlen, of Clarion county, Pennsylvania, and their union has been blessed with one child, Grace E., born March 17, 1880. Mrs. Mahle was engaged for eight years in teaching

in which she took great delight and won an enviable reputation for success as a teacher. Her grandfathers on both sides of the house, Christopher Henlen, of French extraction, and George Kapp, of German descent, were natives of Lancaster and became two of the first three settlers of Clarion county, Pennsylvania, where they bought land of the Holland Land company. They and their families crossed the mountains in wagons drawn by oxen. John Henlen, son of Christopher Henlen and father of Mrs. Mahle, was born in Lancaster county, in 1816, removed with his parents when quite young to Clarion county, in 1839, and married Elizabeth Kapp; they reared a family of two sons and four daughters.

Jeremiah Mahle is a republican in politics. He and his wife are members of the Ripley Presbyterian church. He is also a member of Summit Lodge, No. 219, F. & A. M., of Westfield, Ripley Grange, No. 65, Patrons of Husbandry and William Sackett Post, No. 324, Grand Army of the Republic.

A. WILSON DODS, M. D., a leading physician of Fredonia, was born at Dingwall, Dumfries county, Scotland, January 27, 1854, and is a son of Thomas P. and Catherine (Wilson) Dods. John Dods, (great-grandfather) was born in the same place about the year 1770. His son, Marcus Dods, was born in Dumfries county, about 1800 and was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he attained the degree of A.M. He removed to Belford, England, and was pastor of the Presbyterian church until his death, which occurred in 1837. He married Sarah Palliser, between 1817 and 1820, and had three sons and four daughters, five of whom are still living. The maternal grandfather was Abraham Wilson. He tilled the soil and was commander of a company of militia in his native town and married Mary Tod, about 1811, who became the mother of three sons and four daughters. One of each is dead. Mr. Wilson was a strict member of the Scotch Presbyterian church. Thomas P. Dods was born at Belford, Northumberland county, England, March 2, 1823, and moved to Edinburgh, Scotland and studied at the university and later farmed at Edington Main, Scotland, afterwards going to Wigtonshire, Scotland, and engaging as land agent for an estate. He was married to Katherine Wilson, who was born in Edington Main, Scotland, June 3, 1819, in 1848, and had six children, three sons and three daughters: Marcus (dead), A. Wilson, John (dead), Mary Tod (dead), Sarah P. (dead), and Katherine W., at home. Mr. Dods has been engaged as a land-agent, lawyer, valuer and farmer all his life, part of the time having charge of the Aylesby estate at Lincolnshire, England, and now lives at Northumberland, England, politically a liberal unionist, and an elder in the Presbyterian church.

A. Wilson Dods came to America when eighteen years old. The first year was spent working on a farm at West Charleston, New York, and in November 1873, he came to Fredonia and attended the Normal school, doing farm work through vacation. He graduated in June, 1875, and went to the Syracuse Medical University for one year, and in 1876 was a student in Dr. Couch's office. During 1877 he attended the lectures of the New York Homeopathic Institute, and graduated at Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, in Feb., 1878. Dr. Dods then settled at Silver Creek, this county, and practiced until 1885, when he went to Scotland and took a post-graduate course in the Edinburgh Medical university, and was assistant to Dr. George S. Woodhead, pathologist of the Royal Infirmary. He returned to Fredonia in June, 1886, where he has since been practicing.

December 12, 1878, Dr. Dods married Aura S. Porter, daughter of John N. Porter, of Brocton, and has four children: Thomas P., dead, born in 1879; John P., born in 1881;

Katherine W., born in 1883; and Marcus, born in 1890.

Dr. A. W. Dods is a democrat, a member of the Presbyterian church and is the Worthy Master of Forest Lodge, No. 66, F. & A. M. He is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the Homeopathic Society of western New York, the American Society of Microscopists and the Buffalo Microscopal Club. He is deeply interested in research of all scientific matters, is a fine physician, has the confidence and esteem of his patients, and the respect and admiration of his professional associates.

SHERMAN S. AVERY, a citizen and prominent lawyer of Forestville, New York, was the son of Dr. Amos R. and Lucina (Allen) Avery and was born in Forestville, Chautauqua county, New York, November 4th, 1850. His grandfather Avery was a resident of east central New York and was a victim of the memorable Wyoming massacre at which his entire family, consisting of eight persons, were taken prisoners by the Indians, but at the expiration of eight days, after having been subjected to the most cruel treatment, were released. The father of Sherman S. Avery was born in Brookville, Madison county, New York, in 1805, of New England parentage. He was a physician by profession and in the year 1833 came to Forestville, New York, where he established a residence and pursued his practice until his death in 1881. For some years prior to his death he was the oldest practicing physician in Chautauqua county. Dr. Avery was graduated at Fairfield Medical College, was learned in the various branches of medical science and enjoyed the high esteem and respect of all those with whom he came in contact. Religiously he held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church of Forestville, which he warmly supported.

His marriage resulted in the birth of two children: Agnes, wife of J. E. White (deceased), who prior to his death was engaged in the real estate business, and Sherman S. (subject).

Sherman S. Avery received his education in the public and high schools and later in the universities of Michigan and Cornell, from the latter of which he was graduated in a classical and scientific course. Upon the completion of his academic and collegiate education, he went to Franklin, Penna. and entered the law office of Lee & Dodd, with a view to fitting himself for the profession of the law. While he was pursuing his law studies, he was in the employ of C. D. Angel, so that only a part of his time was devoted to his studies. He was admitted to the Venango county, Penna. bar, where he opened an office and practiced until 1872, at which time he formed a law partnership with Hon. George H. Bemus, an ex-member of the Legislature, and opened an office at Fairview, Penna. By this time Mr. Avery had become well and favorably known to the business men of the oil regions and H. L. Taylor, the leading operator of Butler county, sought his services, and tendered him the position of cashier of the Argyle Savings Bank, which he accepted and held for about one year. He had now convinced his employers, H. L. Taylor & Co., whose business had become very extensive, lucrative and complicated, that his services would be more valuable to them as their confidential legal adviser, than as cashier of their banking house, and he was accordingly promoted and soon afterwards admitted as a member of the firm, and continued such until his death—which occurred July 9, 1879. In the legal world, as well as in the business world, he was regarded as a young man of brilliancy and ability. Politically he allied himself with neither of the great parties, holding it to be a special prerogative to cast his vote and give his support independent of party creeds. During Horace Greeley's candidacy for nomination to the presidency of the United States, he took the stump in his behalf and did very efficient service. Mr. Avery was

a prominent secret society man, belonging to the Free Masons, A. O. U. W. and Knights of Honor.

On June 26th, 1873, Mr. Avery united in marriage with Mary Swift, a daughter of Herman and Betsy (Jackson) Swift of Forestville, Chautauqua county, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Avery had four children: Agnes, Bessie, Hascal and Mary Sherman.

ALBERT W. HULL, a prominent member of the Chautauqua county bar, is a son of Sylvester and Selina (Reed) Hull, and was born in Oneida county, New York, on December 10, 1825. His grandfather, Eli Hull, was a native of the eastern part of this State, and was one of the earliest settlers of Oneida county, where he resided until his death, which occurred September 24, 1838. He was of English extraction. Sylvester Hull (father) was a native of Oneida county and a farmer by occupation. He moved to Chautauqua county in 1837, at the time of the great national excitement concerning the United States Bank in Philadelphia, and, purchasing an eighty acre farm in Cherry Creek, cultivated it until his death, which occurred October 29, 1854, at the age of fifty-four years. He was a democrat, and an exceedingly well-posted man, subscribing for and diligently reading several newspapers. February 1, 1824, he married Selina Reed, who was a native of Oneida county, where she spent her entire life. They were the parents of three children. Mrs. Hull died October 21, 1830.

Albert W. Hull was reared on the farm in Cherry Creek and received his education in the common and select schools of that section. He learned the carpenter's trade and followed it for a livelihood in connection with contracting and building until 1868, when he commenced the study of law in the office of John G. Record, of Forestville. He was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the State of New York on June 6, 1870, and later on before the United States District court. Since his admission to the bar he has built up a fine law practice in this vicinity. He was elected to the office of justice of the sessions for this county in 1885, which he held one year, and has been justice of the peace for eight years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and of Hanover Lodge, No. 152, F. and A. M., and Forestville Chapter, No. 136, of Royal Arch Masons, and politically is an active democrat. Mr. Hull is a gentleman of sound judgment and is held in high respect throughout this section.

Albert W. Hull, on January 31, 1885, united in marriage with Lydia F. Webb, daughter of David Webb, of Forestville. They have two children living: Albert W., Jr., who married Grace Thompson, of Forestville, and is in the insurance business in New York city; and Carrie L., wife of Carter Robie, of Bath, this State, where they now reside.

DELOS J. RIDER, a resident of the town of Hanover, is a son of Robert D. and Lucy (Spencer) Rider, and was born in Herkimer county, New York, August 27, 1824. Zadock Rider (grandfather) was a native of Dutchess county, this State, but removed to Herkimer county, where he took up residence and lived until his death. He followed farming for his livelihood and always shaped his life in conformity with the highest principles he knew. His marriage with Naomi Seers resulted in the birth of a family of five children, three sons and two daughters. The maternal grandfather, Gideon Spencer, was a native of Connecticut, removed to Herkimer county, and finally, in 1833, made his home in the town of Villanova, this county, where he died at the age of 92 years. He united in marriage with Sallie Warner, and reared a family of four children, two sons and two

daughters. In his religious belief he was a member of the Universalist church, and a firm believer in the moral efficacy of obedience to natural law. His occupation was that of farming. Robert D. Rider (father) was born in Herkimer county, September 8, 1799, and emigrated to this county in 1833. His first place of settlement in the county was in the town of Sheridan, near Silver Creek, where he purchased sixty acres of land, only two acres of which were then cleared. Here he spent five years of his life, then moved to Arkwright, and died September 19, 1867. He voted with the Whig and Republican parties, under both of which he was elected to and held town offices. Religiously he belonged to the Baptist church and held the office of deacon for a number of years. Mr. Rider was married first to Lucy Spencer, by whom he had three children: Theron A. (dead); Delos J.; and Sarah T., married to Harry S. Faulkner (deceased). His second wife was Almira Rogers.

Delos J. Rider was joined in marital bonds to Esther C. Emmons, a daughter of Summer Emmons of the town of Arkwright, this county. One daughter was the fruit of this marriage, Naomi T., wife of Charles C. Cole, present supervisor of the town of Arkwright. After the death of his first wife he united in marriage with Clarissa S. Skinner, a daughter of Ralph Skinner, by whom he had two children: Elmer E., at home; and Frank A., married to Hattie Powers, is a farmer living in the town of Hanover.

D. J. Rider was educated in the common schools and at Fredonia Academy, taught school some sixteen years, and has since that time devoted himself to the care and management of his farm of three hundred and ten acres. Politically he is a republican, and as such has held the office of supervisor for the town of Arkwright and other places of trust. He is also a member of the Grange.

FREDERICK D. GARDNER, a citizen of Hanover town, and a farmer of prominence, is the son of Edward and Anna (Dixon) Gardner, and was born in Ireland, Mayo county, December 19, 1824. His entire ancestry has been confined within the borders of the Emerald Isle. His grandfather, Robert Gardner, was a farmer and a member of the established church of England. He was married and reared a family of four sons and three daughters. Maternal grandfather, John Dixon, was likewise a native of Ireland, a farmer and an Orangeman. He was married to Etta Lang, who bore him a large family of children. Edward Gardner, father of Frederick D., was born in Ireland in 1789, and died in 1846. He was reared upon a farm, but soon relinquished the occupation of farming, went to the city of Dublin, and became a member of the police force. He was united in marriage to Anna Dixon, who bore him nine children, six sons and three daughters, subject being the only one who emigrated to America. Religiously he joined his interests with those of the Episcopal Church.

Frederick D. Gardner received his education in the common schools of his native country, and at the expiration of his school life, when at the age of seventeen, he received a position on the police force, which he held for ten years in the city of Dublin, Ireland. In 1850 he resigned the position of police officer, came to America, and located at Bath, Steuben county, New York, where he engaged in farming. Some years later he removed to Smith's Mills, in the town of Hanover, Chautauqua county, and became foreman of a gang of section men for thirty-four years on the Buffalo & South-Western R. R. When somewhat advanced in life he quit railroading and purchased a farm of fifty-nine and three-fourth acres, south of Smith's Mills, town of Hanover. He is a democrat in politics, but has never held any official position.

On Febrnary 6, 1849, Mr. Gardner was first married to Elizabeth Slush, who bore him eight children: Edward D., married to Jennie Hernandez, now living at Renovo, Penna., and in the employ of the railroad company; James T., married to Miss Judd, now living in Michigan, city of Mackinac, and is general manager of the Michigan R. R.; Lizzie N., of Dunkirk, New York; Frederick, a railroad clerk at Buffalo, New York; Mary J., living in Buffalo, New York. Subject's second wife was Ann Woods, by whom he had four children, two sons and two daughters: Robert L., married to Signora Rasmusen, now living in St. Paul, Minnesota, a train dispatcher; Dora, Richard and Effie V.

COMMANDER WILLIAM BARKER CUSHING, U.S.N. The three supremely great names in the naval history of the American Republic, are those of John Paul Jones, Oliver Hazard Perry and William Barker Cushing. Cushing is as completely the representative of the highest naval strategy and the type of the greatest individual daring of the Great Rebellion as was Perry of the second war of Independence and Jones of the Revolutionary struggle.

William Barker Cushing was born in Wisconsin, November 24, 1842, and was the youngest son of Milton B. and Mary (Smith) Cushing. He was descended from an old Puritan family of New England and his paternal grandfather, Judge Zattu Cushing, who was born at Plymouth, Massachusetts, became a pioneer settler of Chautauqua county and over its courts of justice presided from their organization in 1811 until 1824; he was a Baptist, served in the war of 1812, and it is said of him, "That in those qualities which fit a man for his duties, social, civil and religious, he was not excelled by any of his fellow-citizens." His son, Milton B. Cushing, the father of William B. Cushing, married Mary Smith, a near relative of Rear-Admiral Smith, and removed to Wisconsin where he died and left four sons in their childhood. Mrs. Cushing returned to Fredonia so that her children might enjoy good educational advantages and after the late civil war went back to the west where she died on March 26, 1891.

William Barker Cushing received his early education at Fredonia and in 1857 was appointed to the U. S. Naval academy, at Annapolis, Maryland, but resigned on March 23, 1861. In May of the same year he volunteered and was appointed master's-mate on the U. S. ship *Minnesota*, and on the day of her arrival at Hampton Roads captured the *Delaware Farmer*, a tobacco schooner, the first prize of the war. He was attached to the North Atlantic blockading squadron, during the war, served part of the time on the South Atlantic coast and repeatedly distinguished himself by acts of bravery.

He was commissioned lieutenant July 16, 1862, and in November of the same year he was ordered to capture Jacksonville, Florida, intercept an important mail and destroy the New Juliet salt works. He captured the mail, took prizes and shelled a Confederate camp, but was unable to cross the bar to Jacksonville. He then served on the Blackwater and in the sounds of North Carolina where he distinguished himself upon several occasions. During 1863, he added to his reputation for daring bravery and good judgment by an expedition up the Cape Fear and Little rivers and his operations on the Nansemond.

It is impossible to give in detail in this sketch all of his brilliant exploits, distinguished services and hair-breadth escapes. His most brilliant exploit and which made world-wide his then, already, national reputation, was the destruction of the Confederate iron-clad ram "Albemarle" on the night of October 27, 1864. This vessel had successfully encountered a strong fleet of Union gun-boats and fought

COMMANDER WILLIAM B. CUSHING

for several hours without sustaining material damage. There was nothing able to cope with her in the sounds and grave apprehensions were entertained of the Union iron-clads being able to prevent her from sweeping everything before and shelling the principal northern seaport cities. Cushing volunteered to destroy her and banish the nightmare of terror which her presence cast upon the Union fleets. With a steam launch and a volunteer crew who fully realized the importance and danger of the mission upon which they were going, he ascended the Roanoke river, towing an armed cutter. The river was lined with Confederate pickets to guard against just such an attack as this; but Cushing's phenomenal good luck did not desert him, and he was within a few yards of the "Albemarle" before he was discovered. Casting off the boat which he had in tow with orders to attack a picket post near by, he drove the launch straight at the huge bulk of the iron-clad, whose crew rushed to quarters and at once opened a heavy fire on their advancing foe. The launch replied and effectively with her howitzer for a few moments until Cushing reached a raft of heavy logs which had been built around the ram. Over this the launch was driven, and by the time she received her death wound from the "Albemarle's" guns, Cushing had cooly swung the torpedo boom under the great ship's overhang and exploded the charge. A large hole was blown in the iron-clad's side; she sank at her moorings and was never raised. Directing his companions to seek their safety, Cushing left his sinking raft and swam down stream one-half mile where he reached the river bank thoroughly exhausted; when he recovered strength he plunged into a dense swamp and after hours of tedious wading, came out on the shore of a creek where he found a Union picket boat. He and only one other of his companions escaped. For the sinking of the "Albemarle" he received the thanks of Congress and was shortly afterwards elevated to the rank of lieutenant-commander, his commission being dated October 27, 1864. At Fort Fisher he buoyed out the channel in a small skiff and completed his work in six hours. In the final assault on its frowning walls he led a force of sailors and marines from the *Monticello* in an attack on the sea front of the fort and amid an unceasing fire at short range which cut down his men in windrows he crossed one hundred rods of sand, rallied his men and gave such efficient support to the land forces that before midnight the fort was surrendered.

During the war he received five commendatory letters from the Secretary of the Navy and at the close of the struggle was appointed to the command of the *Lancaster* in the Pacific squadron. In 1868 he was placed in command of the *Maumee*, and for four years was attached to the Atlantic squadron. On the return of the *Maumee* to the United States, Lieutenant-Commander Cushing was advanced to the rank of commander to date from January 1, 1872, and he was the youngest officer of that rank in the navy. He was allowed leave of absence but his health which had been impaired by overexertion failed completely and he died of brain fever in Washington City, on December 17, 1874.

On February 22, 1870, he united in marriage with Catherine Louise Forbes, daughter of Colonel D. S. Forbes, of Fredonia. To their union were born two children: Mary Louise and Catherine A. Mrs. Cushing is an intellectual woman of taste and refinement, residing now at her pleasant home in Fredonia.

The memory of William B. Cushing has been honored by the various Grand Army Posts in Wisconsin and other states of the Union named after him; while on the water the sea-going torpedo boat Cushing suggests by its character the daring of him for whom it was named. A thousand pens have written of him and his deeds, and among the just and deserved

tributes recorded in honor of his achievements we select these two:

"A country and the navy may well be proud of this most adventurous of their heroes," and, "Cushing by repeated daring and successful achievements, has rivaled the fame of Paul Jones and Perry, and associated his name with theirs in immortality."

That intense earnestness of purpose, that wonderful spirit of daring and that supreme contempt of death which characterized the heroes of the Great Rebellion as well as the cool and deliberate calculations of its great leaders and master-spirits, were qualities possessed by Cushing in the highest degree; while in addition to all this he was gifted with a military ability, a fertility of invention and all powerful-will, which places him among the greatest naval heroes of all time.

No Cleopatra of ease ever lured Cushing from any Actium of life, and no thought of death ever cast a shadow of fear upon any enterprise however dangerous which he had conceived. He was always in the battle where the iron hail fell the thickest and his place in the picture was where the blaze of the cannon was the brightest.

GEORGE R. BACON, a public-spirited and enterprising citizen of Ripley, New York, who has been emphatically the architect of his own fortune, is a son of James and Eliza J. (Ketcham) Bacon. He is of New England ancestry, and was born in the town of Portland, Chautauqua county, New York, on January 7, 1834. His grandfather Bacon was a native and a life-long resident of the State of Massachusetts, and in that early day belonged to the old-line Whig party. He married and reared a large family of children. His maternal grandparents claimed the State of New York as the place of their birth. James Bacon (father of George R. Bacon) was born in the town of Springfield, Worcester county, Massachusetts, in the year 1805, and is still living. About 1826 he changed his place of residence to the State of New York, locating with his family in the town of Portland, Chautauqua county. While in Massachusetts he was the superintendent of a cloth manufactory at Lowell. In earlier life he had learned the trade of a mechanic and, when he came to Chautauqua county, engaged in carpentering. He was a constant reader and a close student of books and general literature, which coupled with his wonderful memory and innate love of study, gave him great mental power and enabled him to acquire a good practical education. In matters of religion he was a man of profound reverence and deep convictions, and devoted not a little time to the study of the Bible, church liturgy and ritual and the lives of the church fathers. He was first united in marriage to Miss Olive Persons, by whom he had two children, one of whom is dead. His second marriage was to Eliza J. Ketcham, who became the mother of seven children, five sons and two daughters, three of whom (two sons and one daughter) are yet living. Their children were: Samuel M., entered the Union army at the beginning of the civil war as a volunteer in the 64th regiment, served until wounded, re-enlisted and was killed at the battle of the Wilderness; Jasper M., now living at Silver Creek, New York. He entered the 112th regiment, New York volunteers, as a private at the beginning of the war and served until its close; James F. M., also enlisted at the beginning of the war and served until the battle of Gettysburg, when he was taken prisoner, carried to Andersonville and Libby prisons, in the latter of which he died; Ira J., now living in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he is superintendent of the largest sheet-iron mill in the United States; Louisa died at the age of fifteen years; Alice D., wife of E. A. Kelsey, of Corry, Pa.; and George R.

George R. Bacon acquired his preliminary education in the common schools, but afterward sup-

plemented it by continual independent study and reading. He learned the trade of carpenter, became foreman on the old Buffalo and State Line R. R. in 1854, and has been continued in that capacity through all the various changes in the ownership and management of the road ever since. Aside from his main business, Mr. Bacon has dealt somewhat in real estate and devoted his spare time to the care of his five-acre vineyard.

George R. Bacon was married to Miss Mary A. Lay, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Rowe) Lay. Her father was a native of Cornwall, England, and emigrated to the village of Ripley, Chautauqua county, in the year 1853. He lived in Ripley until his death, March 13th, 1871. Mr. Lay's education was such as is given by the common schools, and his occupation an engineer and a farmer. In politics he was a republican; religiously a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His wife bore him six children: William, Jr., of Ripley, a stone-mason by trade; Thomas H., married and living in the State of Kansas; John R., of Ripley, a grape-grower; Jane, wife of Hart Endy (dead), of Ripley; Elizabeth, wife of Oliver Stetson, a grape-grower of Ripley; and Mary A. Having lost two infant children, they in 1874 adopted an infant girl, Bertha Isabel, who is fully adopted and is as such considered one of their natural children.

G. R. Bacon is a supporter of the Republican party and a member of the Royal Arcanum. He is an upright man, straightforward in his business dealings and stands high in the estimation of Ripley's best citizens.

NELSON RANDALL, an influential and useful citizen of Ripley and an ex-grand master of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of the jurisdiction of the State of New York, was born at Danby, Vermont, April 11, 1825, and is a son of Caleb and Lydia (Conger) Randall. He traces his paternal ancestry back four generations to William Randall (great-grandfather), a Scotch Quaker, who was one of a party of Quakers who came from Scotland to Massachusetts Colony before the Revolutionary war. William Randall in all probability died in Massachusetts. His son, Snow Randall (grandfather), was born in 1752, in Scotland. Before coming to America he became acquainted with Hannah Sherman, who was born in 1759. After their arrival in Massachusetts they attended quarterly meetings in this State, where they were married and removed a few years later to Danby, Vermont, at which place Mr. Randall followed the clothing business until his death. His children were: Caleb, Lydia, Hannah, Isaac, Stephen and Sadie. Caleb Randall (father) was born in 1781 and was taken by his parents to Danby, where he died in 1857. He was an old-line whig and a Methodist and married Lydia Conger, who was born in 1782 and died in 1871, at Ripley, at the residence of the subject of this sketch. Mr. and Mrs. Randall were the parents of nine children: Dr. Alvey, born in 1800 and died at Cold Water, Mich., where his son Caleb has been president of the First National bank for twenty years; Enoch, born in 1803 and died at Collins Centre, N. Y., in 1878; Maria, born in 1805, married Smith Hill, of Pawlet, Vt., and died in 1881; John, a farmer of Collins Centre, who was born in 1808 and married Mary Nichols; Robert G., a retired farmer of Lansing, Mich., who was born in 1811; Maria, born in 1813, married Thomas Griffin, and died at Ripley in 1870; Ellwood, born in 1816 and died in the Union service in 1863 as a soldier from Missouri; and Galon L., born in 1820 and died in 1863. Mrs. Randall was a daughter of Enoch Conger, a farmer who was born at Danby, Vt., in 1758, married Ruth Irish, who was born in 1759, and had five children: David, Lydia, Free Love, Nora and Hiram.

Nelson Randall received an academic educa-

tion at Poultney, Vt., followed farming for some time, was elected first constable of Danby and afterwards served for eleven years as under sheriff of Rutland county, that State. In 1859 he came to the town of Ripley, where he followed farming until 1863, when he was commissioned by Gov. Seymour as a recruiting officer and was sent to Vicksburg to muster Southern Union men into the Federal army. He was afterwards captured by Forest near Memphis, Tennessee, but soon escaped and served as a recruiting officer in Chicago until near the close of the war. From 1865 to 1874 he served as deputy sheriff of Chautauqua county, and during that time was appointed deputy United States marshal of the district of northern New York, which office he held for six years, besides holding a position in the secret service under Capt. Wood. At the breaking out of the Fenian war he was sent by the United States government to watch the Fenians and report any information of them and their movements that would be useful to the authorities at Washington City. While engaged in the secret service he had some very narrow escapes and interesting experiences. In 1874 he embarked in the mercantile business at Ripley, which he followed until 1889, when he retired from active business life and has since then devoted some of his time to the management of his vineyard and some little general business not yet closed up. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and the Royal Arcanum.

November 28, 1849, Mr. Randall married Priscilla Eddy, who is a daughter of Sandford Eddy, of Vermont, and was born August 12, 1826. Their children are: Maria E., born May 4, 1851, and wife of E. C. Porter, a merchant of Ripley; Frederick N., who was born January 7, 1856, married Hattie Mason and is engaged in the general mercantile business at Ripley; Edward C., born July 19, 1860, was graduated from Meadville college, read law with Judge Lambert, admitted to the bar in 1881 and is a successful lawyer of the city of Buffalo; and Hattie S., who was born April 14, 1865, and married Elgin Mifflin, a merchant of Lansing, Michigan. Mrs. Randall died April 6, 1873, and on July 27, 1874, Mr. Randall married Eunice E. Beagten.

Nelson Randall is an active republican, although no aspirant for office, and has frequently been importuned to run for sheriff. He introduced the Ancient Order of United Workmen in New York and was the first grand master of that order in the State. He represented New York for seven years in the Supreme Lodge during the early years of the order and in 1890 was sent as a representative to the Supreme Lodge then meeting at Boston, Massachusetts.

HARRY J. NEWMAN, senior partner in the manufacturing firm of H. J. Newman & Co., was born in Franklin, Venango county, Pennsylvania, January 31, 1865, and is the son of Jared R. and Harriet A. (Pike) Newman and grandson of James Newman, a native of Vermont, who was one of the early farmer settlers of Cattaraugus county, New York. He married, reared a family of eight children and died in Cattaraugus county in 1857. Jared R. Newman, the father of subject, was born in Cattaraugus county in 1832, and while still a young man traveled through the north-west. Among other places visited was Fon du Lac, Wisconsin, when it was a very small village, and the Indians were more numerous than the whites. He returned from his western trip and finally located in Franklin, Pa., where, embarking in the furniture business, he conducted it successfully until 1876, when, disposing of it, he came to Jamestown. Soon after this he began furniture manufacturing, which was continued to the time of his death, when a company, of which his son is the head, succeeded him. He married Harriet A. Pike, who bore him one son, the subject of this sketch. A republican in politics and a member

of the Methodist church, he also had the distinction of being among the first members of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the fourth on the charter of the third lodge in Pennsylvania. He died May 19, 1887, the funeral being largely attended by the lodge and his many friends.

Harry J. Newman received a good early education, and was taught the principles of business by his father, whom he succeeded at his death. Beginning in 1887, the business grew until at present it requires a building 112x48, two stories high, located on Holmes street, to do the work. At the death of his father he associated others with him, and the business requires now about forty men. He united in marriage, July 5, 1886, with Mary Eva Fisher, a daughter of Z. W. Fisher, who was one of the earliest settlers of McKean county, Pa., where he lived until the oil excitement, finally locating in Jamestown, where he now lives a quiet life. Mr. and Mrs. Newman have one child, Mary M.

In politics Mr. Newman is like his father, identified with the republicans, and is a Mason, being a member of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 145, of Jamestown, and is enthusiastic in their work. He is recognized as a sagacious business man, proof of which is plainly shown by the success of the business house of which he is the head. With a large circle of friends Mr. and Mrs. Newman have a pleasant future in view.

CLAYTON D. LEONARD is a gentleman who has secured and is now maintaining an excellent reputation for the quality of the cheese he manufactures. He is a son of James P. and Clarinda (Scribner) Leonard, and was born at Gowanda, Cattaraugus county, New York, March 3, 1852. Simeon Leonard, the paternal grandfather, was born in Oneida county, this State, in 1791. He was a farmer, and moved to Gowanda, N. Y., and from thence to Angola; then to Tidioute, Pa., where he died in 1873, leaving four daughters.

James P. Leonard was born at Gowanda in 1826; he was a shoemaker, and married Clarinda Scribner in 1847, by whom he had one son, our subject, and one daughter, Ella, born at Gowanda in 1849; she married Lorenzo E. Avery, a bookkeeper of Angola, Erie county, N. Y., and has a son, Guy L., born in 1874, and an infant daughter. James P. Leonard died in 1855, and his wife followed him in 1860.

Clayton D. Leonard was educated in the common schools and at the Griffith academy in Springville. His father died when he was but three years of age, and he lost the counsels and love of his mother when but eight. In 1867, when but fifteen years of age, he began to learn cheese-making at East Otto, Cattaraugus county, and remained there two years. He then went to West Otto and Collins, where he followed the same business. He came to Cherry Creek in February, 1879, and since that date has been engaged in making full cream cheese. He is sole proprietor of the Linwood combination of cheese factories. The average production has been six thousand boxes or about four hundred thousand pounds per year, and the market has been found in the New York wholesale houses. Mr. Leonard also handles a great deal of cheese on commission, and is considered one of the best buyers in the State. His cheese is made from milk furnished by farmers. Mr. Leonard keeps the books, each farmer's account being separate, sells the cheese, and receives one dollar and twelve and a half cents per hundred pounds for his work. He has taken care of himself since he was fourteen years of age, and is known as a hustler in business circles. Politically he is a democrat, and has served on the County Democratic Committee since 1887; is the Worshipful Master of Cherry Creek Lodge, No. 384, F. & A. M., and also holds membership in the Equitable Aid Union and I. O. O. F.

On July 9, 1874, he was united in marriage

with Harriet L. Peck, a daughter of Reuben and Mary Eleanor (Raynor) Peck, of Warren county, Pa., and has had four sons: Harley L., born December 10, 1875; Harry L. (dead); Roger L., born June 24, 1886; and Morris M., born July 29, 1888. Mr. Leonard is a generous-hearted, companionable gentleman, a number-one business man and a good citizen.

LESTER R. DEWEY, a comfortably situated farmer and successful dairyman of the town of Sherman, is a son of Capt. Lester R. and Fanny (Patterson) Dewey, and was born in the old homestead house, in the town of Sherman, Chautauqua county, New York, in May, 1837. His paternal grandfather, David Dewey, was a native and farmer of New Hampshire, who came to Herkimer county and subsequently removed to Madison county where he died. His son, Capt. Lester R. Dewey (father), was born in Herkimer county, July 24, 1802, and in 1832 settled on lot No. 39, in the town of Sherman, but subsequently removed to the village where he died, December 5, 1872. He was a whig, and a member of the Universalist Church, and served his town several times as assessor, highway commissioner and supervisor. He commanded a company of militia for some years and on March 23, 1825, as mentioned by both "Young's History" and the New York State Gazeteer, he married Fanny Patterson, who was born in Pompey, N. Y., October 6, 1802. This was the first marriage in the town and was solemnized by Otis Skinner, the first justice of the peace of the town. Mr. and Mrs. Dewey were the parents of eight children, six sons and two daughters: Calista A., wife of Charles Hall; Talcott P., who married Mary Benson, by whom he had three pair of twin daughters, and died in Iowa in 1874; Perry C., of Nebraska, who married Sarah Gill, and after her death, Matilda Goldsmith, and served in the Union army in the southwest; Alfred B., who married Maria Hubbard, who died in 1880, and in 1881 he married Mrs. Marcia Paddock; Margaretta K., wife of Merritt Wolcott; Lester R.; Chauncey M., who died in infancy; and Tyler T., who married Ellen Wilcox, served in Co. E, 9th New York Cavalry, was captured at Bull Run, spent twenty-two days in Libby prison, and now lives in Sherman.

Lester R. Dewey attended the common schools of his day, and has always been engaged in farming on the old homestead except two years spent in the oil regions and two years during which he was in the West. He owns a farm of one hundred and ninety acres of land, which is five-eighths of a mile from the village of Sherman. He is now making a specialty of dairying, keeps twenty-five Jersey cows, and makes butter by the Cooley system.

On December 25, 1860, he married Laura Benson, a daughter of Caleb Benson, who married a Miss Putnam, and came to the town of Westfield about 1825. Mr. and Mrs. Dewey have had four children, one son and three daughters: Jerushia A., who died young; Mary E., wife of W. B. Whitney, who has been a butter-maker at Sherman for the last eight years; Edwin C., assistant cashier of the Sherman bank; and Effie B.

In politics Mr. Dewey is a republican, and has held several offices of his town.

JAMES TAYLOR, who was a noted hunter, came from Greenbriar county, Va., to Greenfield, Erie county, Pa., in the year 1803, and from there to the town of Ripley in 1812. He subsequently took up one hundred acres of land at State Line, and was engaged in agriculture till the time of his death, which occurred in 1840. He had a family of six children, four sons and two daughters. Of the sons, John and Daniel owned adjoining farms at the State Line; Daniel removing to North East but a few years previous to his death, and John residing on his farm until the time of his death, in 1881.

John Taylor was nine months old when his father came from Virginia, and the country being new, and the roads few and poor, his mother brought him on horseback. The saddle on which she rode is still in existence and in a very good state of preservation. It was given by him to Olive M. Taylor, wife of his son Seymour. He was both farmer and merchant, and for many years post-master at State Line. He was an honest, upright man, and respected by all who knew him. He was twice married. His first wife, Delia Stetson, daughter of Oliver Stetson, descended from an old and highly respected family of Scotch extraction. By her he had four children, three sons and one daughter: James, Seymour, George and Rhoda. His second wife was Almaretta Morey, by whom he had two children, Harcourt and Etta. James, Seymour and George engaged in farming. Harcourt is freight agent at Dunkirk. Rhoda married Thomas Coveney, present post-master at Sherman, New York. Etta married Clinton Gulick, superintendent of construction for the Western Union Telegraph company, and resides at Minneapolis, Minn.

Seymour A. Taylor, son of John and Delia (Stetson) Taylor, was born at State Line, town of Ripley, Chautauqua county, New York, in 1833. He was educated in the schools of his day, and spent the first nine years of his manhood farming in the State of Illinois. He then came back to State Line and engaged in agriculture, which pursuit he followed during life. He was the owner of two farms, was a man of large acquaintance and of unquestioned character and probity. His death, which occurred in 1884, left many true friends to mourn his loss.

In 1864 he was married to Olive M. Pullman, daughter of David and Ann (Bailey) Pullman, of North East, Pa., formerly of Washington county, New York. Of this union there was one child, a son, Edgar S. Taylor.

Edgar S. Taylor is a graduate of the Westfield Academy, and is at present superintendent of the farm, and engaged in viticulture. He married Emily B. Tracy, of Ripley.

JULIUS L. SNYDER was born February 14, 1850, on the Atlantic Ocean. He was the son of Captain Lewis L. and Jane R. Snyder. His father was a sea captain and sailed for many years between New York and Liverpool, being accompanied on all his voyages by his wife until his children were large enough to attend school when they resided in Brooklyn, N. Y., until the year 1865. Captain Snyder then left the sea and with his family removed to West Pithole, Venango county, Pa., where he began operating in the oil business. In 1867 Captain Snyder died, leaving Julius L., the eldest of six children, and the main support of his mother.

Julius began operating for himself at once and was very successful, so much so that at the age of twenty-one he had acquired quite a competency. April 10, 1871, he was married to Jennie, daughter of the late Wm. Gorman, of West Hickory, Pa.

September 4, 1872, his house caught fire from natural gas and burned to the ground, his wife perishing in the flames and Mr. Snyder was burned so badly that his life was despaired of. After recovering from his burns he left Venango county and went to Clarion county, where he met with good success; from there he went to Karns City, Butler county, Pa. April 20, 1874, he was married to Lillie M., daughter of the late Jeoffrey Thornton, of Charlotte Centre, N. Y. The following autumn he lost every dollar he had in the world through the rascality of a business partner. He then went to contracting for other parties and soon accumulated enough to buy a small interest in a well in Butler county, which he sold in 1879 and went to Bradford, McKean county, Pa., and began operating again for himself. He met with good success in the Bradford field. In 1881 Mr.

Snyder went to Sinclairville, Chautauqua county, N. Y., and purchased a place, where his family have resided more or less ever since. In 1887 Mr. Snyder left Bradford and went back to Venango county to operate in the same place that he had operated in fifteen years before, and where he is at present operating with very good success.

Mr. Snyder is of German-English descent, and is the father of two sons, George M. and Julius L., Jr. In politics he is a republican, and is a Freemason, as was his father before him.

JOSEPH A. M'GINNIES is one of the most prominent young Irish-Americans living in the village of Ripley. He is a son of William and Eliza Ann (Lightbody) McGinnies, and was born in County Down, Ireland, November 7, 1861. His ancestors were prominent in Irish and Scotch history, the paternal great-grandfather being a native of Scotland. During the political uprising which occurred in the latter place about 1740, he emigrated into Ireland, where he followed farming until he died. Grandfather, Daniel McGinnies, also took a prominent part in this affair. The maternal grandfather, John Lightbody, was of Scotch-Irish stock, and died in Ireland at the advanced age of ninety-five years. He was coachman and superintendent for Lord Kier, of Ireland, and performed the duties of those positions until the infirmities of age compelled him to relinquish them. William McGinnies was born in 1840, and removed to America in 1862, locating in the town of Ripley, Chautauqua county, New York, where he still lives, and has followed the vocation of railroading ever since coming to America. He married Eliza Ann Lightbody, who is yet living, aged fifty-five years. They had three children: Subject is the oldest; William, married Ina D. Grow and is now in the mercantile business at Gunnison, Colorado; and Samuel E.

Joseph A. McGinnies was educated at the common schools, and at the Ripley High school, the curriculum of the latter being in every respect, equal, excepting languages, to a college preparatory course. In 1876 he embarked in the drug business at the village of Ripley, and has followed it continuously to the present time; he also owns a vineyard of six acres adjoining the village.

J. A. McGinnies married Anna B. Brockway, a daughter of Henry Brockway, coming from one of the oldest families of Chautauqua county. Politically Mr. McGinnies is a democrat, and has held some of the town offices; from August, 1885, to August, 1889, he served under the Cleveland administration as postmaster of Ripley. He takes an active interest in the politics of this locality and the success of his party, and is very popular in it, as is attested by the fact that in the campaign of 1890 he was nominated by his party as its choice to represent this district in the Assembly, and although the district is usually republican by twenty-six hundred majority, he succeeded in reducing his opponent's plurality to five hundred and one, a very flattering exposition of his friends' appreciation. The McGinnies are Presbyterians, and he has always affiliated with that church, is an attendant of it and contributes to its support. In addition to this he is a member of the Knights of Honor, and for four years was reporter of the Ripley Lodge.

LAFAYETTE NEAR, a life-long resident and comfortably situated farmer of the town of Ellicott, is a son of John C. and Fannie (Lownsberry) Near, and was born on the old Near homestead, in the town of Ellicott, Chautauqua county, New York, April 7, 1843. At the opening of the great Revolutionary struggle the paternal great-grandfather of Lafayette Near came from Germany to the new world with the intention of entering the British army, but after having the situation of the col-

onies explained to him by some of his countrymen then residing in New York, he enlisted in one of the Continental armies and was killed in a battle on the Mohawk river, while bravely fighting in the cause of this fair land of civil and religious freedom. His son, Conrad Near (grandfather), was seven years of age at the time of his father's death, and was captured along the Mohawk river by seven Indians, who carried him to Montreal, Canada, where he was held as a prisoner until the close of the Revolutionary war. He then returned to New York, and in 1833 came to the town of Ellery, which he afterwards left to settle in Livingston county, where he followed farming until his death. He was an old-line whig, and married a Miss Fox, by whom he had two sons and seven daughters. One of these sons, John C. Near (father), was born in the town of Palatine Bridge, Montgomery county, and, after residing at various places, came, in the year 1833, to the town of Ellicott, where he bought from the Holland Land company a farm of sixty-three acres of land, which he afterwards increased by purchase to eighty acres. He was a republican and a member of the Christian church. He married Fannie Lownsberry, who bore him two sons and seven daughters.

Lafayette Near grew to manhood on the farm, and, after attending the common schools, engaged in farming, which he has made his life-work. He now owns a farm of three hundred acres of land, and is comfortably situated to enjoy life. In 1869 he married Lucinda B., daughter of Henry Shaw, to which union have been born five children, three sons and two daughters: Hercules L., born March 17, 1871; Nellie F., born May 10, 1873; Ora M., born September 16, 1877; Charlotte, born March 23, 1881; and Hilda J., who was born June 20, 1888.

In politics Mr. Near was formerly a republican, but of late years has been an independent, and now favors the principles of the Farmers' Alliance. He is interested in the improvement of the farming classes, and has been for several years a member of the Patrons of Husbandry.

JUSTIN WATROUS, the proprietor and manager of the popular Smith's Mills House, is the son of Austin and Ann (Christy) Watrous, and was born in the town of Hanover, Chautauqua county, New York, September 23, 1850. Archibald Watrous, the paternal grandfather of Justin Watrous, was born in Clinton county about 1795, and came to the town of Hanover about 1820, where he died in 1870 at the age of seventy-five years. He served as a baggage-master in the war of 1812, was an ardent Baptist, and purchased two hundred acres of land from the Holland Land company. He was a whig and republican in politics, and married Sallie Watrous, widow of his brother Ezra, by whom he had thirteen children, eight sons and five daughters. His son, Austin Watrous (father), was born in Clinton county, March 27, 1819, and was brought by his parents to the town of Hanover, where he died. He owned a farm of one hundred and thirty-five acres, was a republican in politics, and served for many years as deacon in the Baptist church. On April 20, 1833, he married Ann Christy, and reared a family of three children: Francis H., deceased; Henrietta, also deceased; and Justin. Mrs. Watrous is a granddaughter of John Christy, a whig and Quaker of English descent, who followed farming in Dutchess county, New York. His son, Leonard Christy, the father of Mrs. Watrous, was born in Dutchess county, where he owned a farm of one hundred acres. He died in 1865 at the age of seventy-five years, was a republican and married Ruth Hall, by whom he had ten children.

Justin Watrous received his education in the common schools, and commenced life for himself by engaging in farming, which he has followed ever since.

September 17, 1874, he united in marriage with Melva, daughter of Benjamin Hiller. They have four children, three sons and one daughter: Arthur D., George W., Lizzie M. and Benjamin A.

Justin Watrous is an active republican, and has served as assessor of his town for three years. He has an interest in a valuable farm, situated one-half mile from Smith's Mills, where he owns and conducts the well-known hotel. Mr. Watrous has had good success as a farmer, and well understands keeping a first-class hotel and holding a large patronage.

ANDREW LOWN is a substantial and progressive farmer living in the town of Ellery, who has risen to a position of affluence by industry and good management. He is a son of John and Mary (Tompkins) Lown and was born in the town of Gerry, Chautauqua county, New York, June 13, 1830, and is now in the sixty-second year of his age. The family, as the name implies, was of German extraction and his grandfather was Robert Lown. John Lown was a native of Lyons, Wayne county, New York, and came to Chautauqua county, settling in Gerry, in 1820. He purchased a tract of one hundred acres from the Holland Land company and resided upon it until his death. Politically he was a whig; and married Mary Tompkins, who became the mother of three sons and five daughters—all of the former and one of the latter are yet living: Sebastian, married Phœbe Hollenbeck and now lives in the town of Gerry, a retired farmer; Robert, first married Mary A. Hollenbeck, and afterwards Susan Mason, and is now a farmer living in the town of Ellery, this county; Jane, united with Elisha Pickard, who is a farmer residing in the town of Ellicot; and Andrew.

Andrew Lown was educated in the common schools and followed farming from boyhood. He has amassed a fine property, consisting of one hundred acres in the town of Gerry and seventy acres in Ellery, and is in very good circumstances. Politically he is a republican and is a representative of the best class in his party.

In 1857 he united in marriage with Fannie Rhodes, and is now the father of three children: Charles, lives with his father and owns and operates a creamery with financial success—a difficult thing to do where much competition is encountered; Bertha; and John.

Andrew Lown is a man who realizes that the sure road to success is strict attention to business and feeling that the Grange Association is improving the welfare of the farmers, he has associated himself with it.

CHARLES G. MAPLES was the son of Josiah and Esther (Hedges) Maples and was born in the town of Milo, Yates county, New York, on February 20, 1818, and died May 29, 1886. His grandfather, Stephen Maples, was a native of New London, Connecticut and served throughout the old Revolutionary war. His son, Josiah (father of Charles G.) emigrated to Yates county, New York and afterwards to the town of Ellery, Chautauqua county, where he pursued the occupation of farming. He was successively a whig and democrat in politics, a member of the Baptist church and was twice married; first to Diadama Comstock, by whom he had seven children; by his marriage to Esther Hedges, he had eleven children, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood.

Charles G. Maples was married to Ruth Barney, a daughter of Luther and Ruth (Garrison) Barney, an old soldier of the Revolutionary war. Their union was blessed with the birth of seven children: Mary A., (died young); Byron, (deceased); Frank L., (deceased); Florella, (dead); Florence, married to Samuel M. Whitcher (deceased). He entered the Civil war in the 9th New York Cavalry and served three years and one month, with the rank of lieutenant. His death occurred at Corry, Pennsylvania;

Charles M., a student of Cornell university at Ithaca, New York; Florelle; and Frank L.

Charles G. Maples was educated in the common schools and Aurora academy, commenced life as a farmer in the town of Ellery in 1838, and has since been mainly engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was elected a justice of the peace in 1848, which office he filled for a number of terms, obtaining at the same time a practical legal knowledge, which he utilized in settling up estates and making distribution of funds that were thereby placed in his hands. He received the appointment of United States assistant assessor of internal revenue and for a number of years prior to 1870, satisfactorily discharged the duties of that office. Later he was elected surrogate of Chautauqua county, in which capacity he served for twelve years, moving to Mayville in 1871, where he lived until the time of his death. He was a republican in politics, a member of the county committee and of the State Board of health. He also belonged to the Ellicott Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Jamestown and was a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Maples was a man well known, by reason of his public career, throughout the county. His life was a busy one and all the years of his long life were fully taken up in what he conceived to be his public and private duty. He was a man of unblemished character, honest in his business transactions, and generous in disposition, with a wide charity for the distresses and wrongs of mankind.

STEPHEN CULVER, a citizen of the town of Ellery in good standing, is a son of Asahel and Abigail (Brown) Culver, and was born in the town of Ellery, Chautauqua county, New York, October 6, 1826. The Culvers were originally of English extraction and came to the United States during the period of New England colonization. His paternal grandfather, Jesse Culver, was a native of eastern New York, where he passed his life and finished his career. He was a farmer by occupation and a Quaker in his religious professions. Asahel Culver, father of Stephen, was also a native of eastern New York, but removed at an early period to the town of Ellery, Chautauqua county, where he purchased a farm, improved and cultivated it and finally died. The date of his death is the year 1842. Simultaneous with his farm work, he carried on the trade of blacksmithing, which he had learned in early manhood. In politics he was an old-line whig, while in religion he was hereditarily a Quaker. Mr. Culver was twice married, the subject being his son by his last wife. His wife, Abigail Brown, was born in the town of Queensbury, Warren county, New York, and died in the town of Ellery, Chautauqua county, in 1862, at the ripe age of seventy-five. She was a woman possessing many good qualities of mind and heart, of Quaker ancestry and prominently identified with all forms of religious and moral advancement.

Stephen Culver gained his education through the instrumentality of the public schools, learned the trade of blacksmithing and has since devoted himself to the hammer and forge with a marked success. He at present owns and operates a shop in the village of Ellery, where he has a good and increasing trade. He also owns a pleasant home in the village and is surrounded with many of the comforts of life. Mr. Culver throws his support and influence toward the Republican party, in the welfare of which he takes a deep and active interest. His wife, by his first marriage, was Caroline M. Barnes, by whom he had three children: James, Olive, (deceased) and Fred (deceased). His wife by his second marriage was Ida Roman, who bore him one child: H. Leah Culver, now living.

Stephen Culver is a man of moral and religious nature, though not a member of any religious denomination. He belongs to the order of the Equitable Aid Union and is well

and widely known through his charitable and generous disposition.

ALEXANDER SIMMONS is a son of Walter and Roxana (Lyons) Simmons, and was born in Jamestown, New York, April 16, 1818. His grandfather, William Simmons, a descendant from an old New England family, was a native of Rhode Island, and came to Chautauqua county while yet full of the ambition and energy of youth. He lived the remainder of his life in the county and now rests in the burial ground at Fluvanna. He learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, which he continued to follow through life. His wife was a Miss Swain, who bore him six children—three boys and three girls. When by reason of tyrannous oppression and most unjust treatment at the hands of British rulers the Colonies were forced to a declaration of war and revolt against the mother country, no one was more ready to take up arms for their vindication than William Simmons. He served throughout the entire war with a valor and zeal, upon which any descendant might look back with pride. Grandfather Alexander Lyons was of an old New England stock also, emigrating to Chenango county, New York, in the last decade of the eighteenth century, where he pursued farming and milling. He chose for his life companion Olive Bergy and reared a family of fourteen children. Father of subject was born in New England, but early removed with his family to Chautauqua county, New York, near Jamestown, where he ran a carding-machine—the first work of the kind done in Jamestown. Two years later he went to Broken Straw, where he engaged in the same business. Later he retired from the carding business, removed to Jamestown and began distilling, which he followed for many years. Walter Simmons was joined in marriage to Roxana Lyons and was the father of twelve children, eight boys and four girls. He belonged to the Democratic party.

Alexander Simmons was educated in the district schools, worked on his father's farm until he reached his majority, then commenced life for himself as a farmer. He has lived on his present farm of one hundred and forty acres for the past eighteen years and has always lived in the county of Chautauqua. Mr. Simmons is a man, who through industry, frugality and careful, economical business habits, has become possessed of a pleasant home and a comfortable competency. He is a man held in respect and esteem by his neighbors, because of his sterling qualities and straightforward conduct in his various relations. The Republican party claims him as an earnest, hearty supporter of its principles and a steadfast devotee of its cause.

Alexander Simmons was married to Laura Ann Clark, daughter of Arvin Clark, who was a native of Ontario county, New York, but removed to the town of Ellery, Chautauqua county, in 1824. (Mr. Clark is a farmer by occupation, a republican in politics and had four children, three boys and one girl). Mr. and Mrs. Simmons have but one child, a daughter Jane, married to Aaron Haskins, who lives with the subject on the old homestead, and is the happy parent of three children: Hattie, Allie and Bell.

LYMAN BENNETT, justice of the peace and a large hardware dealer of the village of Ripley, is a son of Lyman, Sr. and Chloe (Wood) Bennett, and was born at the village of Ripley, Chautauqua county, New York, June 15, 1838. Benjamin Bennett (paternal grandfather) was a native of Connecticut from which he removed to the town of Milton, in Saratoga county, where he remained until 1828, when he came to the town of Ripley in which he died in 1841. He was a blacksmith by trade, served as an orderly sergeant in the Revolutionary war and married Eunice Ferry, by whom he had three children, one of whom, Truman, was killed in the war of 1812. David Wood, (maternal grandfather) was a farmer and resided in

Saratoga county where he died. He was a soldier of the war of 1812 and married Drucy Jennings, by whom he had two sons and three daughters. Lyman Bennett, Sr., was born in Saratoga county in 1798 and removed in 1828 to Chautauqua county where he died in the town of Ripley, April 7, 1855. A carpenter by trade and a farmer by occupation, he was a democrat in politics and a universalist in religion. He held several town offices during his life-time and married Chloe Wood, who was born in October, 1802. They were the parents of three sons and two daughters. Of the former one died at 10 years of age, the second, David W., is a retired farmer of Ripley, and the other is the subject of this sketch.

Lyman Bennett received his education at the Ripley High school and for several years after leaving school was engaged in teaching during the winter and farming during the summer seasons. In 1875 he engaged in the general mercantile business which he followed for fourteen years and then established his present hardware store. He carries a first-class stock of everything in his line of trade and enjoys a large patronage. Mr. Bennett is a democrat and has served as a justice of the peace continuously for the last ten years, besides having held the office of supervisor of his town for four years. He is a member of Summit Lodge, No. 219, Free and Accepted Masons, of Westfield, and ranks high as a successful business man.

On October 1st, 1866, he united in marriage with Eliza Hall, a daughter of George J. Hall, and to their union were born two children: Bertha E. and George H.

WILLIAM B. PERRY, one of the old and efficient justices of the peace in the town of Ripley, was born in the town of North East, Dutchess county, New York, September 10, 1821, and is a son of Samuel and Minerva (Mather) Perry. His paternal grandfather, Benjamin Perry, a miller by trade, was born in Connecticut but died at Kinderhook, Columbia county, this State. He married a widow Spencer, of Georgia, by whom he had three sons and four daughters. On the maternal side William B. Perry is descended from the celebrated Cotton Mather, the distinguished divine who took so prominent a part in the early history of the New England Colonies. One of his descendants was John Mather who was the father of Charles Mather (grandfather). Samuel Perry (father) was born in Connecticut in 1794, removed to Dutchess county and on June 16th, 1833, came to Chautauqua county where he purchased a farm, lived, and died October 4, 1856. He was a carpenter and joiner by trade, a democrat in politics and a universalist. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity and married Minerva Mather, who was born in Saratoga county, in 1798. Their family consisted of four sons and two daughters; of the former Charles M., was formerly a merchant but is now a farmer in Michigan; James H., taught school for some years, now resides in Utica, Winona county, Minnesota, and is one of the commissioners of the county; and Lee H., who died in 1860.

William B. Perry received his education in the early common schools of New York, and at Westfield academy. Leaving the fountains of theoretical knowledge he learned the carpenter's trade at which he worked during the summer seasons for eighteen years and spent the winters in teaching. He then purchased a farm that he sold some time after and then bought the small place upon which he now lives and has cultivated and managed it ever since.

In 1846 he married Martha McHenry, who was a daughter of Alexander McHenry, an early settler of Ripley, and she bore him five children: Ella S., married Fletcher Dawson and is now dead; Charles (deceased); Florence is the wife of Clarence Mason, who is engaged in grape culture; and Ida A., who married G. W. Hitchcock. Mr. Perry then united in marriage with Helen J., a daughter of Dr. Shaw,

of Kennedy, and by this marriage came one son—William S. William B. Perry married for his third wife Dora M. (Kistead) Whitman, who is yet living and has borne one child—Harley Chapin.

Politically William B. Perry is a democrat. He has held the offices of town clerk and assessor, and has served continuously since 1860 as a justice of the peace, excepting one term of four years. He is a member of the Universalist church and is a highly esteemed citizen.

OTTO L. BLOOMQUIST, a member of the leading furniture manufacturing firm of Kennedy, is a son of Jonas P. and Hattie (Zacharias) Bloomquist, and was born on the Island of Gothland, town of Wisby, August 17, 1864. His paternal grandfather was Herr Vigert, a native of Smäland, Sweden, but descended from German ancestors. He lived and died in Sweden. On the mother's side, grandfather Johannes Zacharias was a native of Sweden, where he was born in 1799. By occupation he was a hotel-keeper, living in the province of Smäland, and was at one time a member of the Reichstag, and in maturer life became possessed of large estates. His later years were devoted to the management of his properties and keeping a government hostelry. Mr. Zacharias was a member of the Lutheran church, and his wife bore him six children. Jonas P. Bloomquist was born in his father's native town, about 1820, and in 1854 removed from that province to the Island of Gothland, in the Baltic Sea. He remained there until 1880 and then emigrated to America and settled in Jamestown, New York, where he now resides. In 1842 he married Hattie Zacharias and the result of the union has been eleven children, eight of whom still survive, six sons and two daughters. All are married, except two sons, and are residents of the Empire State. Jonas P. Bloomquist is a contractor but originally learned stone-cutting. For many years he was a Lutheran but is now a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a very energetic man, whose conscience is of the Wesleyan mould and which cannot be contorted to suit occasions. Firm in his convictions, he stands steadfast in the right as he sees it and is upright in every line of his character.

Otto L. Bloomquist was in his young manhood when he left his native land, and acquired the major portion of his education there in the common and high schools, which rank well for excellence and thoroughness. Simultaneously with his book training, he learned ornamental painting and we find him in Jamestown in 1881. He worked at hardwood finishing and pursued that manual labor until 1886, and then went to Kennedy, where he has resided since and is now a member of "Carlson, Bloomquist & Snow," manufacturers of furniture. Theirs is the leading industry of the village and employs about thirty men. Politically he is a republican and is a member of the First Presbyterian church of Jamestown.

HON. WILLIAM BOOKSTAVER, an active business man and mayor of Dunkirk city, one of the commercial centers along the great lakes, is a son of Abner and Ann (Shearer) Bookstaver, and was born at Montgomery, Orange county, New York, December 28, 1833. He is of Dutch lineage on his paternal side, while his mother was of Irish descent. Mayor Bookstaver is a lineal descendant, in the third generation, from Jacob Boochstaber (as spelled in the old church records of the colony of New York), who came from Holland to Orange county, New York, in 1732. He was the first deacon in the German Reformed church in the new world. His son was the grandfather of subject, and married and reared a family of children, one of whom was Abner Bookstaver, the father of the subject of this sketch. Abner Bookstaver was born in Orange county, where he followed merchandising at Montgom-

O. L. BLOOMQUIST.

ery for many years. He afterwards removed to Syracuse, and died well advanced in years. He was an elder of the Reformed church, and married Ann Shearer, a native of the north of Ireland.

William Bookstaver received his education at Montgomery academy, from which he was graduated in 1852, and in which he was a teacher during 1853. In April, 1855, he came to Dunkirk and read law with a Mr. Brown and his brother, David Bookstaver, who was formerly mayor of Syracuse, where he now resides. He was admitted to the Chautauqua county bar, in 1858, but afterwards relinquished the practice of his profession to engage in the real estate business. He had faith in the development of Dunkirk as one of the great lake cities, and accordingly invested largely in real estate in different parts of the village. The rapid growth of Dunkirk from a village to a metropolitan city within the last quarter of a century has fully verified Mr. Bookstaver's early expectations of its future importance as a successful rival of Toledo and Buffalo as a manufacturing and commercial centre. He now owns one hundred and fifty acres of land within the city limits which embraces valuable business blocks and excellent manufacturing locations as well as a large number of houses, and residence and business lots. He also owns his fine residence on Central avenue, is the largest individual tax-payer in the city, and has acquired all of his property by his efforts and judicious investments. He is president of the Dunkirk Savings and Loan association, which erects buildings and sells or advances money to purchase buildings, and receives monthly payments which do not exceed one or two dollars more than the rent of these buildings, thus enabling the buyer to secure a home for a very small sum above what he would pay in rent in six or seven years.

In politics Mr. Bookstaver is a democrat. He served for thirteen years as county supervisor, and was appointed, in 1887, by Governor David B. Hill, as a member of the prison labor reform committee, of which he served as chairman. He was elected mayor of Dunkirk, and at the expiration of his term of office was almost unanimously re-elected for a second term, which he is now serving, with no abatement of the popular favor.

He united in marriage with Mary A. Leonard, of Maine. Their union has been blessed with one child, a daughter, Mabel, who is now in Paris, France, but will spend the most of the following year in Italy.

CHARLES VINCENT BEEBE is a gentleman in whose veins runs the assertive blood of the sons of Albion, and that of the conservative Teutons, and possessing all the best business qualifications of both races, has, as a matter of course, been a successful business man. He is a son of James and Eva A. (Vincent) Beebe, and was born in Cassadaga, Chautauqua county, New York, on November 11th, 1837. Charles Vincent was born in Madison county, this State, where he afterward owned six hundred acres of land and several lumber mills, and was one of the wealthiest and most respected citizens of that section, being elected judge of Madison county and justice of the peace. He finally moved to this county and settled at Milford, just west of Fredonia, where he purchased a small piece of land and lived a retired life. Charles Vincent married and had thirteen children, among them being Jefferson, Madison, Sallie and Cornelius. James Beebe (father) was born in Buffalo, Erie county, New York, in 1807, and moved to Chautauqua county with his parents in 1810, and worked on his farm, attending the public schools mainly in the winter, and afterward taught school several terms. For a few years he worked as a clerk in John Dewey's store in Cassadaga, and then established a wagon-manufactory in Fredonia, employing a half dozen men, which

business he continued twenty years, when he was succeeded by his son, F. H. Beebe, who still carries on the business. In 1855 he built a hotel in Fredonia, which he continued four years in connection with a small farm that he owned, and then sold the hotel to James L. Walters, turning his attention to the growing of small fruits, in which occupation he continued until his death in August, 1888, aged eighty-one years. He was an inveterate reader, his favorite subject being ancient and modern history, in which he was exceedingly well posted, besides being an expert mathematician, having had difficult problems sent him from all parts of the United States and Canada, none of which he failed to solve. In politics he was an uncompromising Jackson democrat, his first vote being cast for Gen. Andrew Jackson. He was highly respected by all who knew him. James Beebe was married in 1834 to Eva A. Vincent, a daughter of Charles Vincent, by whom he had six children, four sons and two daughters: James M., a farmer and breeder of Jersey cattle in Cassadaga, this county, who married Lucy J. King; Mary E. married George Fisher, who died, and she then married Byron Landers, a manufacturer of fruit baskets, etc.; Francis H., a wagon-maker in Fredonia, who married Lydia Todd; Frank W., a basket manufacturer, who married Lydia Fisher; Sarah, who died young; and C. V. Mrs. Beebe died aged forty-eight years.

Charles Vincent Beebe was educated in the common schools of Cassadaga until he attained his majority, when he engaged with his brother, F. H., in wagon making, in which business he remained five years, ill health compelling him to abandon it. When he had somewhat recovered his health and strength, he opened a general store in Fredonia, which he conducted for more than a score of years, when he was succeeded by his son, J. W. In 1880 he associated with himself, his son J. W. and his brother-in-law, Byron Lander, under the firm name of C. V. Beebe & Co., and started a basket manufactory, which they still operate. He has been very successful in all his business enterprises, and now carries an average of eight thousand dollars worth of stock, transacting a yearly business of sixteen thousand dollars. He is a member of Sylvan Lodge, No. 303, F. and A. M., at Sinclairville; and a charter member of the Canadaga Lake Lodge, No. 28, A. O. U. W.

Charles Vincent Beebe was married November 6, 1859, to Mary A. King, a daughter of Ruggles King, a farmer in Stockton, this county, and has one son, J. Webb, who runs the store.

CORRINGTON BARKER, one of the most venerable residents as well as the most entertaining old gentlemen in Portland town, is a son of Barilla and Mary (Marsh) Barker, and was born in Fredonia, Chautauqua county, New York, on April 19th, 1809. The family is of English origin, the great-grandfather, Barker, having come from that country. He was a professional surveyor and came to America bearing a commission from King George to run lines in that monarch's unexplored dominions. Having executed his instructions he remained here and settled in Rhode Island. He married and had a son, Hezekiah Barker, who was the grandfather of our subject. He served on Washington's staff during the great struggle for independence, engaged principally as a dispatch bearer, received a pension while he lived, moved to Oneida county in 1800, then to Chautauqua in 1805, and settled in the almost unbroken wilderness, from which the pretty town of Fredonia has sprung. He took up three hundred acres of land and made one of the most valuable pieces of property in that locality.

Barilla Barker was born in Newport, Rhode Island, in 1784, and moved from there to Oneida county, N. Y. He was a man when he came with his father to Fredonia. He drove

an ox team through, making slow progress. In 1814, he moved into Portland town, and followed farming until his death in 1858. He was a member of the Baptist church and a republican, having filled the office of assessor one term. He married Mary Marsh, a daughter of Samuel Marsh, who was born in Vermont in 1795, and died June 7, 1855, leaving seven children.

Corrington Barker was reared on the farm and was taught the lessons of the common schools between 1815 and 1820. Work being necessary to clear the farm and prepare it for the crops, he soon had hardened muscles and a vigorous frame and, being of temperate habits, this early labor may have formed the foundation of the vigorous constitution which has carried him through eighty-two years of life and still keeps him hale and hearty. In 1838, he married Angeline Lathrop, who bore him a son and a daughter: Amelia, now Mrs. O. J. Chamberlain, lives in this town; and Devillo A., also a resident of Portland, where he has a farm. He married Ellen Smith, whose father, Leonard Smith, is a prosperous farmer.

Corrington Barker has been an active member of the Baptist church for sixty years and has filled the position of deacon for many years. He has always been identified with the Republican party since it came into existence. His locks are gray and scanty and the once erect and vigorous form is bent with the weight of accumulating years but his mind is still as bright as in youth, and his fund of reminiscences furnish an entertainment seldom found and long remembered. He is a pleasant, agreeable old gentleman whom his acquaintances regard with affection and respect.

JAY E. CRANDALL. Many men become prominent towards the end of a long life, when the sun is setting and the period of usefulness is about over, but it is something unusual for one to gain prominence when but thirty years of age. Such a man is Jay E. Crandall, a son of Hosea B. and Malvina (Kelsey) Crandall, who was born in Brocton, Chautauqua county, New York, September 22, 1860. The Crandalls are of English descent, and Hosea B. Crandall, father of Jay E., was a native of Kinderhook, Columbia county, N. Y. He came to Chautauqua county in 1837, and located at Brocton, where he has since lived, and has now reached the age of sixty-five years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a straight republican. Mr. Crandall early learned the trade of a carpenter, but for the last eighteen years has been engaged in manufacturing grape and berry baskets. In partnership with J. E. Crandall (his son), they have a large factory in Brocton and one at Perrysburg, both of which, in the summer time, employ fifty men. Mr. Crandall was the pioneer in the basket business at Brocton. With his son, they have a fine grape orchard at this place. He married Malvina Kelsey. Mrs. Crandall is now fifty-seven years old, and is a member of the M. E. church.

Jay E. Crandall is a stirring, energetic young man. He was reared in Brocton, and got his education in the public schools. After reaching a sufficient size, he helped his father in his basket business, and began to grow grapes on his own account. In April, 1886, his father admitted him as a partner, since which the firm name has been Crandall & Son.

In 1883 Jay E. Crandall was married to Adella, daughter of Martin Cary, of Brocton, and they have two children: Olive M. and Aline L.

J. E. Crandall is an adherent of the Republican party and a member of the Knights of Pythias, in which he takes a leading part. He is an enterprising and pushing man, active and leading in every cause that is for the welfare of Brocton, and is a representative citizen of the new Brocton.

EDWARD J. CRISSEY comes from a family which has been prominent in the affairs of Chautauqua county for nearly three-quarters of a century. He was born near Delanti, in Stockton, Chautauqua county, New York, September 23, 1851, and is a son of Jason and Roxana (Winsor) Crissey. (For paternal ancestry see sketch of Samuel Shepard Crissey.) Rev. Washington Winsor (maternal grandfather) was born in Rhode Island in 1784, studied for the Baptist ministry, preached in Otsego county a few years and came to Stockton, settling near Delanti in 1827, preaching here, at Carroll, and afterward at Cassadaga, where he died in 1840, aged fifty-six years. His children were: Chauncey, who married Lucy Crissey, aunt of E. J., and is a druggist at Delanti; Ora, who resides in Wisconsin; Roxana (mother), and James M., a fisherman, who lives in Newport, Rhode Island. Jason Crissey (father) was born in Fairfax, Vermont, January 5, 1805, and came with his father to Stockton in 1814, where, when quite a young man, he bought a farm of his paternal parent, and followed the tilling of the soil the remainder of his life. In religion he was a Baptist, being a deacon of that church for several years. He married Roxana Winsor in 1836, and had eight children, six sons and two daughters: Stanton, who died at the age of eighteen years; Mary A., married to L. C. Warren, a farmer and lawyer at Stockton; Sardis L., a lawyer, settler of estates, and also a physician, in Washington, District of Columbia, who married May Morse; Francis and Cynthia died while young; Jirah D., a farmer for several years, and now a druggist and undertaker at Delanti (Stockton), who married Diana Salisbury; Leroy, died in infancy; and E. J. Jason Crissey died in Stockton, April 1, 1875, aged seventy years. His wife is still living in her seventy-ninth year, having been born April 12, 1812.

Edward J. Crissey attended the winter terms of the common schools of Stockton, this county, until he was eighteen years old, when he became a student in the State Normal school at Fredonia, where he remained two years. In 1871 he entered the Fredonia *Censor* office, a newspaper which had just closed a half century of life and started on the other half, to learn the printing business. Later on he went over to another fifty years old newspaper office, the *Advertiser*. He remained here until 1875, and then went on the railroad as postal clerk in the United States mail service, his run the first year being from Buffalo, New York, to Toledo, Ohio, and from Niagara to Rochester, this State, and the next year from Dunkirk to New York City. In the fall of 1878 he entered the Fredonia gas company's office, and has since remained there, being now secretary, treasurer and general manager. In religion he is an influential member of the Baptist church at Fredonia, of which he has been deacon for three years. Edward J. Crissey was married January 2, 1879, to Lucy Colburn, a daughter of Alvah and Annie R. (Norton) Colburn, the father being a miller at Fredonia. By this union there have been two children, daughters: Edith M., who was born April, 1880, and died in February, 1888; and Eleanor, who was born April 1, 1883.

FRED W. CASE is a young man of excellent business tact and ability, and stands second to none in the estimation and respect of the community as a man of honor. He was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, July 6, 1857, and is a son of J. W. and Emily (Hubbard) Case. His grandfather, William Case, was born near Providence, Rhode Island, in 1793, and was a farmer, owning a large tract of land at one time. He served as a soldier in the War of 1812, and was granted a pension for his services. About 1840 he came to Cattaraugus county, this State, and bought a farm near Randolph, which he improved. In religion he

was a member of the Baptist church in Little Valley, in the above-named county. Politically he was a whig, and then a republican. William Case was married in 1814 to Sophia Arnold, a most estimable lady, by whom he had eleven children, eight sons and three daughters: Isaac, Job, Henry, Charles, J. Worden (father), John, Sidney and Martin, Martha, who married a Mr. Milks; Rhoda, and Nancy, who married Mr. Chesbrough. William died in 1880, after living with his wife, who still survives, for sixty-five years. The maternal grandfather of F. W. Case was Manley Hubbard, a farmer and owner of fifty acres of highly cultivated land near Leon, Cattaraugus county, this State. In religious matters he was an active member of the Baptist church at Leon, and did all in his power through life to aid the church. Politically he was a republican. Manley Hubbard married Jemima Milks, a lady loved by all, and she bore him six children, two sons and four daughters: Emily (mother); Mary (step-mother); Susan, who married Mr. Hunton; Almina, married to Mr. Earl; Marvin and William. Manley Hubbard died in 1882, and is buried at Leon. This was a happy couple, beloved by all who knew them. J. Worden Case was born July 23, 1823, and was a farmer all his life. Left without a dollar's worth of property, he was dependent entirely on his own exertions and energy. He succeeded in buying two hundred acres of land in Napoli, Cattaraugus county, then by hard work he accumulated sufficient means to purchase four hundred acres more, about half a mile distant from his first-bought farm. In 1865 he sold one hundred acres from this four hundred acre farm, and in 1868 two hundred acres more, leaving him still three hundred acres in all. He was one of the largest land-holders in that section, and one of the most influential citizens. In 1870 he came to Fredonia for the purpose of educating his children, and bought a house and seven acres of land, but died August 9th of that year. In religion he was a Baptist, and a member of the church of that denomination in Fredonia. Politically, he was an active worker in the Republican party. J. Worden Case married Emily Hubbard, and by her had three children, two sons and one daughter: the eldest, Frank, died in infancy; Eva married George W. Wright, of the Dunkirk Seed company; and F. W. Mrs. Case died August 5, 1857, after which F. Worden Case married Mary Hubbard, a sister of his first wife. After his death she married, in 1872, Albert H. Wheelock, a farmer near Fredonia. Mrs. Wheelock died June, 1885.

F. W. Case was educated at the public schools in Cattaraugus county, and when his father removed to Fredonia he entered the Normal school here, which he attended five terms, but did not graduate. He worked on a farm until he came to Fredonia, and after leaving the Normal school he went to Dunkirk and sold groceries for Henry Negus for a year, then returned to Fredonia, December 14, 1874, and sold hardware for D. L. Shepard for seven years. March 1, 1882, he associated with himself J. M. Zahn, and engaged in the hardware business, in which they continued eleven months, when they bought out Mr. Shepard's stock, and have since carried on the business under the firm name of Case & Zahn. They have the largest hardware store in town, carrying fifteen thousand dollars worth of stock, and their yearly transactions amount to forty thousand dollars, besides which they have a large patronage in tin-roofing, water-conductors, etc. In religion Mr. Case is a member of the Presbyterian church in Fredonia, and an active worker. Politically he is an active republican, having been elected town clerk several years, and is still holding that office.

F. W. Case was married May 10, 1876, to Lucy F. Pettit, a daughter of M. S. Pettit, an engraver at Fredonia, and by her had one son, Jesse M., born February 6, 1877. She died May 31, 1877, and September 1, 1880, Mr. Case married Ida Smith, a daughter of P. L. Smith,

a carpenter of Fredonia, and has had one daughter, Eva Louine, born June 25, 1883. Both the son and daughter are bright and attractive children.

MASON CUSHMAN, a gentleman identified with the agricultural and live stock interests of Silver Creek and vicinity, is a son of Joshua and Keziah (Daily) Cushman, and was born in the town of Sherbourne, Chenango county, New York, March 12th, 1807. The Cushman family in America, it is said, are descended from an Englishman born in that country between 1580 and 1585 and was one of the much persecuted Puritans who forsook the land of their nativity that they might enjoy religious freedom. It is not stated when he came to America, but, presumably, shortly after 1632. Benjamin Cushman was the paternal grandfather and his son Joshua Cushman was born at Charlestown, New Hampshire, in 1766, married Keziah Daily and came to Villanova, this county, where he located in 1842. He bought a farm but, having reached advanced age, never actively employed himself there. Politically a republican and a member of the Presbyterian church, he reared a family of twelve children, whom he trained to those precepts.

Mason Cushman has always followed farming, buying and selling live stock and kindred work. He owns a fertile farm of one hundred and eighty acres, which is thoroughly tilled. Politically he is a republican and has served on the board of highway commissioners; belongs to the Methodist church at Silver Creek and has been its steward.

Mason Cushman married Melissa Beech, a daughter of Ethan H. Beech, a native of Madison county, New York, on December 28, 1846, and they had four children: Mason E., born October 28th, 1848, married Adelaide McDaniels, is a farmer in the town of Hanover, and has a son George; Joshua E., born April 12th, 1851, married Millie Young, and now lives with his father and conducts the farm—he has two children, Vera and Livia; Maro, born September 28th, 1856, and died when four and one-half years old; and M. Livia, born November 26th, 1860, now the wife of W. B. Horton, a farmer living at Hanover Centre. Mrs. Melissa Beech Cushman was born in Madison county, New York, May 24th, 1818. After spending a happy and useful married life of forty-five years, she died April 28th, 1891, and is laid to rest in the Hanover Centre cemetery.

WILLIAM H. COLE is a contractor and builder in the city of Jamestown, and was born at Fairfield, Herkimer county, New York, January 22, 1848. His parents are Elisha and Lucy A. (Bailey) Cole, both of whom are descendants of western New York's early settlers. His grandfather, Elisha Cole, Sr., was a native of Herkimer county, this State, but early in life emigrated to Chautauqua county and bought a farm near the town of Mina. He married and became the father of three children, two sons and one daughter: Spencer H. went to Herkimer county, Canada, and located; Temperance married Joe Moyer and also settled in Canada, but afterwards removed back to the United States, locating in Michigan; and Elisha, Jr. (father). He was a democrat and continued to manage his farm until his death. Eaton Bailey (maternal grandfather) was a native of this county, being one of its earliest settlers, removed to Chautauqua county and located near Mina, but after a season's residence there removed to Jamestown and practiced his art, that of a cooper, until his death, which occurred in 18—. His wife was Sallie Bucklyn and they had a family of eight children, equally divided as to sons and daughters. Mr. Bailey was a member of the Universalist church and in politics a republican. Elisha Cole, Jr., was born in 1825 within the

borders of Herkimer county, this State, near Fairfield, and came to Chautauqua county in 1856, remaining here ever since and now living in Jamestown, where he busies himself attending to his farm and gardening. He married Sallie Bailey and reared a family of three sons and four daughters: James B., a painter and paperhanger, resides in Jamestown; Frank K., also a painter, residing at Jamestown; and William H.; the daughters are all married.

William H. Cole received his early education in the common schools of Chautauqua county and on attaining his majority began life as a common laborer. He came from Herkimer county early in life to Jamestown, continued laboring until 1879, when, embarking in business, he began as a contractor and builder, which he has since pursued and has attained prominence and the reputation of a reliable and trustworthy man.

His wife was Alice E. Graves, a daughter of Watres Graves, and was born in northeastern Pennsylvania. Three children have blessed this union, two sons and one daughter: Jay W., Roy H. and Lucy M.

PHINEAS CROSSMAN who has assisted largely in the material development of his adopted city, was born to Alpheus and Catherine (Swaby) Crossman, in Ulster county, New York, April 18, 1829. His great-grandfather, Thomas Crossman, came from English parents but was born and lived in eastern New York where he died. He served the colonies as a private during the whole of the Revolutionary war, a term of seven years. He was a farmer by occupation and a member of the Methodist church. His grandfather Crossman, was born in the eastern part of the Empire State and was a farmer. He married and reared a family of nine children. The Swabys also came from the same locality where they lived and died. Alpheus Crossman was born in Ulster county, this State, in 1809, but in 1832 removed to Crawford county, Pa., and afterwards to Venango county, same State, where he followed farming until 1865, when he came to Jamestown and retired from active life. A farmer for thirty-five years feels the need of rest. In politics Mr. Crossman was a republican but now affiliates with the prohibitionists and is a member of the Methodist church. He married Catherine Swaby and became the father of five children, four sons and one daughter, three of whom are now living. After the death of his first wife he married Mrs. Mary Stoombs.

Phineas Crossman secured the usual education acquired by the boys of his time at the public school, and was then apprenticed to a blacksmith who taught the young man the "King of Trades." This was in 1848 and he worked at blacksmithing in Jamestown until 1860 when he went to the Pennsylvania oil fields where he remained five years and then returned to Jamestown and engaged in the real estate business, buying acreage, cutting it into lots, building houses upon them and offering them for sale. Mr. Crossman has erected and sold one hundred and four houses in this manner and has opened up about three miles of streets in Jamestown.

Phineas Crossman, married Caroline Price, a daughter of Charles Price, who came from one of the old families of Jamestown (see sketch of A. A. Price). They have one daughter: Etta C., wife of James N. Weller, who is now connected with his father-in-law in the real estate business—they have one child, Roy C. When President Lincoln called for soldiers, Mr. Weller responded with three years of service and was attached to the Excelsior Brigade.

In political matters, he is a republican and from 1872 to 1875, served as deputy revenue collector and in addition to this has been trustee, sixteen years assessor of Jamestown and seven years street commissioner. He has been an

active man and has secured the reward of toil.

CHARLES F. CHAPMAN, a lawyer of Sinclairville, who practices in the various courts of the State of New York, was born in the town of Woodstock, Windham county, Connecticut, February 10, 1853, and is a son of Charles W. and Cornelia M. (Chapman) Chapman. His grandfathers, Thomas Chapman and Stephen Chapman, although both of Scotch descent and natives of New England, yet were not related to each other. Charles W. Chapman, the father of Charles F. Chapman, was born in Connecticut, where he learned the trade of shoemaker, which he followed for some years and then became a farmer and stock-dealer. In 1855 he came to New York and settled in the town of Stockton, of which he was supervisor for three years, and in which he died March 7, 1888, aged sixty-two years. He married Cornelia M., daughter of Stephen Chapman, of Connecticut.

Charles F. Chapman spent his boyhood days on the farm, and received a good education in the schools of Chautauqua county. Leaving school in 1872 he commenced to read law with Judge Obed Edson, and at the end of three years continuous reading he entered the Albany Law school, from which he was graduated in 1876. During that year he was admitted to practice in the various courts of the State of New York, and opened an office at Sinclairville, where he has successfully practiced ever since. He owns a farm of two hundred and thirty-five acres of land in the town of Stockton, which he manages in addition to the practice of his profession.

In 1881 he united in marriage with Fannie Marvin, of Chautauqua county, and their union has been blessed with four children, two sons and two daughters: George L., Lena M., Anna M., and Charles T.

He is a republican in politics, and has served three years as supervisor of the town of Stockton. Mr. Chapman studies his cases well, and is a very earnest and eloquent speaker before a jury.

SAMUEL S. CARLSON. It has often been remarked by close observers and men of wide-horizoned experience among all nationalities, that among the countries of the world which contribnte to the population and wealth of this great republic, Sweden, the home of snow and ice, from her far-away corner in northwestern Europe, sends her best representatives and never her poorest to America, an example other countries would do well to emulate. Samuel S. Carlson is a son of Sweden, and was born in the centre of that kingdom Feb. 12, 1847, being a son of Samuel Lawrence and Christina (Johnson) Carlson. His grandparents and parents were natives and life-long residents of Sweden. Samuel L. Carlson married Christina Johnson, and their union was blessed with four children, three sons and one daughter: John F., the eldest son, married Louise Hedstrom, and now resides in Jamestown, where he is engaged in business with his brother, Samuel S.; Andrew Speater, the second son, resides in his native country, having never left the sight of her lakes and mountains; Anna Christina, who has also chosen to remain amid the scenes of her childhood; and Samuel S.

Samuel S. Carlson received his education in the excellent Swedish schools, where he was reared, and where he resided until 1868, when he sailed for America. Selecting Jamestown as his future home, he went to work as a day laborer, and then engaged in the furniture business for a short time, which he left to serve as section foreman on a railroad. In 1879 he engaged in the manufacture of furniture on Villiard street, where he has continued to the present time. He owns some very valuable real estate in the city, besides his handsome residence. Politically he affiliates with the Demo-

Creek, where he purchased a sixty acre tract of land which he cleared and afterwards cultivated until 1882, when he quit farming and came to Westfield to engage in the harness manufacturing business with his son-in-law, Stacey N. A. Smith, now of Corry, Pennsylvania. Although over sixty-five years of age, Mr. Fuller soon acquainted himself with all the details of the business and attained a thorough knowledge of harness manufacture in all of its branches. In a short time he purchased Mr. Smith's interest and since then has continued successfully in that line of business. His assortment comprises everything that is useful or desirable in his line of business. His trade extends far beyond the corporate limits of Westfield and he makes it an object to supply his patrons with first-class work.

In 1837 he returned to Vermont where he married Sarah J. Royce, who died in June, 1840. He then married Cordelia Farnham, daughter of Walter Farnham, a farmer of the town of French Creek. To this second union have been born five children: Donna A., Cassie E., William W., Edwin D. and Earle P.

David M. Fuller has held several of the local offices of his town and village. He is a member of the Equitable Aid Union, in which order he holds the office of chancellor.

JARED B. FLISHER comes from two old American families, his parents being Daniel and Mary (Boone) Flisher, and was born March 14, 1846. His great-grandfather Flisher, was a Continental soldier in the first war with the mother country, and his son, grandfather Flisher, was in the strife of 1812 and was killed in a battle. His grandparents were from New England but removed to eastern Pennsylvania where they were farmers until they died. His maternal grandfather Boone was closely allied to Daniel Boone, the hero of many skirmishes with the early inhabitants of the forests of Kentucky where he was the pioneer. Daniel Flisher (father) learned the shoemaker's trade and moved to Centre county, Pa., where he still resides and is now engaged in farming and is a member of the Reformed church. Politically a democrat, he pays more attention to his farm than he does to political matters and is now the possessor of many broad acres. He married Mary Boone and became the father of eleven children, seven of whom are living: Daniel H., is in Colorado engaged as a chemist at an ore mine. He early appreciated the benefits of a thorough education and secured it; Isaac K., lives in Philadelphia and is employed as a traveling salesman; Uriah S., is a farmer, residing on the old homestead farm; Jared B.; and seven whose names are not given.

Jared B. Flisher received an elementary education in the schools of his neighborhood and on becoming the proper age entered the college at Albion, Michigan, where he remained for some time but failing health compelled him to leave before completing the course. When nineteen years of age he became interested in oil, and engaging in its production, has followed it continuously to the present time.

He married Emma V. Scott, a daughter of Royal E. Scott, a resident of Warren, Pa. One child has been born to them: Alice M.

In 1882 he moved to Jamestown and has since resided here, being one of the prominent citizens of the city. In politics Mr. Flisher is a democrat, a member of Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 145, Free and Accepted Masons, at Jamestown and belongs to the Chapter at Bradford, Pa., the Jamestown Commandery and Pittsburgh Consistory and Council.

GEORGE W. FULLER, who succeeded his father in the pioneer firm of wine manufacturers, Fuller & Skinner, of Portland, whose cellar has a storing capacity of thirty thousand gallons, is a son of Ralph D. and Adaline (Coney) Fuller, and was born in the town of

Portland, Chautauqua county, New York, November 26, 1860. His grandfather (Fuller) was of German extraction and followed the trade of a shoemaker and farmer in Madison county, this State, where he died.

Ralph D. Fuller was born in Cazenovia, Madison county, in 1820. He was reared and educated at that place until his twentieth year, and then came and, in 1840, located in the town of Portland, engaging in a general mercantile business, which he continued thirty years. In 1866 he bought and constructed a wine-cellar in Portland and engaged in the manufacture of the sparkling fluid until his death, May 20, 1886. Politically he was a democrat and by that party was elected to various town offices in Portland. Mr. Fuller was essentially a self-made man. He started life without other capital than a well-developed brain and industrious habits, and at his death left a large estate. He was the first man to manufacture wine in the village of Portland. He married Adaline Coney, who was born and still lives in this town.

George W. Fuller was reared in the town of Portland, and his father's store gave him his first practical business experience. A superior education was received in the public schools supplemented by a course at the Westfield academy. Upon returning from the academy he was employed in assisting his father in the wine business and grape-growing. Upon the death of his father he assumed the latter's business, the partner being J. A. H. Skinner, of Brocton, who is still associated with him. Mr. Fuller has sixty acres of vineyard, his individual property, in Portland, which yields a large quantity of grapes annually. He is one of the most substantial and respected citizens of Portland, is a democrat and a member of Lodge, No. 219, Free and Accepted Masons, located at Westfield.

GUY H. FULLER is a resident of Jamestown who has come into prominence through his able management of the democratic papers, the Sunday *Sun*, and Jamestown *Standard*. His manipulation of these journals is truly worthy of more than a passing notice, for in the short space of time in which he has guided their fortunes, they have attained a sworn circulation of over six thousand copies per issue. Guy H. Fuller is a son of Almond and Adelia (Camp) Fuller, and was born in the pretty little country town of Herrick, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, October 5, 1852. He traces his ancestry to sturdy Welsh and English people who have long enjoyed American liberties, and had its principles thoroughly disseminated in them by breathing its free air for more than two centuries. His grandfather, Jonas Fuller, was a native of Vermont, and came with a party of four other families to Susquehanna county, Pa., where he ended his life. Being a mill-wright by trade, he was a valuable acquisition to that community which had to carry their grain sixty miles on horseback to be ground. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, married and reared a family of three sons and one daughter; the latter now (1891) living at Nashville, Tenn. Mr. Fuller was a whig and republican and, although not identified with any church, he was a devoted student of the Bible and was familiar with its choicest passages. His was a character at once commanding respect and admiration for its quiet force yet unassuming demeanor. Israel Camp (maternal grandfather) dates his forefather's arrival in the new world at 1620. He came to Bradford county while it was still an unbroken forest and cleared the ground of its natural growth before he could sow his grain. He married Mersey Wells, a lady of marked ability, and they reared a family of fourteen children. A number of the sons entered the civil war. Horace died in the service; N. Judson enlisted from the State of Illinois, rose to the rank of first

lieutenant and made an untarnished record; Guy entered the army from Sioux City, Iowa, and went to the front with two other brothers, making a total of five from this one family. The last named son is now living in California. Almond Fuller was born in Susquehanna county, Pa., and went over into Bradford county while still a young man and took up a large tract of land which he made into a fertile farm. By trade he was a shoemaker and while not busy on his farm he made a circuit of the section and did the repairing for families. This, in local parlance, was called "whipping the cat." He was a whig and republican until Horace Greeley electrified the country and raised havoc in party ranks, when he became a democrat and maintained that position until he died upon the farm his own hands, while in the strength of young manhood, had made arable. He was a pious and honorable man, but belonged to no church. He married Adelia Camp, who is still living upon the old homestead and a member of the Presbyterian church. They became the parents of ten children, five sons and five daughters. One son died in infancy, while the others all learned the carpenter's trade. N. A. joined the 52d regiment, Pa. Vol. Infantry for the three months service at President Lincoln's first call and having served this term of enlistment he rejoined for three years. Upon the expiration of that time he entered the veteran corps and remained to the close of the war. Having enlisted as a private he advanced to the grade of second lieutenant and received honorable mention for his courage as a color bearer.

Guy H. Fuller passed his life up to 1873, on a farm in Bradford county, and secured his education at the common schools and Camptown academy. In 1873, he went to Wisconsin and engaged in carpenter work. Having built a log house, he lived there for some time and experienced the trials and tribulations of a pioneer. Then he went into the town of Royal, where he resided until 1875. Upon returning to Bradford county, in 1877, he began canvassing for the *Tunkhannock Democrat*, published in Wyoming county, Pa., and, finding his aptitude for newspaper work, has followed it ever since and has been connected with various journals in Buffalo, Bradford, McKean county, Pa., and Jamestown. He was general manager of the *Bradford News*, a paper of National reputation during 1882-3 and 4, and then became business manager of the *Evening Star*, at the same place. In the latter part of 1884, he came to Jamestown and founded the Jamestown *Sunday Sun*, which he conducted exclusively until May, 1886, and then purchased the Jamestown *Standard*, a democratic weekly. The two papers now have a circulation guaranteed to exceed six thousand copies.

On June 15, 1871, he married Martha Carr, of Bradford county, Pa., and had two children: Edna B. and Narom J.

Guy H. Fuller is a democrat, but realizes that political duties honorably discharged are not the source of much wealth and therefore has never been ambitious to be a star in that zodiac. He is a leading member of Jamestown Council, No. 137, Royal Arcanum. Besides being a successful newspaper manager he is a pleasant, sociable gentleman and one of the secrets of his business triumphs is his knack of interesting those with whom he comes in contact by his personality.

NOAH W. GOKEY, one of the most prominent of Jamestown's opulent manufacturers, is a son of Joseph and Rosetta (Berosia) Gokey, and was born March 30, 1833, in St. Lawrence county, New York. Grandfather Berosia was a resident of St. Lawrence county, New York. Joseph Gokey married Rosetta Berosia, and had nine children.

Noah W. Gokey was educated in the public schools of Oswego, New York, and learned the trade of a shoemaker, which he followed at that

place for one year, and then went to Rathboneville, Steuben county, and worked for fourteen years. From there he went to Addison, and remained twelve years longer, and then, in 1877, came to Jamestown. The last five years spent in Addison was in the manufacture of boots and shoes, and when he came to this city, he brought his skilled employees, numbering one hundred and twenty, along. He rented a building and started his works here. In 1881 he built the fine large six-story building, thirty-six by one hundred and twenty feet, now his business home, at the corner of Third and Cherry Streets. They manufacture all kinds of footwear from the finest ladies' slipper to the coarsest man's boot, and employ about two hundred hands, and keep seven traveling men in this territory, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and Michigan. Mr. Gokey is also the owner of the beautiful post-office block, and other valuable real estate in this city. He built the fine brick residence where he now resides, located on the corner of Lake View and Eighth Streets, and it is said to be the most expensive and desirably located home in Chautauqua county. Politically Mr. Gokey is a republican, and one of the stanchest supporters of protection. While an active supporter of principles, he is not a politician, and has never aspired to office. While at Rathboneville he was postmaster for four years, but resigned at the end of that period. He attends the Methodist church, and is one of the most liberal contributors to its maintenance.

Noah W. Gokey married Anna Monroe, who was a daughter of Nehemiah Monroe, and they have three children: William M., married to Hattie A. Marvin, of Jamestown, New York. She is a daughter of Judge Marvin; Clara and George F. Mr. Gokey is a self-made man, who has risen to his present prominence and affluence through superior ability, and in thoroughly understanding his trade. He is a pleasant, affable gentleman, easily approached, and for one with the business responsibilities resting upon his shoulders, which he has, looks remarkably young.

ALONZO C. HORTON belongs to the progressive and substantial class of farmers in Hanover town. His parents were Benjamin and Ada (Angell) Horton and he was born May 14, 1828, in the town of Hanover, Chautauqua county. He sprang from a New England ancestry of Scotch descent, where (in New England) his grandparents on both sides were born, lived and died. Benjamin Horton (father) was born in Massachusetts, town of Cheshire, and emigrated to the town of Hanover, Chautauqua county, New York, about 1819, where he settled on the farm now occupied by subject. At that time it was entirely unimproved, and all the improvements in the way of clearing, etc., which have since been made on the eighty acres then secured from the Holland Land company, has been through the hard toil and untiring industry of Benjamin Horton. He has held different town offices at the hands of the Republican party and was numbered among the regular members of the Baptist church. His marriage resulted in the birth of ten children, all born in Chautauqua county, except two born in Massachusetts. They all grew to maturity except one child who died in infancy. Benjamin Horton was a life-long farmer, a man of good practical common sense and a kindly disposition. He stood high in the respect of his neighbors.

Alonzo C. Horton's education was limited to the common schools of his native county, and was obtained under great disadvantages, in fact, most of it in the hard school of practical experience. He had a brother who took up the study of medicine and was a prominent and successful practicing physician for many years.

Alonzo C. Horton was united in marriage with Cordelia Gage, a daughter of Sullivan Gage, a native and citizen of the State of Ver-

mont. To them were born three children: Mary, wife of Elgin Keith of Silver Creek, New York, at present in the employ of Simeon Howes of that place; Willis B. (married to Lina Cushman, a daughter of Mason Cushman, of Hanover, Chautauqua county, New York) now living on his father's farm, and engaged in its management; Ella, wife of Mason Shearer, now residing in Hanover town, Chautauqua county, a short distance west of Smith's Mills.

Alonzo C. Horton occupies and was reared upon the old homestead, for which he has naturally a great attachment. He has added his efforts to those of his father in the improvement of the old farm and now possesses one of the best cultivated and improved farms in the town of Hanover. He is a modest, unassuming man, with the rare faculty of being contented with his lot in life.

GEORGE P. ISHAM, one of the leading wholesale tobacconists and cigar manufacturers of Dunkirk city and western New York, was born in New York city, June 19th, 1840, and is a son of Edwin and Eliza (Brown) Isham. The Isham family traces an unbroken record back to 1424, and its founder in England was one of the Norman warriors who came into that kingdom in 1066 with William the Conqueror. Edwin Isham was born at Manchester, Vermont, in 1812, and in early life removed to New York city, where he was engaged in the dry-goods business until 1843, when he removed to Dunkirk, where he was successively a partner in the wholesale and retail general mercantile firms of Bradley & Isham, 1843–63, and Isham & Co., 1863–68. He is a republican in politics, a Presbyterian in church membership, and organized the first Odd Fellows' lodge that was instituted in Chautauqua county. His wife, Eliza (Brown) Isham, was born in Nantucket Island, of French and Dutch parentage, became an active member of the Presbyterian church, and died in the spring of 1887.

George P. Isham grew to manhood in Dunkirk, where he attended the public schools. In 1857 he entered the junior class of Union College of Schenectady, N. Y., and was the youngest member of the class which graduated from that institution in 1859. In 1863 he became a partner with his father in the wholesale grocery business, but in 1868 retired from the firm to form a partnership with J. H. Jackson, of Pennsylvania, under the firm name of Isham & Co., which partnership existed until 1878, when Mr. Isham purchased his partner's interest and fitted up the grocery establishment into his present wholesale tobacco and cigar manufacturing house. This establishment is a three-story brick structure, forty by ninety feet, on the corner of Second and Buffalo streets, where he handles large quantities of tobacco at wholesale, and manufactures over a million and a quarter of cigars yearly. Since its inception, his tobacco business has grown so rapidly that he now employs over twenty hands, and an examination of internal revenue statistics shows that he does a larger business than any other tobacco establishment in this district of New York. His "G. P. I." and "American Gentleman" brands of cigars are public favorites throughout New York and Pennsylvania.

Mr. Isham has also branched out into other lines of business, and at the present time is a member of the Mulholland Spring Manufacturing Co., and a partner of the firm of P. J. Mulholland & Co., dealers in coal, lime and cement.

A late history of Dunkirk, in its review of the industries of that city, records the following tribute to Mr. Isham: "He is prominently identified with the manufacturing, mercantile and social features of this city, and his indomitable energy and correct business methods have secured for him a high commercial standing."

He is a republican in politics, and has served as alderman and member of the school board. In addition to his business establishment, he owns some other desirable real estate in Dunkirk. He has passed through lodge, chapter and commandery in Masonry, and is a Past Commander of Dunkirk Commandery, No. 40, Knights Templar.

In 1863 Mr. Isham united in marriage with Ellen, daughter of John Scott, of Dayton, New York. They have two children: Amelia, now Mrs. Gerry Jones, of Binghampton, N. Y.; and Edwin, who is preparing himself for opera in the Conservatory of Music.

JOHN KOFOD, the proprietor of the large grocery store at the corner of Barrows and Williams streets, Jamestown, was born in Denmark, December 29, 1839. His parents were John and Gertrude Ann (Malina) Kofod. His grandfathers and father were farmers in Denmark, where they died.

John Kofod secured his early education in the old country, and lived there until twenty-four years of age, when he came to the United States and settled in Jamestown, securing work at Mr. Jefford's ax factory, where he worked for eighteen years. He then formed a partnership with Elial Carpenter, and ran a similar establishment on their own account for six years, the site being now occupied by Mr. Powell, who is conducting the same business. Mr. Kofod then sold his interest in the ax factory, and embarked in the sale of groceries on Williams street, with the success shown by the magnitude of the establishment to-day, the storeroom having a ground area of nearly two thousand square feet.

On September 24, 1868, Mr. Kofod married Mrs. Louisa M. Morgan, a daughter of Andrew O. Peterson, who came from Sweden to America in July, 1853. Mr. Peterson was born March 7, 1814, and died at Jamestown, February 13, 1863. He married Anna Stine Frank, in the mother country, May 20, 1840, and had eight children, four of whom were born in Sweden. Mrs. Kofod was twice married, her husband being Peter Morgan, who was born in Denmark, August 16, 1843, and came to America in 1862. He was drowned in Lake Chautauqua, July 15, 1867, leaving his widow with one child, Charles, born August 18, 1866. To Mr. and Mrs. Kofod have been born the following children: Julius H., born November 12, 1869, died August 6, 1872; Arthur J., born July 14, 1874; Julia H., born June 8, 1877, died April 15, 1881; Bertha G., born April 10, 1880; Gertrude A., and Christina B. (twins), born October 4, 1883; Theodore M., born September 13, 1885; and John M., born May 26, 1887, died October 23, 1890.

John Kofod's residence in Jamestown has been continuous since 1863. In politics he is a republican, has served two terms as school trustee, and for five or six years has been assessor of the city. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, giving liberally towards its support.

WILLIAM L. MINIGER, a resident of the town of Ripley and a descendant of two old and highly-respected pioneer families of Chautauqua county, is a son of Capt. John C. and Charlotte M. (Hutchins) Miniger, and was born in the town of Westfield, Chautauqua county, New York, April 17, 1826. While most of the pioneer and early settlers of Chautauqua county were from New England, there were a few from southern States, and it is quite likely that the only representative from South Carolina, among the early settlers of Chautauqua, was Thomas M. Miniger (paternal grandfather). Thomas M. Miniger served through the Revolutionary war, and, according to the history of him, as preserved by his descendants, came in 1803 to the town of Westfield, where he followed farming until his death. He was accompanied from South Carolina by

his son, Lawrence Miniger (grandfather), who was a Presbyterian, and Jacksonian democrat, served in the war of 1812, and died on his farm in 1842. He married a Miss Wynn, who bore him five children, four sons and one daughter. One of the sons was John C. Miniger (father), who was born in 1800, in Virginia, and was three years later brought by his parents to the town of Westfield, where he died in February, 1871. He was a farmer, a democrat and a Methodist. He commanded an independent rifle company, and married Charlotte M. Hutchins. They had four children, three sons and one daughter, of whom two are living: John H., a farmer, living on the shore of Lake Chautauqua; and William L. Mrs. Miniger was a granddaughter of Gen. Pell Hutchins, who was one of those who gained notoriety at the "Boston Tea Party." He served in the Revolutionary war, and came from Vermont, the State of his nativity, to Westfield, about 1806. His son, Benjamin Hutchins, the father of Mrs. Miniger, was also present at the Boston Tea Party, and came to Westfield with his father, where he followed carpentering until his death.

William L. Miniger was reared in Westfield, received his education in the common schools and then served an apprenticeship of three years, learning the trade of harness and trunk-making at Westfield. He soon abandoned this work and learned to be a stone-mason, which has been his employment until the present time.

He united in marriage with Mary Moshier, daughter of Henry Moshier, then a resident of the town of Portland. To their union have been born four children: Edgar, at home; Francis, is dead; Frederick; and an infant, who died when very young.

William L. Miniger owns a very productive farm of two hundred and twenty-seven acres of well-improved land. It is located in the town of Westfield while he resides in the village of Ripley. Politically Mr. Miniger is a democrat, and belongs to the Free and Accepted Masons, Grange, Patrons of Husbandry and the Mutual Aid Union.

F. T. MERRIAM, a prominent manufacturer of sash, doors and blinds, at Falconer, N. Y., is a son of Levi T. and Susan (Benson) Merriam, and was born in Jamestown, Chautauqua county, New York, March 10, 1850. The Merriams are active, energetic and aggressive business men and trace their lineage to New England. The paternal grandfather, Abel Merriam, was a native of Massachusetts and came from there to Chautauqua county about 1820. The greater portion of his after life was spent there—a short time only being given to a sojourn in Pennsylvania. He followed farming at which he made money and accumulated some property, and early realizing that free education is the basis of our National freedom, he interested himself largely in its behalf, giving generously of his time and means. Mr. Merriam was a whig and evolution naturally changed him to a republican. He was at one time a member of the Baptist church, and while always a believer in the theory and practice of true Christianity it is believed that he relinquished his church membership before he died. The Masonic fraternity numbered him among its membership and he attained some prominence in the order. Abel Merriam married and became the father of six children, four sons and two daughters. Saxon Benson (maternal grandfather) was a native of New England. He emigrated to the Empire State where he followed his trade and died. Levi T. Merriam (father) developed a remarkable faculty for business. He was born in the Bay State about 1807, was reared on a farm and taught the lessons of youth at the common schools. Upon attaining his fifteenth year he was put to work in a planing-mill and soon showed a remarkable aptitude for the work. Having

learned the mechanical business connected with manufacturing sash, doors and blinds, he came to Jamestown in 1820 and later entered the employ of a company doing similar work. He was advanced in his positions until he had charge of the works and continued with the firm until 1853 when he moved to Falconer and established a sash, door and blind factory which he conducted until 1873 when he died and was succeeded by his son, F. T. Merriam. He was a republican, radical and aggressive, and while never anxious for political preferment he was active in all his party's campaigns. He belonged to the I. O. O. F., and was a prudent, energetic, methodical and pushing business man, accumulating considerable property. His views upon public matters were liberal and progressive. He married Susan Benson about 1848 and reared seven children, four boys and three girls, six of whom are still living: L. E., is working in the mill; Frank O., is in business at Erie, Pa.; H. F., is at the mill; Florence J. is the wife of William Comic, of Jamestown; Lilla M. and F. T.

F. T. Merriam spent his childhood and youth in Jamestown and the town of Westfield and having acquired a good common school and business education came to Falconer and engaged in the service of his father, until the father's death when he succeeded to the business. The mills employ about fifty men and the value of the output is about $100,000 per year and their shipments are largely east and south.

In 1875 he married Lorinda Seeley, a daughter of Jeremiah Seeley, of Gerry, and they have had three children, two of whom are dead: Susan Hazel, born in 1886, is living.

F. T. Merriam is a republican, a member of the Equitable Aid Union, and has been prominently identified with securing improved educational methods for his village. Having been at one time a teacher he knows the short-comings of the old system and has made many practical suggestions for improvement.

HARRY S. MUNSON was born in Portland town, Chautauqua county, New York, February 4, 1824, and is a son of Samuel and Polly (Hulburt) Munson. Samuel Munson, Sr. (grandfather), was a native of Connecticut, where he was born July 9, 1762. He removed to New Hartford, Oneida county, N. Y., and came from there to Portland, and settled near where the subject now lives, in 1819. They were one month in coming from Oneida county and a week from Buffalo, the conveyance being a wagon and the motive power oxen. He followed farming until his death, which occurred on February 27, 1841. Mr. Munson traces his ancestry back to Captain Munson, covering two hundred years. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 and served with distinction. Samuel Munson (father) was born in Oneida county in 1803, and came with his father from there in the winter of 1818–19. Being pioneers of the county they were inured to the hardships of clearing up a farm—practically cutting it out of the virgin forest. He settled in Portland town with his father and afterwards bought fifty acres from the Holland Land company, which he lived upon to the time of his death in 1883, June 9th, when eighty years of age. He married Polly Hulburt, a native of Pompey, Onondaga county, this State, and had three children: Harry S.; Milton J., born May 23, 1828, and Alson N., born April 20, 1834. Mrs. Munson died on the old homestead July 19, 1875, aged seventy-five years.

Harry S. Munson was reared on his father's farm and attended the district schools in the winter. Being the oldest of the family a great deal of hard work fell on his shoulders, but he was a stout, strong young man and work was not a burden. The season of 1846 was spent in McHenry county, Illinois, and in 1851 he moved to Wayne, Erie county, Pa., where he remained twelve years. With the exception of that time Mr. Munson has spent his entire life in this town. He is the owner of a fine farm contain-

ing one hundred and ten acres, two miles from the village of Portland.

In 1847 he married Cordelia Spencer, a daughter of Gilbert Spencer, who lived at North East, Pa., and by her has had six children: Spencer M., is in California; Mary E., wife of Hiram F. Morgan, now lives in the town of Pomfret; Byron, also in California; Harry S., in New Mexico, the head clerk of a large grocery store; Melvin G., at home, and Emma J., wife of Ormal Swetland, living in this town.

H. S. Munson is an honest republican and is one of the best citizens of this town.

HON. S. FREDERICK NIXON, of Westfield, who served for three consecutive terms as a member of the New York Assembly, is one of the active and prosperous marble dealers of the State. He is the younger of two sons born to Samuel and Mary E. (Johnston) Nixon, and was born at Westfield, Chautauqua county, New York, December 3, 1860. Samuel Nixon was the youngest son of a wealthy Nixon family of County Down, Ireland, where under the law of primogeniture as it exists in the empire of Great Britain, his eldest brother inherited the landed estate and all the property of his father. He was born in 1826 and at the age of nineteen years came to Jamestown where he resided until his death in 1876. He was engaged in the marble business and left at his death quite an estate which he had accumulated during the thirty years of his business life. He was a Presbyterian in religious faith, and a successful business man who had made himself prominent in the commercial circles of his part of the Empire State. Shortly before his death he was engaged in perfecting arrangements to go to Scotland in 1877 with his son, the subject of this sketch, and embarked in the wholesale marble business. He married Mary E. Johnston, a native of County Down. They were the parents of two sons.

S. Frederick Nixon grew to manhood at Westfield where he attended the public schools and Westfield academy from which he was graduated in 1877. He then entered Hamilton college and was graduated from that well-known institution of learning in 1881. Upon the completion of his college course he read law for one year but his business interests demanded so much of his time that he was compelled to relinquish his legal studies. He is a republican in politics and in 1885 was elected trustee of his village. In 1886 he was elected as supervisor and the following year represented the Assembly district of Chautauqua county, in the New York Legislature, in which he served on several important committees. He was returned in 1888 and again in 1889 but owing to various causes of disturbance in his party was defeated in his candidacy for a fourth term. He and Matthew P. Bemus are the only residents of Chautauqua county who have ever been honored with three consecutive terms as members of the New York Assembly. In the legislative sessions of 1889 and 1890, Mr. Nixon was chairman of the committee on internal affairs which included all matters pertaining to the villages and towns of the State. In 1889 he also served on the committee of general laws for two years besides being a member of the committee on ways and means in 1889. He has always been active and successful in his county as a leader and speaker in the Republican party. In 1887 and 1888 he was chairman of the republican county committee and in the latter year Chautauqua county rolled up a heavier republican majority than she ever gave before that year.

He united in marriage with Myrtle Redfield, a resident of Chicago and a native of Michigan. They have two children: S. Frederick, Jr., and Redfield.

In addition to his property in Chautauqua county Mr. Nixon owns two good farms of one-hundred and seventy-five and two hundred acres respectively, some three miles from Des Moines, in Warren county, Iowa. He and his brother

Emmet are actively engaged in dealing in marble at Westfield, where they do an annual business of twenty thousand dollars. He is one of the directors of the Crowell & Pulley Manufacturing company which was organized in 1889 and employs a force of forty hands. He owns two farms in his town, one of which is one of the earliest settled farms in the county. Mr. Nixon is a member of the F. and A. M., and of the Royal Arcanum.

HENRY W. ODELL, one of the proprietors of the Chautauqua Lake stock farms and an oil producer of northwestern Pennsylvania, is a son of John and Theodosia (Hodges) Odell, and was born in the town of Busti, Chautauqua county, New York, July 6, 1852. The Odell family is of English descent. John Odell (father) was born in 1818 and removed to Cattaraugus county, New York, where he has been engaged for many years in the grocery, oil and lumber business. He was formerly a republican in politics, but a few years ago joined the prohibition party. He married Theodosia Hodges, daughter of John Hodges, a farmer and stock raiser near Cambridge, Pa., and who was a member of the Cambridge Presbyterian church. Mr. and Mrs. John Odell had two children: Henry W. and Theodosia, wife of Eugene Pearce, a merchant and coal dealer of Olean. After the death of his first wife John Odell married Euphemia Odell. To this second marriage were born two children: James and one which died in infancy.

Henry W. Odell was educated in the common schools of the town of Busti, and in Oberlin college, Ohio. After he left college he became a contractor for drilling oil wells in Pennsylvania. After several years' experience as a contractor he embarked in the oil producing business, which he has followed successfully ever since. In October, 1889, he removed to Jamestown, and became partner with T. J. Vandergrift in the purchase of the Chautauqua Lake stock farm, containing some two hundred acres of land, on which they propose to raise none but the finest horses. They now have about fifty head of very fine horses.

Mr. Odell married Lena Carr, daughter of Thomas Carr, of Portage, Ohio. To their union has been born one child, a son, Lewis.

H. W. Odell is a man of energy and business tact and has always supported the Republican party.

LOUIS OLSOM. The State of New York is famous for the number and quality of carriages and road wagons which its factories turn out. Louis Olsom, of Jamestown, who for a number of years has been a leading blacksmith there, has added the necessary machinery to his plant, and is now competing for a portion of that trade. He is a son of Olle and Annie (Anderson) Olsom, and was born in Denmark October 12th, 1856. His family have been natives of that country from time immemorial, and his parents still reside there. Olle Olsom was born in 1816 and through the greater portion of his life tilled the soil to secure maintenance for himself and family, and, having amassed a comfortable income, he is now retired from active work, aged seventy-five years. As is customary in that country with all of its young men, he served twelve years in the Danish army and has always been a healthy, stout, strong and very active man.

Louis Olsom was reared on his father's farm in Denmark and received his education at the national schools of that country, and upon completing his education he learned blacksmithing and followed it until the fall of 1875; at the latter date he came to America and located at Warren, Pennsylvania, where he lived and worked at his trade for four years, and then wishing to change, he went to Bradford, in the same State, and employed himself in the same work for five years longer. It was there that he first began business for himself, and in 1884,

learning that Jamestown offered a good opening for a blacksmith, he came here and established a shop of his own and followed the business unremittingly and with such success that in 1891 he added carriage manufacturing to his blacksmith work and now does a large business in both. His work has the reputation of being equal to the best, and it is upon this foundation of superior workmanship that his growing business is founded. He started in life with a small capital and by industry and economy has made such accumulations that in addition to his business he is the owner of considerable real estate.

In 1884 he married Annie Riley, of Richburg, Allegheny county, Penna., and they have been blessed with three children, all daughters: Alice, Annie and Minnie. Politically Mr. Olsom is independent of all parties and holds himself free to support such candidates as his judgment suggests.

THOMAS A. PEACOCK, a grand-nephew of Judge William Peacock, and a resident of Westfield, is a son of Thomas and Alice E. (Peacock) Peacock, and was born at Portland Harbor (now Silver Creek) in the town of Portland, Chautauqua county, New York, September 20, 1849. His paternal great-grandfather, Thomas Peacock, was a native of Ireland, where he learned the trade of weaver, and from there he came to central New York. Three of his sons were John, Absalom and Judge William Peacock, who was one of the early leading and prominent men of Chautauqua county, and whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. The first two named sons, John and Absalom Peacock, were the paternal and maternal grandfathers of the subject of this sketch. Thomas Peacock (father) learned the trade of tanner and leather currier at Pen Yan, this State, and followed the tanning business during the greater part of his life. He was an industrious man and a good workman and died in 1851. He married his cousin, Alice E. Peacock, who was a daughter of Absalom Peacock, and passed away in 1873. They had two children: Thomas A., and Frances, who died at fourteen years of age.

Thomas A. Peacock passed most of his boyhood at Westfield where he attended the Westfield academy. He then took the full course of Bryant and Stratton's Business college and since leaving that well-known commercial institution has given his time principally to the management of his own private business and the supervision of his property at Westfield and in the city of Buffalo. Mr. Peacock erected a very fine modern brick residence at Westfield, which is valued at thirty-six hundred dollars.

He also owns a valuable farm of three hundred acres on the lake shore besides a large farm two miles west of Westfield which his aunt willed him at her death. He has valuable property in the city of Buffalo including some fine buildings in the Krenlin block besides an individual interest in several lots and buildings near and adjoining the Grand Trunk railway depot at the foot of Erie street. He has always supported his party in all of its leading measures, but his business interests have always been such as to demand the greater part of his time and attention.

In 1881, Thomas A. Peacock united in marriage with Alice M. Stanfield, and their union has been blessed with two children: William, born May 17, 1882, and Charles E., born July 3, 1884.

ARTHUR PETERS, the leading contractor and builder of Dunkirk, to whom many are indebted for the neat and handsome appearance of their residences and places of business, is a son of Samuel and Sarah (Copplestone) Peters, and was born February 1, 1846, in Cornwall county, a famous mining district in the southwestern part of England, both parents being natives of the same country. Samuel Peters (father) was born in 1820, and

married Sarah Copplestone, by whom he had several children. He was a member of the Church of England, as is also his wife. He died in February, 1888, in his native country where he had always lived, aged sixty-eight years, and his widow still resides in Cornwall county, in her seventy-third year.

Arthur Peters was reared in his native county, and acquired his education in the public and private schools. At sixteen years of age he began to learn the trade of a carpenter, at which, in connection with contracting and building, he has since labored, and in 1869 came to the United States, locating at Sinclairville, this county, where he continued to reside until May, 1880, when he came to Dunkirk. He is now conceded to be the leading contractor of Dunkirk, and has built more than thirty buildings, at a cost of from one to ten thousand dollars, among the handsomest being the residences of F. B. Jackson, J. H. Lascelles and A. H. Whitney. About a score of men are constantly employed by him. In religion he is a member of the Episcopal church, as are all his family, and politically he is independent. He is a member of Blue Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and is a Royal Arch Mason

In 1868, Mr. Peters married Laura Cossentine, a daughter of Charles Cossentine, of England. Four children have blessed their union, two sons and two daughters: Evaline A., Samuel A., Charles H. and Laura C., whose ages are twenty, seventeen, fourteen and twelve, respectively.

WILLIAM SEXTON. The late William Sexton, one of the early and most respected citizens of Westfield, was born at Manchester, Bennington county, Vermont, April 11, 1796. In 1816 he came to Buffalo, and thence on the ice to Westfield, to which place he removed his family during the next year. He soon became prominent in the civil affairs of his town and county. He served as constable and collector from 1825 to 1834, was sheriff of Chautauqua county from 1834 to 1838, and served as postmaster of Westfield during 1841, and again from 1849 to 1853, being removed both times for political reasons by Presidents Tyler and Pierce. In 1853 he was elected justice of the peace, which office he held by re-election until 1880, when he resigned on account of ill-health. He also was supervisor, besides holding other town offices. He served continuously in town and county offices from 1824 to 1880, a period of fifty-six years, and during his shrievalty occurred the first execution in the county for murder. He married, and his wife died in May, 1875. They had six children: George, Charles, William, Edwin, Electa Robbins and Mary S., widow of Hon. Henry A. Prendergast.

William Sexton, after a long illness, passed away at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Prendergast, at Westfield, on October 7, 1881, when in the eighty-sixth year of his age. In the press notices of his death the following tribute was paid to his memory by one who knew him well: "Mr. Sexton always proved himself an honest, faithful and efficient officer. He was a member of the Baptist church, and though he made no parade of his religion, yet by his humble and kindly disposition, and exemplary life and acts, the only true test of Christian character, he gave the best evidence that he was a true Christian."

HON. HENRY A. PRENDERGAST, for many years a prominent citizen of Westfield, and whose ancestors were among the earlier settlers of western New York, was a son of Stephen and Almira (Abell) Prendergast, and was born in the town of Ripley, Chautauqua county, New York, October 31, 1821. His great-grandfather, William Prendergast, Sr., was born in Waterford, Ireland, came to Dutchess county, where he married Mehetable Wing, and at seventy-eight years of age was one of the pioneer

settlers of Chautauqua county, where he died February 14, 1811 (for a fuller account of him and his family see historical part of this volume). His second son, Thomas, married Deborah Hunt, and their only son, Stephen Prendergast, was born at Pawling, New York, January 23, 1793, and died January 31, 1852. Stephen Prendergast came in 1805 to Ripley, where he married Almira Abell, who was born January 23, 1796, and died at an advanced age. They had four children: Thomas N., Hon. Henry A., Stephen and John L.

Henry A. Prendergast was reared on the farm, and in the fall of 1838 entered Union college, from which he was graduated in 1842. He then became a law student in the office of D. Mann, of Westfield, but in a short time was compelled by impaired health to abandon his legal studies and take up the more healthful employments of farming, fishing and hunting. For several years he gave his attention to farming, during which time he imported into the country some of the finest stock that could be obtained in England. He refused to enter political life until the American party came into existence, when, in the fall of 1855, he yielded to continued importunings, became a candidate for the Assembly and was elected by four hundred and fifty majority, although his district was American by one thousand, and he was opposed by two strong candidates. In 1856 he was nominated by acclamation and was elected by over two thousand majority. During his second term he served as chairman of the committee of ways and means. He afterwards completed his law studies, was admitted to the bar, and practiced for a time at Quincy, where he was engaged in the mercantile business for several years. In 1861 he served a third term as a member of Assembly, and shortly afterwards entered the Army of the Cumberland as a paymaster. While with that army in Tennessee he was taken sick, and by advice of the surgeon returned home, where he died a few days after his arrival.

He married Mary S. Sexton, daughter of William Sexton (see his sketch), and to their union were born two children: Minerva E., married June 17, 1869, George W. Fargo., Jr., of Buffalo, who died December 30, 1872, and whom she followed to the tomb on October 11, 1873, leaving twin daughters—Anne E. and Mary C., now at school at Buffalo; and Charles S., who died in 1865, aged fifteen years.

"Henry A. Prendergast was a man of fine intellect, a good speaker and a thorough business man. In person he was tall (nearly six feet), of good mould, of nervous sanguine temperament, and blue eyes, brown hair and pale features. He was frank, genial and respected." Of his paternal ancester, William Prendergast, Sr., it is recorded in Howe's historical collections that during the anti-rent troubles of Dutchess county he was known as the "Big Thunder" of that exciting time. "The Prendergasts became the possessors of some of the finest lands in this county and have been considered among the most wealthy, public-spirited farmers in the West." On the paternal side Henry A. Prendergast's ancestors were real Vermonters and bore arms in the Revolutionary war, in some of whose great battles his great-grandfather, Captain Abell, who has often been mentioned honorably in history took a distinguished part.

CHARLES S. PAYNE, the well known and equally well-liked proprietor of the Broeton House, an ex-steamboat captain, and horticulturalist, is a son of Samuel and Laura (Elmer) Payne, and was born in Conway, Franklin county, Massachusetts, July 22, 1832. The Paynes came from the Scotch race, that hardy, honorable, persevering people, who have taken such an important part in the popnlating of this country. Samuel Payne was born in Massachusetts in 1801, and lived there, a tiller of the soil, for half a century. In 1852 he brought his family to the town of Stockton,

where he continued to farm and speculate in various commodities with the capital that he had brought with him. He married Laura Elmer in Massachusetts, and had several children. Mrs. Payne was a woman of marked force of character, which was transmitted to her children to a great degree. Mr. Payne was a strong democrat and a gentleman of pronounced ideas. He died in 1855, his wife following him to her last resting place in 1859. They were members of the Universalist church and highly respected.

Charles S. Payne was educated in the common schools of Massachusetts, which was largely supplemented, however, by observation and inquiry in after life. When a young man he filled the position of traveling agent for a nursery house, following it for a number of years, then changing to the same capacity for a Jamestown furniture house. In 1870 Mr. Payne navigated Lake Chautauqua as captain of one of the steamboats which plowed those waters, following it for several years and becoming a part owner in a boat, but in 1888 he tired of this and came to Brocton and bought the hotel building which bears the city's name. The advent of his taking charge of this hostelry was marked by great improvements in its every department, and today the Brocton House and Boniface Payne have the friendship of all the traveling men who come to the city. Connected with the hotel, he operates a first-class livery stable, and is engaged in the growing of grapes.

He married Jennie Martin, a daughter of Hiram Martin, who lives in Portland town, and they have one child, a son: George Porter.

C. S. Payne is an active worker in the Republican party, taking more than ordinary interest in the elections. He is one of the foremost citizens of Brocton in all improvements that point to this city's advancement; is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and of the Free and Accepted Masons.

WILLIAM G. PECKHAM, at present commander of James M. Brown Post No. 285, G. A. R., of Jamestown, has been a farmer, blacksmith and carpenter, and is a master workman at all these trades. He is a son of George H. and Harriet F. (Perrigo) Peckham, and was born in the western part of Rhode Island, March 3, 1841.

The Peckham family are of English extraction, but have been transplanted in America for considerably more than a century, and have spent most of the time in the State above mentioned. The paternal grandfather, William Peckham, was born there and died at South Kingston, same State, in 1864, aged ninety-six years. He was one of those who, when the tocsin of war sounded for our second struggle with the mother country, shouldered his musket and fought through the entire war. George H. Peckham came to Chautauqua county in 1855, and located at Kennedy, where he remained until 1872, when, as the tide of emigration was flowing rapidly toward the fertile lands of the great plains, he loaded his effects on wagons and drove to the then new State of Kansas, secured him a farm in Dickinson county and now resides there, aged seventy-nine years. He is a farmer by occupation, and in politics a greenbacker; his wife, Harriet F. Perrigo was a native of the land of Roger Williams, and is now in her sixty-fifth year.

William G. Peckham spent his boyhood and youth in Rhode Island and was educated in the academy at Westerly. After leaving school he engaged for a while in farming, but finding it uncongenial he learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed a short time and then acquired the trade of carpentering and joining, which he has followed for eighteen years. A great many of the houses and barns in this and Cattaraugus county have been erected by him, many of them by contract, as he has added contracting and building to his business. William G. Peckham came to this county in 1855,

and to the city of Jamestown twenty years later, and has lived here ever since. In August, 1861, after President Lincoln had made his second appeal to the country for defenders to save her from disruption, he enlisted as a private in Co. E, 5th regiment New York Cavalry, and served to the close of the war, having been mustered out of service at New York city in July, 1865. On July 3, 1864, at the battle of Ashland Station, he was wounded by a minie-ball striking him on the breast-bone. He participated in all the battles of his regiment except one, Petersburg, there being thirty-six pitched and seventy-eight skirmishes, and he was mustered out as the first lieutenant of Company M, same regiment. They were escorts for Gen. Sheridan from November, 1864, until the close of the war.

In 1867 William G. Peckham married Elmira J. Truesdell, a daughter of Zebedee Truesdell, who came from Rochester, New York, to Jamestown, and by this union there was born one son, Clayton J., who is a book-keeper in this city. Mr. Peckham is a prominent republican and takes an active part in his party's affairs. He belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is one of the citizens of Jamestown of whom she may be proud.

HURLBURT L. PHILLIPS is a son of Robert H. and Augusta M. (Bartholomew) Phillips, and was born in Geneva, Ohio, December 5, 1856. His paternal grandfather, Jacob Phillips, was a native, in all probability, of Rensselaer county, this State, and removed to Ashtabula county, Ohio, where he spent the remainder of his life. Grandfather Bartholomew was a resident of Ashtabula county, from which he removed to Minnesota, where he died. Robert H. Phillips (father) was born in Ashtabula county and now resides in Minneapolis, Minnesota, being a miller there. He married Augusta N. Bartholomew, by whom he had four sons and three daughters.

Hurlburt L. Phillips was reared in Northfield, Minnesota, and received his education in the common schools of that place and the Institute at Jamestown, to which city he came in 1872. After leaving school, he engaged in buying and selling live stock in the eastern states, continuing in that business for ten years, and in 1883 he purchased an interest in the furniture manufacturing business of Beaman, Breed & Phillips, remaining with them until 1886, when he sold out. The following year he engaged in the manufacture of lounges, in which business he still remains. He has associated with him Theodore Hanchett, L. F. Cornell and Arthur H. Greenland. They occupy a building, 132x72 feet, four stories high and employ eighty men, besides a half-dozen traveling salesmen, who cover the territory between the Mississippi river and the Atlantic coast.

On February 8, 1888, Mr. Phillips married Nellie C. Buchanan, a daughter of John Buchanan, of Youngsville, Pennsylvania. Their union has been blessed with one child, a daughter: Parmelee.

Politically Mr. Phillips adheres to the principles of the Republican party. He is a member of Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 145, F. and A. M., and is also a Royal Arch Mason and Knight Templar. In the fire department he has been a valuable member for several years and is now assistant chief.

EZRA F. PABODY, now a retired farmer, living in the village of Ripley, Chautauqua county, New York, but formerly an active agriculturist living in the town of that same name, is a son of Stephen and Mary (Gay) Pabody, and was born at New Lebanon, New York, November 19, 1818. The paternal grandfather was a native and resident of New England, where he was engaged in mercantile life. He descended from a Scotch emigrant, but as he died when his son (subject's father) was a small infant, but little can be given about

him or his people. The maternal grandfather was Henry Gay. Stephen Pabody was born in the east, but when young moved to and lived in Monroe county, New York. He followed a variety of mechanical employments, and finally, about 1833, went to North East, Penna., where he died in 1858. He was a democrat. Stephen Pabody married Mary Gay, and reared a family of two sons and three daughters: Ezra F., Ann M., died in Buffalo; Jeannette, married A. W. Butts, and lives at North East, Penna.; George is farming at the same place; and Delphius lives in Nebraska.

Ezra F. Pabody followed the movements of his father until grown to manhood, and then married Almira Dixon, a daughter of John Dixon, and by her had three children: Stephen A., born August 16, 1845, married Martha Parks and now lives as a farmer in the town of Ripley; John D. was born October 6, 1847, and now lives with his wife, Aggie Davis Pabody, at North East, Penna.; Radolphus D., born August 24, 1849, is in the employ of the B. & O. R. R., and lives at Huntington, West Virginia. After the death of his first wife, Ezra F. Pabody married Clara M. Downer, a daughter of Seneca Downer, of Oneida county, New York.

Ezra F. Pabody received the limited education given to boys of that day, the aggregate amount tendered him not exceeding a term of the present day. He worked with his father in the shop until reaching manhood, and then opened a chair-shop at North East, which he conducted for two years, and then sold it, purchasing with the proceeds a farm of one hundred and eleven acres, near the village of Ripley, where his son now lives. Mr. Pabody made his home upon that property for thirty-five years, and in 1876 he bought a home in Ripley village, where he has since lived in quiet. Politically he is a democrat, but in local matters he is entirely independent, and has held the office of assessor for three years.

IDDO A. SIKES is a wholesale and retail agent for the sale of wagons, buggies and general road vehicles at Kennedy. He was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, June 4, 1848, and is a son of Stephen and Caroline (Woodward) Sikes. His grandfather, Shadrach Sikes, was a native of Pittsfield, Berkshire county, Mass., and removed to the town of West Otto, Cattaraugus county, this State, when about forty years of age, where he died fifty-seven years later, in 1890. He was a democrat of the Jeffersonian type, and served as a private in the last war with Great Britain. John Woodward was a native of the Empire State, married a Miss Blanchard, and reared three children, one of whom, Caroline, is the subject's mother. He was a carpenter and joiner by trade, being considered very skillful. Politically a democrat, he was enthusiastic in the campaigns prior to reconstruction. Stephen Sikes was born at Pittsfield, Mass., about 1817, and spent his youth upon his father's farm near that town. A good common school education was acquired and when sixteen years of age he came to Cattaraugus county. Besides farming he quarried and trimmed burr-stones for grist-mills, which, being of superior manufacture, were in great demand. In 1880, while at Niagara Falls, he died, aged sixty-three years. In 1844 he married Caroline Woodward, and they were the parents of five children: Iddo Abiathar, Florence D. (dead); Winford S., resides at Eldred, Pa.; Olney Y., lives at the same place; and Estella (dead). Mrs. Sikes is still living, enjoys good health, and bids fair to enjoy a pleasant life for many years. Stephen Sikes was a gentleman of unusual public spirit and perspicacity, was a member of church, of the local military, and belonged to the Republican party.

Iddo Abiathar Sikes was born and reared at Otto, Cattaraugus county, until twelve years of age, during which time he attended school. The family then removed to Leon and he learned the trade of blacksmithing at East Randolph.

Upon completing his apprenticeship he came to Kennedy and embarked in business, doing general blacksmithing and carriage ironing, besides doing a large sales business in all kinds of vehicles.

In August, 1868, he married Alice V. Saxton, a daughter of Reuben Saxton, by whom he had two children: Edith L., born June 13, 1869, was given all the advantages of a liberal education at the village schools and Chamberlain institute, especial attention being given to instrumental music. She is a finished scholar and performs brilliantly upon the piano; and Mabel I., born June 4, 1871, and died October 10, 1890, in the freshness of her young womanhood.

I. A. Sikes belongs to the Republican party, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while his connection with fraternal and beneficial organizations is confined to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

FRANK E. SHAW, an agriculturist, breeder of fine horses and cattle, and a capitalist, resides in a beautiful home on Central avenue, Dunkirk. He is a son of Robert T. and Martha C. (Whitney) Shaw, and was born in the town of Charlotte, this county, on November 19, 1840. He comes from an old American family and is a nephew of Henry W. Shaw, better known as Josh Billings. Grandfather Hon. Henry W. Shaw, well known in New England, and a distinguished citizen of the United States, a member of the Massachusetts Senate and Legislature for twenty-five years and also a member of Congress from the Berkshire county district, was elected in 1820, when only twenty-four years of age, and took his seat the youngest member of that body at that time ever elected to Congress. He was a firm friend of Henry Clay, and his political manager in New England from 1816 to 1840, but his vote favoring the Missouri Compromise killed him politically in New England. He was a delegate from Massachusetts to the Harrisburg convention that tried to nominate Henry Clay for president. William H. Harrison secured the nomination and Mr. Shaw left the party and never rejoined it. His father, Dr. Samuel Shaw, was a celebrated surgeon of the "Green Mountain State," and represented the Rutland district in Congress about the year 1810, and at the close of the war he was appointed surgeon for the hospitals at Greenbush and had charge of them until the government abandoned them. He now sleeps beneath the sod in the beautiful cemetery at Castleton, close to the scene of his early life. He was contemporaneous with Ethan Allen, and at twenty years of age was established in his profession all over the northern portion of the State and was known far and near for his skill. His personal strength, too, was a matter of renown, and it was said that he could throw any man in the State in a wrestling match. Grandfather Henry Shaw, read law in Albany and married Laura Wheeler of Lanesboro, Massachusetts, who was a descendent of the Beecher family. Her sister was the wife of Chief Justice Savage. Robert T. Shaw was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and in 1835 went to Norwalk, Ohio, where his father owned a large tract of land. He remained there until 1839, when he came to Chautauqua county, and settled in the town of Charlotte, where he owned a farm. He was a gentleman of superior education, and died in Mitchell, Indiana. Mr. Shaw married Martha C. Whitney, and had several children. Mrs. Shaw survives and lives at Sinclairville and is now in her seventy-second year.

Frank E. Shaw was reared in Sinclairville and received his education in the Ellington academy, until in 1860 he went to California, and engaged in mining and staging for six years and then returned home and gave his attention to farming and breeding fine road horses. He is now the owner of three farms in the town of Charlotte, on which are fine herds

of Jersey cattle. Great pains have been taken in their selection and breeding, and while there are larger herds in the country, there are none finer or more purely bred. One of the best dairies of the country is attached to these farms which is demonstrating to the farmers of that locality that when cereals and succulents prove an unprofitable crop, they may turn to this branch of agriculture with expectation of success. When the Martin Anti-fire Car Heating Apparatus was found to be successful, Mr. Shaw took an active interest in it, and with Messrs. Chute and Martin, formed a company with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars to manufacture it for the market. He had had a wide experience with the public of western New York and elsewhere and took with him to the company a valuable experience, and to his astute sagacity is largely due the rapid development of the appliance and its adoption by so many roads throughout the country.

Mr. Shaw is now the vice-president and treasurer of the company, which has one of the finest factory buildings in the country. Their business exceeds half a million dollars a year and at least five thousand cars are supplied with their improvement. He moved to Dunkirk in 1887 and has since resided here.

On the 5th of August, 1879, he married Ada L., daughter of John Beardsley, of Norwalk, Ohio, and has two sons and one daughter: Robert Francis, Edith and Frank E., Jr.

The oldest son, although still young, seems to have inherited his grand-uncle's faculty for dispensing wit and humor at will, and is a very bright boy. Mr. Shaw is a republican and takes an active interest in matters relating to the government, having been chairman of the county committee for some time. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and is Past District Grand Master.

GEORGE W. SEYMOUR, M.D., an active and successful physician of Westfield, is a son of Thomas W. and Matilda (Green) Seymour, and was born at Mayville, Chautauqua county, New York, on December 13th, 1841. The Seymours are of English descent, and Dr. Seymour is of the ninth generation of the American branch of the family. Grandfather Seymour, and his father, Thomas W. Seymour, came in 1831 from Lee, Oneida county, to Mayville, where the former, who was a carpenter and joiner by trade, died in April, 1842. Thomas W. Seymour is a native of Lee, and has been successfully engaged in farming ever since settling at Mayville. He is a self-educated and well informed man of close observation and good judgment. He is a Baptist, in religious belief, and a republican in politics, and has held various offices of both his church and his village. His wife, Matilda (Green) Seymour, who is a member of the Baptist church, was born in Tompkins county.

George W. Seymour received his education in the public schools and the academy of Mayville. In 1868 he commenced to read medicine with Dr. G. R. Hall, then of Westfield, but now professor of surgery in Hahnemann Medical college, Chicago, but finished his course of reading with Dr. Asa S. Couch, now of Fredonia. He then entered the New York Homœopathic college, from which medical institution he was graduated in the spring of 1872. During the same year he opened an office at Westfield, where he has continued ever since in the successful practice of his profession.

In 1866 Dr. Seymour united in marriage with Lucy A., daughter of A. B. Briggs, of the town of Portland. They have two children: Carl J., who was graduated from the law department of Cornell university; and Nellie E.

Dr. George W. Seymour is a republican in politics, and owns a grape farm of forty acres. While fitting for his profession he taught school

for ten years to acquire means to defray his expenses at the New York Homœopathic college. Dr. Seymour has a good practice, is a member of the New York State and the Northwestern medical societies, and has been medical examiner for several years at Westfield for several leading life insurance companies. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and Free and Accepted Masons.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM SYKES, who is of English descent, was born in Springfield, Ohio, January 24, 1841. His parents were James and Laura (Varian) Sykes, who came from England about 1834 and settled at Springfield. John Sykes, grandfather of William, was a native of England, where for many years he filled the position of foreman in one of the large cloth manufacturing houses of that country, but afterwards came to America and located at Springfield, where he died. James Sykes (father) was born in England in 1813, and remained in the mother country until he attained his majority, when, having learned the painter's trade, he concluded to cast his fortune in the new world. Coming direct to Springfield, he established himself near his father and followed his trade. He was twice married, his first wife a Miss Toos, and after her death he married Laura Varian, by whom he had eight children, six sons and two daughters. One of the sons, Alexander V., served during the recent struggle between the States in the 44th Regiment of Ohio Infantry, performing the duties of musician. James Sykes was a republican, and a member of the Episcopal church.

William Sykes has had an interesting and honorable experience in life. After receiving his education, which was acquired in the schools of Springfield, he learned the trade of iron moulder, and followed it until the toesin of war was sounded, when, at President Lincoln's first call for troops, he joined Co. F, 2nd regiment of Ohio Infantry, and served until the expiration of his term of enlistment, when he reentered for three years of the war, in the 44th regiment, Ohio Infantry, and served with it at Bull Run, Lewisburg, W. Va., Duton's Hill, Ky., Knoxville, Tenn., and all the skirmishes in which it was engaged, enjoying with it the joys of victory and lamenting the sorrows of defeat. For recognized bravery he was made second lieutenant. In the winter of 1863–64 the 44th regiment was veteranized, and it was proposed to change them to cavalry. Many of the soldiers objected, among the others Mr. Sykes, and although he was offered a captain's commission, he did not care to make the change and was honorably discharged, having served about three years.

In 1881 he moved from Springfield to Jamestown, and took charge of the foundry connected with the Columbia Grain Drill works, and remained with them in that capacity about seven years, when he formed a partnership with a Mr. Smith, which resulted in the present machine jobbing firm of Smith & Sykes, located on Steele street, and employing about twenty men. Unlike his father, who was a republican, Mr. Sykes affiliates with the Democratic party, and, with his wife, is an attendant at the Jamestown Episcopal church, of which he is a member. He is also a member of James M. Brown Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Sykes was married to Martha E. Connell, a daughter of Benjamin F. Connell. Their union has been blest with one daughter, Maria C.

JOHN A. STONEBERG is a son of Swan J. and Anna C. (Corswell) Stoneberg, and was born in Sweden, in 1848. His father, Swan J. Stoneberg, was born in Sweden, in 1820, and was a farmer by occupation. In 1878, he emigrated from Sweden to the United States and located at Jamestown, where he has since resided. He is a member of the Swedish Lutheran church, and votes the Republican ticket. He

married Anna C. Corswell of Sweden. To their union was born but one child, John A.

John A. Stoneberg attended the common schools in Sweden and learned book-keeping, but since he came from his native land to Jamestown, he has been engaged in mercantile life; first in the grocery business, but since 1875 has followed the retail furniture trade.

He married Anna Peterson, of Jamestown. They have three children: Anna T. C., John E. W. and Clarence T. Like his forefathers, Mr. Stoneberg is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and at elections generally follows the example of his father, and supports the nominee of the Republican party.

ANSON A. STONE is a son of Stephen Bradley and Lorey Lake (Latlin) Stone, and was born in Mansfield, Cattaraugus county, New York, February 13, 1842. His grandfather, Norman Stone, was of English ancestry, and was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, where he afterward became a blacksmith. He married Tryphena Hand, who was also a native of Connecticut and by whom he had several children. He died in 1838. Stephen Bradley Stone (father) was a native of Litchfield, Connecticut, born in 1810, and was one of the early settlers of Cattaraugus county, this State, where he engaged in farming, having purchased a tract of land there, which had been surveyed by the Holland Land company. He was a very active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he was a deacon. When the church was organized in Cattaraugus county, he was elected a class leader, held to be a mark of honor, of confidence and veneration in those days. Politically he was a whig and afterward a republican, and was justice of the peace of Cattaraugus county. In 1872 he moved to Eden, Erie county, this State, where he resided until his death in 1890, at the age of eighty years. He married Lorey Lake Latlin, a native of Otsego county, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and by her had several children. She died in 1849, at Mansfield, Cattaraugus county, this State, aged forty-nine years.

Anson A. Stone was brought up in Mansfield, where he was born, and was educated at the Union school at Ellicottville, Cattaraugus county, and at the Springville academy, Erie county. After leaving the halls of Minerva, he commenced the study of dentistry at Springville, and in 1861 began the practice of that profession at Collins Centre, Erie county, where he remained a year and then located at Westfield, this county, where he spent another year and then went to Sinclairville, where he remained twenty-four years. In 1885 he moved to Dunkirk and five years later to Fredonia, where he now resides and where he has an office over the Lake Shore Bank, in which he receives his patrons, Monday, Tuesday and Thursday of each week, devoting Wednesday to Forestville, Friday to Sinclairville, and Saturday to Stockton, all in this county, and in each of which he has an office. He enjoys a very large practice and is considered one of the best dentists in this section. Firm in his convictions, affable in address, genial in manner, he is conceded to be one of the best of citizens. Politically he is a republican, and is a Royal Arch Mason.

Anson A. Stone was married April 1, 1866, to Sarah B. Furman, a daughter of Elijah Furman of Owatonna, Minnesota, by whom he has one daughter, Ella, married to Silas T. Crocker, of Fredonia.

JOHN W. MORRIS, a representative of an old and highly respected family, was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, July 23, 1839, and is a son of Smith E. and Polly (Williams) Morris. John Morris (paternal grandfather) was born in eastern New York, county of Durham, of Puritan lineage, and migrated to Crawford county, Penna., in 1812. Upon his arrival in this county, he took up

one hundred acres of land, improved it, built upon it, and there passed the remainder of his life. He was a whig in politics, and served in the war of 1812 with distinction and valor. His religious tenets were those of the Methodist Episcopal church. He united in the bonds of marriage with Ruhany Smith, who became the mother of five children,—one son and four daughters. Grandfather Josiah Williams was reared and educated in the State of Connecticut, from which he emigrated to Erie county, Pa., locating on a farm near Edinboro.' Thence he removed, in the latter part of his life, to Quincy, Michigan, where his earthly career closed. In politics and religion he was respectively a whig and methodist. His life-long consort was formerly Miss Eunice Tryon, who gave birth to four sons and three daughters.

John Morris came to Crawford county, Pa., when his son, Smith E. Morris, was about four years of age. The farm upon which he located at that time has never since changed hands, nor has it ever been burdened with any incumbrances. The old homestead has been brought into a high state of cultivation, and is to-day one of the best in Crawford county. Mr. Morris cast his vote with the Whig and Republican parties, and, together with his family, worshipped at the Methodist church. Under the Republican party he was elected justice of the peace, and not only in office, but also independent from it, exercised a strong influence upon the character of his neighborhood. He was a zealous, devoted Christian worker, and in his life and character embodied forth those ethical principles and conceptions of duty which he felt to be the basis of all nobility and true manhood. He was united in marriage to Miss Polly Williams, who died in 1886 at the age of seventy-four years. They had nine children: Eunice, married first to Richard Nelson, then after his decease to Amos Sperry, of Conneautville, Pa., a farmer; Fannie (now dead), former wife of Daniel Bradley, by whom she had three children,—two sons and one daughter; John W., subject; Charles, living on the old homestead; Rosalia, wife of Jesse Sherod, a merchant and undertaker of Bangor, Michigan, by whom she has one son; Mary, died young; Alpheus, died young; Josiah (married to Miss Rogers), now living in Crawford county, Pa., on a farm contiguous to the old homestead; Mary, wife of Dennis Smith, of Crawford county, Pa.

John W. Morris, on August 31, 1865, was united in marriage to Sophia Palmer, daughter of Alfred Palmer (see sketch), and has one daughter,—Effie A.

John W. Morris owes his education to the common schools and to independent study. When he first stepped out upon the threshold of active life, it was as a teacher. From this he passed to farming, and at the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted with the ninety-day men, and went to the front. At the expiration of that time he re-enlisted in the Fifty-sixth regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Company E, and served three months, when he was discharged, came home, purchased a farm in Crawford county, Pa., and there remained four years. Subsequently he removed to Ripley, Chautauqua county, New York, and engaged in the mercantile business, during the first fifteen years in partnership with his father-in-law, Mr. Palmer, but since that time independently. He at present has one of the leading stores in the village, and as a business man, as a wide-awake, intelligent citizen, enjoys the confidence and good-will of his fellow-townsmen.

Mr. Morris is a republican in politics and an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, with which he is connected as trustee and Sunday-school superintendent for the past fifteen years. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W., and has filled all of its offices, together with many other positions of confidence and trust in the place where he lives.

WALTER E. STRONG, a prominent farmer of the town of Gerry, was born in that town on July 12th, 1840, and is a son of David and Sophia (McCullough) Strong. His grandfather, Gilbert Strong, came to the town of Gerry in 1817, and was one of the earliest settlers in that section of the county. He was a native of New England, of English descent and died in Ellington Centre at the age of ninety-one years. David Strong, his son and father of Walter E., has been a resident of Chautauqua county ever since 1817. He was a farmer pure and simple, a republican in politics and without any specific religious views, but with a tendency toward Methodism.

Walter E. Strong was reared in the town of Gerry, educated in the common schools and at the age of twenty-two enlisted in Company B, 112th regiment, U. S. Volunteers, under command of Captain W. H. Chaddock. During his service in the civil war he took part in a number of battles, among the most important of which were the siege of Suffolk, Charleston, after which he was transferred to the army of the James, under Gen. Butler, and was shortly after severely wounded—so severely that he was thereby incapacitated for service and was accordingly discharged on May 26th, 1865. Upon his return home he took up the occupation of farming and has since continued it. He is a republican in politics, has served as assessor and collector of his town and is a member of the Equitable Aid Union and G. A. R.

Walter E. Strong was united in marriage with Jane Wicks, daughter of the late James H. Wicks, of the town of Gerry, on December 6th, 1865. They have five children: Ida, Bernice S., George H., Lena J. and Eric J.

GEORGE EDWIN LEET is a son of William and Harriet S. (Belden) Leet, and was born at Point Chautauqua, Chautauqua county, New York, September 18th, 1862. The Leets were originally natives of England, their first settlement in America, after emigration, being in the State of Connecticut, where at one time William Leet held the office of colonial governor. Paternal grandfather, Anson Leet, was the first to emigrate to Chautauqua county, New York, where he located at Point Chautauqua and took up a farm from the Holland Land company. This he retained during his life-time, when by succession it passed to his son and was finally sold in 1875 to the present management of Point Chautauqua for the purposes of a summering place, and has since become one of the most noted resorts upon the lake. Prior to its sale in 1875 it was known as Leet's Point. Grandfather Leet belonged to the Whigs, at that time the predominant political party. His marriage to Abigail Dudley resulted in the birth of nine children: Jonathan, Simeon, Lewis, Maria, Caroline, Franklin, Mary, Eliza and William. Grandfather David L. Belden passed to his final rest in Chautauqua county, whither he had come in the prime of life from the State of Connecticut. He was united in marriage to Sarah Hall, by whom he had four children: Harriet S., Mary, George W. and Nathan D. He was a republican in politics. William Leet, the father of our subject, was born upon the old homestead at Point Leet in 1818 and is still living, a witness of seventy-three years of transformation in the home and town of his nativity. He always took an active part in politics, and next to his religion held dearest the principles of the Republican party. He served at one time as treasurer of Chautauqua county for a period of six years. The result of his union to Eliza Strong (his first wife) was one son, Anson G., married to Nettie Thompson and now living at West Chester, Iowa, where he has an interest in a large cheese factory. His marriage to Harriet Belden resulted in the birth of four children: Mary E., Willis D. (see sketch), Eliza A. and George E.

George E. Leet was educated in the public

and High schools of Mayville and afterwards graduated, in 1877, from Eastman's business college, Poughkeepsie, New York, after which he embarked in the grocery business with his brother at Mayville, New York, under the firm name of Leet Brothers. In 1889 he purchased the interest of his brother, took in another partner and is now doing business with the firm of Leet & Belden. The firm of Leet & Belden, grocers, is one of the largest in the village of Mayville, carrying a large and well-selected assortment of staple and fancy goods. Mr. Leet is also interested in the ice business with Dr. William H. Chase. He is a republican in politics, active in the interests of his party and the present chairman of the Republican county committee of Chautauqua county. He is a member of the Masons, Lodge No. 696, at Mayville, and of the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 284, of the same place.

MARCUS SACKETT is a son of Niran and Catherine T. (Thorn) Sackett and was born November 28, 1830 in Irving, Chautauqua county, New York, at that time called La Grange. His paternal great-grandfather, Samuel Sackett, and his grandfather, Jehial Sackett, were natives of Dutchess county, New York, where they were farmers. His grandfather was married to Samantha Knapp, who bore him twelve children, eight sons and four daughters. In religion he belonged to the Baptist church. John I. Thorn, his maternal grandfather, was also a native of Dutchess county but emigrated to Chautauqua county, village of Irving, in 1830, having previously stopped for a short time in the town of Portland. Here at Irving he purchased a small farm from the Holland Land company which he cultivated and at the same time carried on his trade of cabinet-making. He joined in marriage with Esther Thorn, by whom he had eight children, two sons and six daughters. Niran Sackett (father of Marcus Sackett) was born October 31, 1797, on the old Sackett homestead in Dutchess county, N. Y. He received a common school and academic education, migrated with his wife and three children to Chautauqua county, and in 1834 built the first saw-mill on Cattaraugus creek at Irving. In conjunction with his manufacture of lumber, he also carried on farming and merchandising. He gave his political support to the Democratic party, and in 1844 he became an associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas, which office he held about four years. He received his appointment from William L. Marcy. Mr. Sackett has also filled the office of justice of the peace and other town offices a number of times.

Marcus Sackett gained his education in the common schools of Chautauqua county and at the Fredonia academy, Chautauqua county, New York. He read law, entered the Albany Law School—in 1851-52—and was admitted to the bar in March of 1852. He first located in Buffalo, New York, where he practiced for four years, after which he removed to New York city and continued his profession until the year 1881, when he again returned to Buffalo. Two years later he retired from the active practice of his profession and removed to the town of Hanover, Chautauqua county, where he now lives on a farm at Hanover Center and also works the old home farm at Irving of which he is now possessor. He is in politics a Prohibitionist, but was formerly a democrat. With his family, he attends the Presbyterian church and is also a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Grange.

On June 16, 1857, Marcus Sackett was united in marriage to Henrietta Seaman, a daughter of John M. Seaman of New York city. To them has been born one son, John S. (born June 13, 1858), married to Stella McKean and now lives in Harvey, Illinois, where he is employed in the car-works. They have one child, Marguerite. Subject was married the second time to Mrs. Susan M. Sloan,

(*née* Grand Girard) widow of Rev. Samuel P. Sloan, who bore him one child, Marguerite. Upon the death of his second wife, he married the third time to Mrs. Annie Ainsworth (*née* Sloan), widow of Joel Ainsworth.

CHARLES STEBBINS, one of the large landholders and successful farmers of the town of Hanover, was born in Cortland county, New York, February 28th, 1816, and is a son of Walter and Abigail (Gardner) Stebbins. His grandfathers, Reuben Stebbins and Simeon Gardner, were natives of England and came to Connecticut. Reuben Stebbins, who was a farmer by occupation and a republican in politics, removed to Oswego county, this State, where he died leaving five children, three sons and two daughters. Simeon Gardner, who was a republican in politics and a pillar of the Free-Will Baptist church, in which he served for twenty-five years as a deacon, married Clara Pease, and when he died in Connecticut left a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters. Walter Stebbins, a son of Reuben Stebbins and the father of Charles, was born in Massachusetts, October 24th, 1799, and removed to Cortland county, this State, where he followed farming until his death. He was a whig and a republican in politics, an episcopalian in religion and married Abigail Gardner. They had five children, three sons and two daughters.

Charles Stebbins received his education in the common schools and at night grammar school, which he attended for a short time. At seventeen years of age he left school and learned the trade of a carpenter, which he followed for a few years. He then engaged in the wagon-making business, which he followed successfully for thirteen years. At the end of that time he turned his attention to his present occupation of farming, now owning a farm of five hundred and fifty acres of first-class land, well suited for grain, grass and small fruits.

He married Sarah Denton, a daughter of William Denton. They have been the parents of four children, two sons and two daughters: Jane A., widow of Wallace Cross, a resident of the town of Hanover; Flora M., first married to Charles Crumb and after his death became the wife of Elijah Thomas; Charles W., married to Belle Sackett; and George, who died some years ago.

Throughout his entire life Mr. Stebbins has been remarkably successful and has acquired a very fine property which he keeps in excellent condition. He is a republican politically and has been a member of the Baptist church for many years.

JOHN McFADDEN is a prosperous and intelligent agriculturist, and grape grower of Portland town, and owner of one of the best vineyards, forty acres in extent, in the county. He is a son of Manassas and Mary (Magee) McFadden, and was born in Venango county, Pa., February 24, 1824. His grandfather, Manassas McFadden, was born in Ireland and came to the young republic about 1796. He soon heard of the fertile lands in Venango county, Pa., and took his family there to make a home. Land was cheap and he secured a large tract which before his death was improved into a fine farm. He married and reared a family of four children, and died in 1810, aged seventy years. Manassas McFadden, Jr., (father), was born on the sod of Erin about 1792, and came with his father to America when four years of age. His early life was passed on the farm in Venango county, which was four hundred acres in extent. Upon his father's death, the young man took the farm and made many improvements, among them the raising of good cattle, in which he was highly successful. He died in 1847, aged fifty-five years, a devout member of the Catholic church. In 1811, Mr. McFadden married Mary Magee, who came from eastern Pennsylvania and they reared a family of ten children. Mrs. McFad-

R. G. Wright

den died in 1824, he married Cecelia Griffin in 1827, rearing six more children, also a communicant of the Catholic church. Mr. McFadden was a soldier in the war of 1812, and joined his sympathies with the Democratic party.

John McFadden was reared on the farm in Venango county and attended the public schools of the district. When reaching manhood he did farm work for several years, but in 1865, he came to this county and settled on his present fine place two miles southwest of Portland village, containing seventy-five acres. It was different then. To-day all is changed. Where the grain-fields stood productive vines send forth their branches and at harvest time the air is filled with the fragrance of the fruit.

In 1849, he married Catherine Maguire, daughter of William Maguire, of Crawford county, Pa., and their union has been blest with five children, two sons and three daughters: Mary J., Emaline E., James S., Raphael M. and Hattie A., wife of Augustus Weagraff and lives in Warren county, Pa.

John McFadden is a member of the Catholic church, and a Grover Cleveland democrat. He is one of Portland's citizens who feels that the town's welfare is his interest and uses every opportunity to advance it.

REUBEN G. WRIGHT, of Westfield, is one of the representative self-made men of Chautauqua county, a man of good judgment, of remarkable energy and strong will, but generous and kind withal, and ever ready to assist in whatever would benefit his town or county. He is a son of Reuben and Betsey M. (Seymour) Wright, and was born at Westfield, Chautauqua county, New York, July 1, 1824. One of those who left the peace and quiet of his Connecticut home to risk his life in the Revolutionary struggle for American independance was Reuben Wright, Sr., the paternal grandfather of Reuben G. Wright. When peace and independence came to the Thirteen Colonies, Reuben Wright returned to his family and the tillage of his farm. One of his sons was Reuben Wright (father) who removed to Redfield, Oswego county, this State, and thence to Ohio. After a short residence there, he returned to New York in 1817, and settled at Westfield, where he was engaged in the weaving and cloth dressing business and where he built a carding machine which he operated for fourteen years. About 1829 he bought a farm about one mile east of the village and gave some attention to farming until his death, which occurred in October, 1847, when he was in the sixty-third year of his age, and at the time of his death left an estate worth in the neighborhood of twenty-thousand dollars. He married Betsey M. Seymour, of Scotch descent, who was a first cousin of Gov. Horatio Seymour and died in 1874, at the advanced age of ninety-three years. They were the parents of seven children, of whom six lived to maturity: Allen, Mrs. Betsey Knight, Mrs. Charlotte Bradley, Reuben G., Franklin M. and Mrs. Martin Warren.

Reuben G. Wright grew to manhood at Westfield where he attended the public schools and Westfield academy. At eighteen years of age he entered the mercantile establishment of Hungerford & Knight where he remained for five years as a clerk. In 1849 he left the store and went to California whose then newly discovered gold-fields were the wonder of the world and attracted throngs of treasure seekers from every part of the United States as well as from various countries of Europe. On arriving on the Pacific slope, Mr. Wright followed gold prospecting and mining for two years and then was engaged for four years in supplying the city of Sacramento with water. He was very successful both in the gold fields and at Sacramento city which he left in 1855 to return to New York, where he became a permanent resident of Westfield although conducting and per-

sonally supervising important business enterprises in adjoining and distant states. He purchased four thousand acres of timber land in Clarion county, Pa., and large tracts of timberland in Wisconsin, the former of which required his supervision for eleven years, while the latter demanded his attention for fourteen years. He also engaged extensively in grape culture in the town of Westfield where he now has one hundred acres of vineyards. At the present time he owns over fifteen thousand acres of heavy pine timber-land along the borders of Lake Pontchartrain, east of Baton Rouge, in Washington parish, Louisiana.

In 1870 he was married to Cora E. Pierce, and has three sons: Paul D., Ralph G., and Pier R. He has one of the finest residences in Chautauqua county and in their beautiful and pleasant home he and his excellent wife delight to welcome and entertain their friends whose number include many who are prominent in social and political life in the Empire State.

DANIEL M. FARINGTON was a gentleman of quiet unassuming manners but possessed of a strength of character much greater than the average man. He was endowed with Christian humility, honest to the last degree and with a word he considered as binding as his bond. He was born in Fishkill, Dutchess county, New York, in 1795, and came to Chautauqua in 1832, when he settled on the farm where his widow, whose maiden name was Jane E. Hulburt, resides. Daniel M. Farington was a son of Matthew and Alice (White) Farington, well-to-do and highly respected people of Dutchess county. He was a stirring, energetic, industrious and economical man and amassed a competence in addition to one hundred and thirty-seven acres of fine farming land. Mr. Farington died in 1881, aged eighty-six years. In 1823, he married Maria Emeigh, of Dutchess county, N. Y. She died in 1858, and in 1859, he married Jane E. Hulburt, a daughter of Jabez Hulburt, a farmer living in Westfield town. They had no children.

D. M. Farington was a model farmer and of a domestic turn of mind and was fond of his home. He favored the Republican party in voting, but was too modest and retiring in his disposition to engage in politics. He was buried in the Union cemetery. Mrs. Farington resides upon the farm that her husband left, living alone. She is a member of the Baptist church at Portland, and although seventy-one years of age is active, strong and in excellent health. In 1883, she passed through an experience which would, ordinarily, have caused the death, or at least dethroned the reason of an ordinary old lady sixty-five years of age. Living alone as she does, the house being somewhat isolated, the house was entered by robbers who knew that considerable valuables were kept in a safe. They made their way to her room and arousing her compelled her to open the safe from which they took six or seven hundred dollars in money and a number of bonds. Fortunately the latter were registered, and thereby were non-negotiable, but no trace of the robbers was ever secured. Having secured their booty they bound her hand and foot and tied her to the bed, leaving her in this uncomfortable position. By great effort she managed to release herself and going to a neighbor's house acquainted them with the outrage but the thieves had escaped. Some silver pieces given her by Mr. Farington, and which were valued highly on that account, were left at her earnest solicitation. It is remarkable that one of her age could pass through such an ordeal without serious results to mind or body. Mrs. Farington is an entertaining lady and is much liked by many friends.

RESIDENCE OF R. G. WRIGHT, WESTFIELD.

GEORGE W. PARKS is a son of George and Ann (Nelson) Parks, and was born January 21, 1855, in the city of Buffalo, New York. His grandfather, Daniel Parks, was an Englishman by birth, born in Leeds, emigrated to America and located at Black Rock, near Buffalo, New York. His business was that of combined farmer and hotel-keeper. He was connected with the Episcopal church, and was united in marriage with Eliza Harris, who bore him three children; he died at the age of eighty-eight years. The grandfather of Mr. Parks on the maternal side was also a native of England, and, with his wife and family, took ship for America, but during the voyage his wife died and he was forced to fight the battle of life in the new world single-handed and alone. Prior to his coming to America he was an overseer of one of the landed estates of an English nobleman. His death occurred shortly after his arrival in the United States. George Parks was born in the city of Buffalo, New York, in the year 1831, and is still a resident of that place. He has always been by occupation a contractor in the line of pile driving and dock building. He votes the Republican ticket and gives his party a warm and energetic support, but has never yet claimed a reward by way of office-holding. Mr. Parks is a member of the Baptist church, holds the offices of steward and trustee, and has always been considered one of its prominent members. He belongs to the Royal Templars and is an advocate of temperance reform. In 1863 he enlisted in the 24th regiment, New York Cavalry, and entered the civil war. He was offered commissions on three different occasions, but uniformly refused. During his term of service he took part in twenty-six battles and thirteen skirmishes, and, in moments of imminent danger, no one was more ready to risk his life for the sake of victory. His was a continuous tour of duty, with the exception of thirty days, when he was physically incapacitated. His marriage resulted in a family of eight children, six living and two dead.

George W. Parks received his education in the public schools, learned the same business that his father followed and continued it until 1872. Later he became a dealer in lumber and timber, and in 1890 he embarked in the merchandising business, handling the three staple lines, dry-goods, groceries and hardware. This constitutes his present business, in which he has become firmly established, enjoying a good local trade.

George W. Parks united in marriage with Mary, daughter of Henry Burmaster, of the village of Irving, and has two children living and one dead: Charles, Maud and Claude, deceased. He, together with his wife, holds membership in the Methodist church, of which he is steward and trustee, the latter of which offices he has held for the past nine years. Mr. Parks has always been identified with the development of the town from a material standpoint as well as educationally and religiously. He has been a member of the school board for a number of years, and also takes an active interest in politics. He is a member of the Royal Templars and of the Equitable Aid Union.

DANIEL C. SMITH, a well-known and respected gentleman, living in the town of Hanover, who has followed agricultural pursuits for many years, is a son of Christopher and Eve (Ball) Smith, and was born in the town of Carlisle, Schoharie county, New York, on the 12th day of August, 1821. The paternal grandfather, Conrad Smith, was a native of Germany and came to America during the progress of the Revolutionary war. Having served in the German army and being trained in military tactics, he was well fitted to perform a similar service for his adopted country, and he enlisted in the Colonial army, serving as an officer until the close of the struggle. He received wounds in battle and drew a pension

until his death. After the close of the war he settled in Schoharie county, pursued farming and died there when one hundred years of age, consoled by his faith in the Methodist church. The maternal grandfather, Mathias Ball, was also a native of Germany and came to this country a few years prior to the war mentioned. He enlisted and served throughout the strife and then settled in Schoharie county, but later came to Chautauqua county, and lived with his son until his death. Christopher Smith was born in Schoharie county, New York, 1779. In 1841 he emigrated to Cattaraugus county, purchased a farm of four hundred and twenty acres, which he tilled until 1849, when he moved to the town of Hanover, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1868. His political sympathies were with the Democratic party until the slavery issue became the burning question of the day, when he severed his connection with it and allied himself with the Republican party. He was thrice married, first, to Eve Ball, by whom he had four children, three sons and one daughter; all are dead except George, who lives in Michigan, and subject. After Mrs. Smith's death he married her sister, Catherine Ball, and later he united with Elizabeth Van Valkenberg.

Daniel C. Smith was educated in the common schools and then tilled a farm until he was thirty-five years of age. He then clerked for three years in a store owned by R. B. Smith & Co. Since that time he has followed farming, and is the owner of one hundred and thirty acres of land in the town of Hanover. Politically, like his father, he was formerly a democrat, but divided with his party upon the question of slavery and is now in harmony with the Republican party.

Daniel C. Smith married Cordelia M. Cushman, a daughter of Hiram Cushman, and their union has been blessed with seven children, six now living and one dead: Lucinda E., married Hall Gidley, who is a farmer and mechanic, living in the town of Hanover; Phila A., married John Q. A. Christy, deceased, now lives in Silver Creek; Sarah C., is the wife of Adelbert A. Newbury, a farmer living in the town of Ripley; Daniel C., Jr., married Maggie C. McAndrews, and follows the same occupation in the town of Hanover; Sidney B., married Lizzie L. Curran, and is similarly employed in the same town; and Frank, who is reading law in the office of Towne & Bishop, Silver Creek, New York.

HORACE C. SAWIN is a leading farmer and business man of the town of Ripley. He was born July 2, 1821, in Herkimer county, New York, town of Stark and is a son of Ethan and Eleanor (Anise) Sawin. George Sawin, his paternal grandfather, was a resident of Herkimer county, whence he had come originally from Connecticut, of which State he was a native. Prior, however, to his residence in Herkimer county he had been a citizen of Washington county, in the northern part of the State. In early life he taught school, combined this with farming and in later years made it his exclusive vocation. He was married to Ruth Crocker, who bore him six children, and died at the extreme age of ninety-nine years. Grandfather Alexander Anise was a native of Washington county, New York, but lived and died in Orleans county. He was a farmer by occupation, and reared a large family to which he was unusually devoted. Ethan Sawin emigrated to Chautauqua county, New York, town of Ripley, near where the subject now lives, in 1832, in which State he was born and spent his early life. He died in 1884. Mr. Sawin had always been an interested patron of education. In his earlier life he himself had been a teacher and thoroughly understood the necessity and possibility of true education as well as the reciprocal relations of teacher and pupil. He had always been ambitious to elevate the standard and to still more generalize the functions of the com-

mon school. In an official capacity he served quite a number of years in connection with the schools of his own town and always exhibited the highest interest in their efficiency and success. His marriage resulted in the birth of five children, all living.

Horace C. Sawin gained his education through the advantages of the common school, though at that time he was surrounded by such conditions and circumstances as to afford him very poor facilities. He first worked upon a farm and after attaining his majority embarked in farming for himself. He is now the owner of one hundred and eighty-eight acres of land in a high state of cultivation and productivity. In politics he has always voted the Democratic ticket and his fidelity to party has been rewarded by election, to various town offices. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons at Westfield, New York.

Horace C. Sawin married Mary A. Osterman, a daughter of William Osterman, of Ripley, who bore him one son, H. Eugene, now married to Alice Palmer and living in the town of Ripley. He is a farmer and dealer in agricultural implements, and the parent of two children: Laura M. and Lee.

Horace C. Sawin is held in respect by his neighbors and those with whom he comes in contact, not only for his sterling qualities but also for his social qualities as well. His life has been one of honesty, high purpose and singleness of aim—not to accumulate riches and material wealth, but to acquire those comforts of home and domestic life which produce simple happiness.

ROBERT A. MAXWELL, the genial and enterprising editor and proprietor of the *Commercial*, published at Sinclairville, New York, is the son of the Rev. J. Allan Maxwell, and was born in Amsterdam, New York, June 8, 1856. His grandfather, whose name was also J. Allan Maxwell, was a native of New York city, but died in New Orleans, Louisiana, when about twenty-eight years of age. His son, Rev. J. Allan, father of Robert A., was a Presbyterian clergyman of acknowledged learning and eloquence, and was stationed at different points in the States of New York and Pennsylvania. He died on November 27, 1890, at the age of fifty-seven years.

Robert A. Maxwell lived in South Orange, New Jersey, until the age of fourteen, when he removed with his parents to Hazleton, Pa. He received his education at the academy in Blairstown, New Jersey, and at the Hazleton schools, after which he learned the trade of printing and engaged in that business in the adjoining cities. In January, of 1891, he came to the village of Sinclairville and took charge of the *Commercial*, the only paper published in the village, a weekly having a circulation of about six hundred. Since embarking in this enterprise Mr. Maxwell has met with unqualified success and the future of his journalistic enterprise still continues to grow brighter. Politically he is a republican and is a member of the Equitable Aid Union.

On December 29, 1883, Mr. Maxwell was united in marriage to Marietta, daughter of E. Rust, of Cambridgeborough, Crawford county, Pa. Their marriage has been blessed by the birth of one son, Allan R.

FRED A. BENTLEY, a well-known citizen of the town of Busti and vice-president of the Chautauqua County National Bank, is a son of Gustavus and Cornelia (Stewart) Bentley, and was born in the town of Busti, Nov. 30, 1846. Among the pioneers settlers of the town of Busti was Uriah Bentley, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Uriah Bentley was the son of Caleb Bentley of Berlin, Rensselaer county, where he was born June 21, 1779. In May 1810 he settled on lot 9, township 2, range 12, now in the northern part of the town of Busti. He cleared a piece of land, built a house after the common pattern of

those pioneer days and in November brought his family to Mayville and, for want of a road, he shipped them down the lake in a long canoe, reaching his home at midnight. He was an industrious man and useful citizen. On December 28, 1800, he married Nancy Sweet, who was born May 7, 1779. They reared a family of ten children: Nancy, Polly, Uriah S., Sybl E., Hiram, Simeon G., Alexander, Gustavus A., Ulrica C. and Minerva. Gustavus A. (father) the fourth son, was born August 12, 1817, and followed farming on the home farm until his death. He was a republican in politics and married Cornelia Stewart, who died in Febuary 1888. She was the daughter of John Stewart, a Methodist, who was born in Herkimer county, married Eunice Wilcox, by whom he had five sons and five daughters, and died in the town of Harmony in 1826. He was the son of Eliphalet and Mercy (Coates) Stewart, who settled in 1810 in Busti near Jamestown, where Mr. Stewart followed farming and lumbering. Gustavus A. and Cornelia (Stewart) Bentley reared a family of three children: Marian E., who died in 1857; Frances V., wife of J. S. Briggs, a grocer of Jamestown, and Fred A.

Fred A. Bentley grew to manhood on the farm and received his education in Randolph and Jamestown academies. Leaving school, he was engaged in farming on the homestead farm near Lakewood until 1886, when he was elected vice-president of the Chautauqua County National Bank of Jamestown and since then has given his time principally to the business of the bank.

He married Clara Ball, a native of Pennsylvania, who died shortly after her marriage, and after her death he united with Mary B., daughter of Flint Blanchard, a farmer of the town of Ellicott. By his second marriage he has two children: Jane and Marian E.

In politics Mr. Bentley is a republican. He served three terms continuously as supervisor of the town of Busti. He has been very careful of the interest of his bank and has spared no effort to strengthen and maintain its well earned reputation.

ELIJAH E. HALE, a farmer of the town of Ellicott who has followed blacksmithing for seventy years, was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, October 26th, 1805, and is the son of Alfred and Luey (Ensign) Hale. Alfred Hale was born in Conway, Massachusetts, and removed to Pittsfield, that State, where he died in August 1817. He was a shoe-maker by trade and a whig in politics. His wife Luey (Ensign) Hale was a Presbyterian and died in Pittsfield in September, 1816. Mr. and Mrs. Hale were the parents of three children, of whom two grew to maturity: Elijah E and Sarah E. (deceased), wife of Oliver Arms, also dead. Mrs. Hale was a daughter of Capt. Elijah Ensign (maternal grandfather), who was the first white male child born in the town of Pittsfield, of which he was a life-long resident. He was an extensive farmer for his day, an earnest and active federalist in politics and was a captain in the Massachusetts militia. He married Phœbe Holt, by whom he had nine children, five sons and four daughters. Two of these sons, Thomas and John, served as soldiers in the war of 1812.

Elijah E. Hale received his education in the common schools of Massachusetts and at 15 years of age was apprenticed to learn the trade of blacksmith, which he has successfully followed for seventy years. He went from Pittsfield to Hancock and from there in 1830 to Fluvanna, which he left three years later to remove to his present farm. He is a republican in politics and served for some time in the Massachusetts State militia, in which he was appointed on September 11th, 1828, by Gov. Lincoln, as quartermaster with the rank of lieutenant. He served as a deacon in the Christian church of Ellicott until it ceased to exist.

On November 27th, 1825, he married Eliza A., daughter of Major William Acocks, a blacksmith and whig, who was a deacon of the Baptist church and a militia officer in Massachusetts, from which he removed to Campton, Kane county, Illinois, where he died August 10th, 1854, aged seventy-seven years. He married Phœbe Baker of Lanesboro, Massachusetts, and they had four children: Eliza A., James L., not dead; Phœbe G., who died some years ago, and Wm. B. Major Acocks was born in Devonshire, England, where he was pressed to serve in the British army. He was one of the soldiers surrendered at Saratoga and after being sent to Boston as a prisoner, he enlisted in the American army. After the Revolutionary war he married a Mrs. Lewis (*nèe* Grant) by whom he had two children: Major William, and Thomas who was killed by a falling tree at Elmira, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Hale have two children: William F., born July 15th, 1827, who was graduated from Jamestown academy, taught ten terms in the public schools, married Mary A. Stillson and is now engaged in farming for his father; and Milton A., who married Annetta Arnold of the town of Ellery, and is engaged in farming.

ALBERT H. STEBBINS, a descendant of one of the old pioneer families of the town of Hanover and Chautauqua county, is a son of Marcus M. and Emeline (More) Stebbins, and was born in the town of Sheridan, Chautauqua county, New York, May 15th, 1842. His paternal grandfather, Sesediah Stebbins, was a native of Massachusetts and came in 1806 to what is now the town of Sheridan, where he purchased a farm of two hundred acres. He was an enterprising and successful farmer and in politics was successively a whig and republican. He married Iseneth Green, by whom he had one son and three daughters. The son, Marcus M. Stebbins, was the father of the subject of this sketch. Marcus M. Stebbins was born in 1819, owned one hundred and fifty acres of his father's farm, which he cultivated and managed until his death in 1886. He was a whig and republican in politics and married Emeline More, a daughter of Huber More, a native of Essex and afterwards a resident of Chautauqua county. They reared a family of six children, two sons and four daughters.

Albert H. Stebbins was reared on the home farm and received his education in the common schools and Randolph academy, which latter he attended one term while that institution of learning was under the charge of Prof. S. G. Love. Leaving school, he turned his attention to farming which he has successfully followed until the present time. He owns a farm of one hundred and seventy-five acres of good grape land, of which thirty-two acres are now in productive vineyards. His land is also well adapted to grain raising and grazing purposes. Mr. Stebbins is a republican, who believes in yielding an active support to his party. He held the office of assessor of the town of Hanover for nine consecutive years and shortly afterwards was elected as supervisor, which office he held uninterruptedly since 1884. He is a member of Lodge No. 757 Free and Accepted Masons of Silver Creek.

In 1863 he married Clara E. Smith, who is a daughter of William Smith, and died May 9th, 1883, leaving five children: Fannie (deceased); Lorain W., a farmer of Hanover, who married Grace Birdsey; Schuyler C.; H. Smith, attending Exeter academy; and Mary L. In 1886 Mr. Stebbins united in marriage with Nina C. Congdon, daughter of Morgan Congdon. By his second marriage he has one child, a daughter—Clara A.

WILLIAM F. STRUNK, one of the reliable citizens and substantial farmers of the town of Ellicott, is a son of William H. and Jane A. (Van Vleck) Strunk, and was born in the town of Ellicott, Chautauqua county,

New York, May 7th, 1840. The first of the Strunk family in America was in 1750, when Hendriek and Catherine Strunk, brother and sister, came from the principality of Leppe Detmold, in North Germany, to Rensselaer county, New York. Hendrick Strunk was a farmer and his son, Jacob Strunk, grandfather of William F. Strunk, came in 1816 to Chantanqua county, where he settled on lot 53, range 4, township 2 in what is now the town of Ellicott. He owned a large farm, was an old-line whig in politics and died in 1831. He married and reared a family of ten children. His son, William H. Strunk, was born August 5th, 1807, and died December 25th, 1878. In 1834 he was married to Jane Ann Van Vleck by Rev. E. J. Gillett. They reared a family of five sons and five daughters, of whom three are living: William F., Dwight, a farmer of Lakewood, and Alvin, now engaged in farming in Ellicott.

William F. Strunk grew to manhood on the farm and received his education in the common schools. He has always followed farming and owns a farm of eighty-five acres of good land, upon which he now resides. In 1865 he went to Forestville and bought nine bull-head fish with which to stock a pond his father had made; seven of these fish lived, and in 1867 the pond was washed out by Lake Chantanqua, into which the fish escaped. By this means the lake was stocked with its present abundance of that kind of fish. In politics Mr. Strunk is a republican.

He married Edna Augusta, daughter of Lyman Parker, of Ellicott, who died leaving two children: Grace Edna, who has taught five terms of school in Cattaraugus county, and Minnie B., a dressmaker of Jamestown. Mr. Strunk again united in marriage with Gertrude A. Carter, daughter of S. H. and Jane A. (Perry) Carter, of the town of Randolph, Cattaraugus county. Mrs. Gertrude A. Strunk received her education at Chamberlain institute, from which she was graduated in 1875. After graduation she taught in the States of New York, Ohio and Illinois. While at Chamberlain institute she taught in one of the preparatory departments and afterwards taught natural science and German in the Illinois female college for three years and the higher branches in the high school of Ironton, Ohio.

EDMUND MEAD, a retired merchant and one of the substantial farmers of the town of Sheridan, was born in New York city, January 10th, 1809, and is a son of Benjamin and Eliza (Holmes) Mead. He is fourth in lineal descent from Benjamin Mead, who came from England to Greenwich, Connecticut, where he was the founder of the Mead family, which now has branches in so many parts of the United States. He was a farmer, served in the Revolutionary war and married. Two of his sons were killed by the Indians and another son, Edmund Mead (grandfather), was a large landholder and prominent business man of Norwich. He left home but never returned, and it was always believed that he was murdered. He was married and had three sons and two daughters. One of these sons, Benjamin Mead (father) was born between 1790 and 1800, and at ten years of age went to New York city, where he became successively a clerk, partner and proprietor of a wholesale grocery house. At sixty years of age he retired from active life, but continued to reside in New York city until his death. He was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, originally a Jacksonian democrat but later in life a republican. He married Eliza Holmes, a native of New Jersey, by whom he had seven children, among whom were William (deceased); Joseph S., a retired grocery merchant of Brooklyn; and States O., a retired wholesale merchant of New York city.

Edmund Mead grew to manhood in New York city, where he attended the public school and then entered New Canaan academy, from

which he was graduated in 1825. Leaving school he was engaged in the wholesale grocery business with his father until 1830, when he came to the town of Sheridan, where he bought his present farm of one hundred and fifty acres, which was then almost in wilderness. This farm, which he took great delight in clearing out and improving, is in the central part of the town and was the first farm cleared out between Silver Creek and Westfield. It is well improved, carefully tilled and very productive. Mr. Mead is a republican in politics and has always taken an active part in any movement intended for the improvement of the town. He has been town clerk and school commissioner, served five terms as supervisor and held the office of justice of the peace for nearly fifteen years. He was at one time a candidate for Assembly and lacked but one vote of being nominated, his successful competitor being Mr. Palmer, who was elected at the ensuing election. While not a church member, yet he supports churches and church work.

He married Susan Doty, daughter of William Doty, of Sheridan. To their union were born fourteen children: Ralph A., a railroad conductor of Binghamton, New York, who married Ann Gold and after her death Louisa Belden; Benjamin, died when young; Benjamin, who married a Miss Pearson and lives in Jersey City, New Jersey; Brockus L. (dead); Abigail A., wife of Marshall E. Rice, of San Francisco, California; Brockus L.; Susan D., married to John V. Patterson, of Sheridan; Eleanor F., wife of Richard Houk, of Ohio; Edmund, deceased; Caroline A.; Emma, died in infancy; William H., telegraph operator of New York city; and Rachel H., wife of Charles Smith, of Kansas City.

EDWARD DENNISON, a representative farmer of the town of Hanover, was born on the farm on which he now lives, in the town of Hanover, Chautauqua county, New York, May 5, 1828, and is a son of Joseph and Deborah (James) Dennison. The founder of the Dennison family in America was William Dennison, who was born in England about 1586, and came, in 1631, to Roxbury, Massachusetts, with his wife and three sons: Daniel, Edward and George. A descendant of one of these sons was Joseph Dennison, the paternal grandfather of Edward Dennison. Joseph Dennison, who was born at Norwich, Connecticut, March 20, 1750, married Mary Smith, by whom he had seven sons and four daughters. In 1829 he removed to Galway, Saratoga, county, this State, where he followed farming until his death, March 17, 1833. His son, Joseph Dennison (father), was born at Norwich, Connecticut, October 25, 1787, and in 1816 removed to the town of Hanover, in which he died in the year 1872. He purchased the farm from the Holland Land company, containing one hundred acres, upon which the subject of this sketch now resides. He dealt largely in real estate, and although a carpenter and joiner by trade, yet gave his time principally to farming. He was an old-line whig and an active worker in the Baptist church, with which he had united in 1820. His wife, Deborah James, was the daughter of Jesse James, a farmer of Saratoga county. Their children were: Sallie E., born 1814, and now widow of David Strong; Dr. John, born August 8, 1818, and a graduate of Albany Medical College, who married Eleanor Johnsonworth, and after practicing for twenty years at Alden, Erie county, removed to DeWitt, Iowa, where one of his sons, Dr. John, Jr., is practicing medicine and the other son, Walter, is in the hardware business; Flora, wife of a Mr. Dinehart, a banker of Stator, Iowa; and Edwin.

Edward Dennison was reared on the farm on which he resides and received his education in the common schools and Fredonia academy. Leaving school, he engaged in his present business of farming on the old homestead which he

now owns. He has a large apple orchard, and also makes a specialty of sheep-raising. Mr. Dennison is a democrat in politics and has been an active member of the Baptist church for many years. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., of Forestville, the Grange and No. 235 Patrons of Husbandry of Sheridan. He is one of the oldest Masons of western New York, being a member of Hanover Lodge, No. 152, Free and Accepted Masons of Forestville, in which he was initiated in July, 1850. Although frequently solicited, Mr. Dennison has never presented himself for any office within the gift of his fellow-citizens.

On May 20, 1852, he was united in marriage to Elizabeth A. Dorner, who bore him two sons and three daughters: Florence, a graduate of the Fredonia Normal school, who was a leading teacher for ten years, and was principal of the Middletown school, when she married Stoddard Draper, a real estate dealer of San Bernardina, California; Minnie, who was graduated from the Forestville High school, and is the wife of T. A. Riley, of Cleveland, Ohio; Charles, who was furnishing beef to the United States troops in Idaho, where he was drowned in the Snake river at twenty-one years of age; John, a builder and contractor of Cleveland, Ohio, who married Carrie Ross; and Elizabeth, a teacher in the public schools.

JOHN SMILEY, one of the old and highly respected citizens of the town of Ellery, is a son of Joseph and Sarah (Lewis) Smiley, and was born in the town of Norwich, Chenango county, New York, April 2, 1808. His paternal great-grandfather, William Smiley, Sr., was born in Ireland, and was pressed into the British naval service for a term of seven years. When his vessel anchored in Long Island Sound, on a trip to New York, he and two of his cousins escaped by swimming to the Connecticut shore. He settled at Farmington, in that State, where he married one year later and afterwards went to Savannah, Georgia, in which city he died. His son, William Smiley (grandfather), was born at Farmington, to which he returned from Georgia, after the death of his parents, and was engaged on a farm until the opening of the Revolutionary war, in which he served as a soldier. After the declaration of peace he went to Exeter, Rhode Island, where he married Hannah Wilcox. He then resided successively in Vermont, and Broome, Chenango and Chautauqua counties, New York. He was the third settler, in 1796, in the town of Norwich, Chenango county, which place he left in 1810 to come to the town of Ellery. He died in 1825, and his widow survived him until March, 1831, when she too passed away. Their children were Joseph, William and Lucy. Joseph Smiley (father) was born in Vermont in 1781, and died in the town of Ellery November 8, 1862. He was a farmer, a whig and republican and a member of the Christian church. He married Sarah (Lewis) Groton, widow of a Mr. Groton, who bore him one child, the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Smiley at the time of her marriage to Mr. Smiley had a family of three sons and eight daughters.

John Smiley came with his father and grandfather to the town of Ellery, where he received his education in the rural schools of that day. He has always followed farming for a livelihood and owns thirty-two acres of land three miles south of Bemus Point, where he and E. P. Young are the owners of a valuable flour and feed mill. He is a republican in politics, and served his town as assessor for four consecutive terms. He has also held the office of justice of the peace for thirteen years.

On September 10, 1853, he married E. Minerva Briggs, a daughter of Col. Stephen Briggs, a farmer and active whig of Otsego county. Mr. and Mrs. Smiley have one child, a daughter, R. Belle, who was born November 10, 1856, and on November 14, 1857, married E. P. Young, of Bemus Point, who is in

charge of the mill owned by him and his father-in-law. Mr. and Mrs. Young have two children: Carrie M., born July 4, 1882, and one born June 3, 1891.

JOHN SHEARER, JR., an enterprising farmer and substantial citizen of the town of Hanover, is a son of John Shearer, Sr., and Philena (French) Shearer, and was ushered into life in the town of Milton, Saratoga county, New York, August 31, 1817. His paternal grandfather, Robert Shearer, was a native of Scotland, town of Paisley, and emigrated to America just prior to the Revolutionary war. His first stopping place was in the town of Milton, Saratoga county, New York, where, upon the commencement of hostilities, he was arrested as a spy and conveyed to Boston, Massachusetts. He was, however, after a hearing before the martial courts of the colonies, dismissed, as there could be no convicting evidence found against him. After this incident he returned to Milton, where the remainder of his life was passed in peace and security. By occupation he was a weaver, but in America there was very little demand for his vocation, so he was compelled to become a tiller of the soil. Robert Shearer was a member of the Presbyterian church, married and reared a family of five children, four sons and one daughter. Grandfather French was a native of Connecticut, a typical Yankee, and removed to the town of Milton, New York, where he spent his latter days and passed away in peace. By occupation he was a seaman and made numerous voyages to the West Indies. He reared a large family, and in the latter part of his life became a farmer. John Shearer (father) was born in America in the year 1779, and when his parents emigrated to New York, was about ten years of age. He died July 15, 1859. He was a farmer by occupation and a whig in politics. His marriage with Philena French resulted in the birth of nine children, six sons and three daughters.

John Shearer, Jr., gained his education in the common schools, became a farmer in his youth and has always pursued that business. In his political bent he is a democrat.

He was united in marriage on August 21, 1842, to Asenath B. Cowen, daughter of Ezekiel Cowen, of the town of Hanover, Chautauqua county, New York, but formerly of Rhode Island. Mr. and Mrs. Shearer are the parents of six children, four living: Nancy A., wife of Lee Hiller (dead), now living at Smith's Mills; Henry C., married to Evalina Eastling, at present a resident of Taylor county, Wisconsin, a farmer; Alvin A., dead; Charles M., married to Parmelia Prouse, a telegraph operator at West Olive station, Michigan, on the Chicago & West Michigan R. R.; Mason A., married to Ella Horton, living one-half mile west of Smith's Mills, Hanover town, New York; and Leslie J., dead.

John Shearer, Jr., is a man of usefulness and weight in the community in which he lives, realizing that friends and a good name are of more value and conducive to greater happiness than all the iridescent splendor of the world combined.

ABEL S. GILES, a successful farmer, an active worker in the Baptist church and a prominent Prohibitionist in the town of Hanover, was born in New London county, Connecticut, September 3, 1818, and is a son of John and Betsey (Abel) Giles. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Giles, was a native of England, where he learned the trade of weaver. He came to Connecticut about the middle of the eighteenth century and was a soldier in the French and Indian war. He settled in New London county, where he followed weaving until his death. He married Bathsheba Harris, of Connecticut, by whom he had three sons and two daughters, one of which, Bathsheba, married a Mr. Staunton. One of the sons, Thomas, settled in Susquehanna, Pa., while another one

was John Giles, the father of Abel S. Giles. John Giles was born in New London county, Connecticut, April 5, 1780, and died in Chautauqua county, New York, December 31, 1880. He was a farmer by occupation, a democrat in politics and a free-thinker in religious matters. He removed in June, 1823, to Delaware county where his wife, Betsey (Abel) Giles, died in 1844. They had three children: Edwin, a farmer, who resides with his son, Edward, in Nebraska; Anstin, who with all his family is now dead; and Abel S.

Abel S. Giles received his education in the early common schools of Delaware county, and in 1844, came to the town of Sheridan, Chautauqua county, where he purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres of land which he cultivated until 1857, when he disposed of it and bought a farm of one hundred acres in the town of Hanover.

On the 1st of April, 1839, he united with the Baptist church, in which he has been a deacon thirty years, and has always been an influential member and active worker. He has been successively in politics, a democrat, abolitionist, republican and prohibitionist. He has always had the courage of his convictions and dared to stand with the minority during the last years of African slavery; while to-day he stands courageously for prohibition as he ever did for the abolition of human servitude.

On April 10, 1844, he married Sarah Ann Stilson, a daughter of Amos Stilson, of Delaware county, N. Y. To Mr. and Mrs. Giles have been born six children, two sons and four daughters: Mary, wife of Edwin Downer, a farmer of Hanover; Nancy, (dead); Seymour, who resides in Dunkirk and is working in the Brooks Locomotive works; Julia, who married Hiram Calhoun, lives at Forestville, where he is engaged in farming; a daughter who married S. C. Albratt and Frank Giles living in Sheridan.

RINALDO I. CURTIS, M.D., a prominent practicing physician of Mayville, N. Y., of the Homœopathic school, is the son of Minor and Amanda (Ingoldsby) Curtis, and was born in Warren, Pa., March 27, 1837. His grandfather, Asa Curtis, emigrated to Warren, Pa., from the New England States, but afterwards removed west to the State of Illinois, where he died. Minor Curtis, father of Rinaldo I., was a native of the State of Vermont, removed for a short time to Warren, Pa., and thence to Chautauqua county, New York, where he died in 1882. In early life he learned the trade of a shoemaker, afterwards became a shoe merchant and during the latter part of his life retired from active occupation. He was a republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, for all of whose interests he had an earnest solicitude. His marriage to Amanda Ingoldsby was fruitful in the birth of the following children: Wilson P., married to Tirzah Thompson, at present living at North Warren, Pa. At the outbreak of the civil war he entered the Union army and served a long period of enlistment, taking part in numerous battles and engagements; Minor A., married to Miss Carpenter, now living in Rogers, Arkansas, where he is a practicing physician and surgeon, graduating from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, Illinois; and Rinaldo I.

On October 1, 1861, Rinaldo I. Curtis was united in marriage to Helen M. Bemus, a daughter of Matthew P. Bemus of Chautauqua county, New York, by whom he has three children: Matthew, married and now living at Mayville, New York, a painter by trade and father of one child, Raymond; Charles, married to Anna Henhiran of Jamestown, New York, an electrician; and George W.

Rinaldo I. Curtis received his education through the common and high schools of Warren, Pa., at the completion of which he entered upon the study of medicine under the preceptor-

ship of Drs. Robinson and Kise. He afterwards taught school for a time, continued the study of medicine at St. Louis, Missouri, and afterwards entered the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, Illinois, from which he graduated in the spring of 1861. Upon his graduation he went to Warren, Pa., and practiced with his old preceptor, Dr. Kise, about three months, when he removed to Mayville, New York, where he has continued his practice with extraordinary success. Upon his arrival at Mayville, it devolved upon him to overcome the prejudices of the people in favor of the old schools of medicine, but being well versed in the principles of homœopathy and its claims, he was not long in demonstrating by successful practice and treatment, the scientific principles of the school which he represented. Dr. Curtis is an active supporter of the Republican cause and, although he has been solicited upon various occasions to present himself for official preferment, has steadily refused. He belongs to Lodge, No. 284, of the I. O. O. F., at Mayville, New York, of which he is treasurer, and also to the Knights of Honor, in which he holds the office of dictator. Dr. Curtis's father-in-law, Hon. Matthew Bemus, was one of the prominent and highly respected citizens of Chautauqua county. He served a number of years as a member of the New York Legislature, was instrumental in the building of the C. C. R. R., now a part of the B. & N. W. R. R., and was also foremost in any movement which tended to the industrial, educational or philanthropic development of the county. He died in 1882.

ORLANDO BOND is a son of Minor T. and Mary A. (Blood) Bond, and was born in Mayville, Chautauqua county, New York, November 28, 1835. His grandfather, Bethuel Bond, was a native of Scotland, emigrated to America and settled in the town of Ripley, Chautauqua county, New York, in 1807. He continued his residence here until 1813, when he removed to Mayville, lived out his days and died. By occupation he was a farmer and owned a large tract of land between Mayville and Westfield, which at his death became the heritage of his children. When but a mere boy he entered the Revolutionary struggle, served throughout that memorable contest and finally returned to civil life. He was united in marriage to Lydia A. Dolph, who bore him ten children, five sons and five daughters. Grandfather Blood, during his life time, resided in the vicinity of Mayville, New York, and died near the city of Buffalo. He was a farmer and had four children. Minor T. Bond, father of Orlando, was born in Chautauqua county, town of Chautauqua, in the year 1809 and died in the year 1859. He was a farmer, a large land owner, a democrat in politics and served a number of years as justice of the peace. He also at one time filled the office of deputy sheriff and warden for the county of Chautauqua. His marriage resulted in the birth of eight children: Charlotte, Bethuel (deceased), Orlando, Francis, Fernando, Phœbe, Silas W. and Mary S.

Orlando Bond was united in marriage to Allie M., daughter of George W. Newell, and has the following children: Frank C., married to Kitty M. Hovey, now living with his father at Mayville, New York, in the mercantile business; M. Gertrude; and Fred (deceased).

Orlando Bond was educated in the common schools and commenced life as a clerk in the store of W. W. Crafts of Mayville, whom he succeeded in business as proprietor. He tried farming for a while, but in 1867 returned to the mercantile business, and in partnership with Mr. Godard embarked in the grocery business, which he still pursues. In politics he is a democrat and served as justice of the peace for the borough of Mayville a term of four years. Mr. Bond is a member of the Royal Arcanum, Council No. 111 of Mayville.

He is a good business man, stands high in the estimation of his fellow townsmen and besides his mercantile interests, is a large owner of real estate.

DELOS G. TENNANT, a prosperous farmer of the town of Ripley, and a descendant of an old and highly respected New England family, is a son of Moses A. and Delinda (Tennant) Tennant, and was born in the town of Springfield, Otsego county, New York, July 2, 1823. His paternal great-grandfather Tennant came from England to New England. His son, Moses Tennant (paternal grandfather), was a native of New England, and came from Connecticut to the town of Springfield, Otsego county, where he followed farming until his death. He was a federalist in politics, and a deacon of the Baptist church, and married Sarah Selden Jewett, by whom he had one son and four daughters. The son, Moses A. Tennant (father), was born in the town of Springfield, Otsego county, December 23, 1801, and died in Ripley, November 7, 1876. In 1833 he settled two miles south of Quincy, and afterwards removed to near the village of Ripley, where he followed farming until his death. He was a democrat in politics, had served several terms as justice of the peace and supervisor of his town from 1846 to 1853. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, had been for twenty years before his death a deacon of the Baptist church, and was a useful and public-spirited citizen. Moses A. Tennant married Delinda Tennant, who was born April 18, 1802, and still survives him. They were the parents of five sons and five daughters: Alvin J. (see his sketch); Delos G., Moses S., born August 2, 1821, and died August 19, 1847; Olive Eliza, born August 5, 1827, and married Henry W. Shaffer, who is now deceased; Julia E., married David Shaffer, who died a few years ago; Wealthy A., born August 24, 1830, and wife of Erbin C. Wattles, of Buffalo, New York; Rev. Albert M., of Westfield, who was born August 9, 1834; Ellen D., born October 26, 1826, and died in infancy; Fannie O., born February 28, 1838, who married George Mason and after his death became the wife of Eugene Huff, now a resident of Fredonia; and John A. (see his sketch). Mrs. Delinda Tennant, now in her ninetieth year, is a granddaughter of John and Mary (Crandall) Tennant, natives of Connecticut, who removed to Springfield, Otsego county, where they reared a family of two sons and four daughters. One of these sons, John Tennant, Jr., was the father of Mrs. Delinda Tennant, and came from Connecticut with his father to Springfield. He was a Free Mason, served in the war of 1812, during which he was wounded in the thigh, and married Betsey Loomis.

Delos G. Tennant grew to manhood on his father's farm. As one of the older children of the family he had to assist in clearing out the Ripley farm, and could only be spared to attend school during a part of the short winter terms. After his marriage he engaged in farming, which has been his main business ever since. He has also at one time been engaged in butchering. His farm lies two miles from the village of Ripley. Mr. Tennant is a democrat, was highway commissioner for some time, and served six years as assessor.

On March 1, 1843, he married Eliza Sawin, a member of the Presbyterian church, and is one of five children born to Ethan and Eleanor (Anise) Sawin. Ethan Sawin, a democrat in politics and a farmer and mechanic by occupation and trade, was drafted in the war of 1812, came in 1832 from his native State of Connecticut to the town of Ripley, where he died in July, 1886, aged seventy-four years. He served a number of years as commissioner of highways and supervisor of his town, and married for his second wife Sallie Osterman. To Delos G. and Eliza (Sawin) Tennant have been born three children: Carrie E., who married Ahira Cran-

dall, and died, leaving one child, Asa J.; Mary L., who died in infancy; and Moses D.

Moses D. Tennant was born December 3, 1849, received a good education and attended the Buffalo school from which he was graduated. He was admitted to the bar, and is now engaged in the practice of his profession at Westfield. While at school he took a course of surveying, and sometimes attends to work in that line. He is a republican, has served as notary public and justice of the peace, and has always been active in political matters. He married Helen, daughter of Austin Smith, of Westfield, and they have one child, Arthur S.

CLARENCE P. CIPPERLY, the present popular and efficient cashier of the banking house of Skinner & Minton, was born in Albany, Albany county, New York, November 14, 1862, and is the son and only child of Hiram and Susan L. (Mayer) Cipperly. His paternal ancestors were natives of Holland, but his paternal grandfather Cipperly was born at Sand Lake, Rensselaer county, this State, and was a farmer and manufacturer of woolen goods. His wife was of English descent, by whom he had a family of four children, two sons and two daughters. He was a representative man of his county. His maternal grandfather Mayer, who was a resident of Albany, married a woman of French extraction, named Miss Young and had a family of eight children. Hiram Cipperly (father) was born at Sand Lake, this State, in 1832, and died in Albany, in 1865, at the age of thirty-three years. He was a self-made man, a graduate of the Albany law school and practiced law in Albany until his death. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, in politics was a democrat and married Susan L. Mayer, of Albany, who bore him one child, a son—Clarence P. After her husband's death, Mrs. Cipperly married Charles A. Kimberly, who had entered the civil war in 1861, and served until the battle of Chapin's Farm, where he lost his foot. He went out as a sergeant of Co. E., 112th regiment, New York Volunteers, and for meritorious services was steadily promoted until he was brevetted captain. He was wounded several times and was honorably discharged in 1865.

Clarence P. Cipperly was educated in the Union school at Mayville, and in 1879 entered the banking house of Skinner & Minton, in Mayville, as office boy and clerk and has been promoted step by step until in 1884 he was appointed cashier, which position he now occupies. He stands high, not only in the estimation of the business public, but also has the confidence of his employers. In politics he is a republican, is secretary of Peacock Lodge, No. 696, F. and A. M., and is the first charter member of Chautauqua Mutual Life association, of which he is treasurer and a director.

On October 30, 1888, Mr. Cipperly united in marriage with Carrie Juliana Bly, a daughter of J. Frank Bly, a resident of Mayville. To this marriage has been born one child, a daughter: Genevieve.

GUSTAV BAUMGART is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Weitzel) Baumgart, and was born in Bavaria, Germany, March 1, 1804. His grandfather, Peter Baumgart, was also a native of Bavaria, and a carpenter by trade. He married Miss Sauer, and had four children, three sons and one daughter, none of whom came to America. Joseph Baumgart (father) was a native of Bavaria, was also a carpenter by occupation, and in religion a member of the Catholic church. He married Elizabeth Weitzel and had six children, two sons and four daughters.

Gustav Baumgart was reared in Germany, and received his education in the excellent schools of his native country. He learned the trade of a shoemaker and came to America in 1868, locating in Buffalo, this State, where he remained two years. He then came to Mayville,

and engaged in the boot and shoe business, pursuing his trade in connection therewith, and has a very comfortable patronage. Politically he is independent, and is a member of the Catholic church. He, according to the laws and customs of Germany, served his time in the regular army of that kingdom.

Mr. Baumgart was married to Josephine Ernst, a daughter of Michael Ernst, a native of Seine. To their union have been born five children, four sons and one daughter, three of whom are living: Frank (deceased); Louisa L., Carl G., Edward (deceased); and Herman.

ALVIN J. TENNANT, the oldest living representative of the old New England Tennant family in Chautauqua county and a well respected citizen of the village of Ripley, is the eldest son of Moses A. and Delinda (Tennant) Tennant, and was born in the town of Springfield, Otsego county, New York, September 13, 1821. His paternal great-grandfather Tennant came from England to New England from which his son Moses Tennant (grandfather), removed to Otsego county where he was an important and influential man in political and religious affairs. He married Sarah Selden Jewett, by whom he had five children. Their only son, Moses A. Tennant (father), came to Ripley where he was a leading citizen and prominent public man during his life. His wife was born in 1802 and is still living. They had ten children: Alvin J., Delos G., Moses S. (dead), O. Eliza, Julia E., Wealthy A., Rev. Albert M., Ellen D. (dead), Fannie O. and John A. Mrs. Delinda Tennant is a daughter of John Tennant, Jr., who was a son of John and Mary (Crandall) Tennant, of New England descent. (For a full account of the Tennant families see sketches of Delos G. and John A. Tennant).

Alvin J. Tennant came with his father in 1833 to the town of Ripley where he was reared to manhood on the farm and where he attended the common schools of that day. He assisted his father in clearing up his farm which was two miles south of Ripley and then engaged in farming near Quincy where he remained until 1860 when he removed to the village of Ripley. He there bought a farm which he tilled until 1890 when he retired from active business life. He now resides in a comfortable home where he enjoys the fruits of a long life of honest labor. He is a democrat in politics and is a member of the Baptist church and the Equitable Aid Union.

September 26, 1847, Mr. Tennant married Emorett Wattles who was born January 23, 1827. They are the parents of one child, Jewett G. Mrs. Tennant is a daughter of Gurdon H. and Lucretia (Phelps) Wattles. Gurdon Wattles was born in the town of Sidney, Delaware county, in 1796. He and his brother William came in 1818 from Otsego county to the town of Ripley and two years later removed to and cleared up a farm three miles south of the village of Ripley where William resided until 1846 when he went to Springfield, Ohio, in which city he resided until his death. Gurdon Wattles remained upon the farm until 1859 and then removed to the village of Ripley where he died November 15, 1880. He was a democrat in politics and held the office of supervisor of his town for two terms. Mr. Wattles was one of the founders of the First Baptist church of Ripley in which he was an active worker during many years and of which he was church clerk for a quarter of a century. He married Lucretia Phelps and reared a family of two sons and two daughters: Glover P. (deceased), Erbin C., Emorett and Sarah L. (deceased).

Jewett G. Tennant, only son and child of Alvin J. and Emorett (Wattles) Tennant was born November 4, 1852. He received a good English education and tilled the farm for a few years. He was then employed for some length of time as a telegraph operator and station

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agent at Ripley and afterwards became a traveling agent for the "Nickel Plate" railroad company, in whose service he still remains. He is a good business man, resides at Fostoria, Ohio, and travels over a large area of territory. He married Carrie Brown, and they have four children, one son and three daughters: Emma, Leah, Mabel C. and Alvin J.

CORNELIUS ORMES, M.D., was born at West Haven, Vermont, August 4, 1807, of most excellent New England parentage. After receiving a thorough academical education, he entered upon the study of medicine with Prof. Theodore Woodward, at that time the most noted surgeon of the eastern states, and received the degree of M.D. from Castleton Medical college in 1832. After practicing for a time in partnership with his preceptor, he removed to Chautauqua county and opened an office in Panama, February 13, 1833. In that early day this portion of the county and the adjacent parts of Pennsylvania were largely engaged in lumbering, and Dr. Ormes' surgical experience, obtained under Prof. Woodward, peculiarly fitted him for the exigencies constantly arising in that occupation. His ride soon extended into northern Pennsylvania, then almost a wilderness, and his duties entailed upon him great hardships from the bad roads which he was compelled to traverse, and the severe exposures to which he was frequently subjected. The success which attended his practice, however, soon gained for him a high reputation, which was unceasingly enhanced down to the time of his death. As the country became more fully occupied and settled, the accidents of pioneer life necessarily diminished, and the Doctor turned his attention to new friends for the employment of his surgical ability. He made a special study of ovarian diseases, and soon established a national reputation for the treatment and removal of ovarian tumors. During his life he removed a large number of these, and he continued to operate successfully for their extirpation up to within a few months of his decease. In two of his ovariatories the uterine appendages were all involved; the tumor in one being of the colloid variety, and weighing fifty-one pounds, while the uterus measured eleven inches in length, was extensively sphacelated from lung pressure and its cavity wholly obliterated. The entire mass was successfully removed and the patient still lives in the enjoyment of excellent health. In 1863, the Doctor removed to Jamestown and the better field greatly enlarged his already extensive practice. In 1872, he was called to the chair of obstetrics and uterine surgery in the Detroit Homœopathic college, and discharged its duties with marked advantage to the college and the cause of homœopathy. Dr. Ormes was first instigated to examine the new system, by Dr. James Birnstil, then of Westfield, N. Y., afterwards of Pittsfield, Mass. After much study and a careful comparison of results from the old and the new systems, he gave in his adhesion to homœopathy and consistently practiced it from 1848 to the time of his death. Dr. Ormes was at the time of his death, and had been for many years president of the Homœopathic Medical society of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties, was one of the physicians from western New York who assisted to re-organize the State society in 1861, and in which he was a permanent member at the time of his decease; was a member of the new Homœopathic Medical society of western New York, and "Senior" in the American Institute of Homœopathy, he having been elected a member in 1856. In all of these societies he occupied a prominent place, and in all was the frequent recipient of positions of responsibility and of honor. It will thus be seen that Dr. Ormes was gathered "like a shock of corn fully ripe." Few physicians have acquired as extensive and enviable reputation and none will be more missed by the profession for those genial and excellent qualities of manhood which

shed an additional lustre upon the achievements of an intellectual life. He died April 20, 1886. *Heroic Surgery, Detroit Post* and *Tribune*, under date of January 9, 1889, said: "The account in to-day's papers from our Grand Rapids correspondent, giving the particulars of a wonderful surgical operation, is very interesting, but he is not quite right in his statement that it has never before been done in this country. In the Transactions of Homœopathic Medical society of the State of New York, Vol. 8, page 559, is reported a case exactly like this which occurred at Grand Rapids, with the exception that the patient recovered. The surgeon was Dr. Cornelius Ormes of Jamestown, New York, who has a widely extended reputation as a surgeon. The patient, a lady thirty-nine years of age, had a cancerous disease involving the uterus and ovaries. On the 23d of April, 1870, this entire mass, greatly enlarged, was removed. In the following June the patient was about the house, and on August 1st walked two and one-half miles. In 1872 and 1873, Dr. Ormes lectured to the class in the Homœopathic college in this city, and I have learned from him that the cure was permanent."

He married Angeline Moore, and they were the parents of four children: Dr. Frank D., William H. (deceased), Julia, died in 1887, and James C., who was a druggist at Jamestown until his death. Mrs. Ormes was a daughter of Daniel Moore, who was a native of eastern New York and settled near Panama, where he followed farming. He was a whig and a baptist, and married Cynthia Joslin.

JOHN A. TENNANT, a representative farmer and a progressive business man of the town of Ripley, is the youngest son and child of Moses A. and Delinda (Tennant) Tennant, and was born in the town of Ripley, Chautauqua county, New York, May 30, 1839. The Tennant family is of English descent, and the paternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch came to New England, from which his son, Moses Tennant (grandfather), came to Springfield, Otsego county. He was a farmer, a federalist and a deacon of the Baptist church. He married Sarah Selden Jewett, by whom he had one son and four daughters. This son, Moses A. Tennant (father), was born December 25, 1801, and died November 7, 1876, in the town of Ripley in which he settled in 1833. He was a democrat, served twenty years as justice of the peace, and two terms as supervisor, and was a deacon of the Baptist church. He married Delinda Tennant, who was born April 18, 1802, and is still living. She is a son of John Tennant, Jr., who was a native of Connecticut, served in the war of 1812, and was one of six children born to John and Mary (Crandall) Tennant, natives of Connecticut, and afterwards settlers in Otsego county. Moses Tennant had ten children: Alvin J. and Delos G. (see their sketches); Moses S., born August 2, 1824, and died August 19, 1847; O. Eliza, August 5, 1827, and widow of H. W. Shaffer; Julia E., born January 25, 1829, and widow of David Shaffer; Wealthy A., born August 24, 1830, and married E. C. Wattles, of Buffalo; Rev. Albert M., of Westfield, born August 9, 1834; Ellen D., born October 26, 1826, who died in infancy; Fannie O., born February 28, 1828, widow of George Mason, and wife of Eugene Huff; and John A.

John A. Tennant received his education in the common schools of his town and the Ripley High School. Leaving school he was engaged for twelve years in teaching, a part of which time he was principal of the Ripley High school. From teaching he turned his attention to farming and dealing in musical instruments. He now owns two vineyards, one of twenty acres adjoining his property in the village of Ripley, and another of fifteen acres in the immediate neighborhood.

On October 20, 1862, he married Julia A., daughter of Henry Adams, who was born June

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17, 1796, and married Louisa Pride, who was born September 5, 1805. Henry Adams was a son of Levi Adams, who was born February 14, 1754, in New England, from which he came to Otsego county where he followed carpentering, and where he married Hannah Pettingill, by whom he had six sons and four daughters. Louisa (Pride) Adams was a daughter of Eliphus and Ruth (Bean) Pride, who were natives of New England and reared a family of four sons and six daughters. John A. and Julia A. (Adams) Tennant have one child, Frederick Adams, who was born May 18, 1871, and is now attending Cornell University, where he is taking the full course in electrical engineering.

In politics Mr. Tennant was formerly a democrat, but is now a prohibitionist, and served his town for several terms both as justice of the peace and supervisor. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Quincy Lodge, No. 2, Royal Arcanum, and the Ripley Baptist church, of whose Sabbath-school he has been superintendent for several years.

FRANK D. ORMES, M.D. The medical profession has always held a prominent position in the history of New York, and has rendered valuable services to the progress of medical science in the United States. Chautauqua county has been fortunately favored with many able and successful physicians of which Jamestown has had its full share. One of her well-known and popular practitioners is Dr. Frank D. Ormes. He was born at Panama, Chautauqua county, New York, April 2, 1838, and is a son of Dr. Cornelius and Angeline (Moore) Ormes. Prominent among the early families of Vermont was the Ormes family, from which Dr. Frank D. Ormes is descended. His paternal grandfather, Brigadier General Jonathan Ormes, was a native and life-long resident of Rutland county, Vermont. In the Revolutionary struggle for independence he was one of the first in this State to advocate armed resistance against the tyranny of the British ministry in fettering and restricting the prosperity and progress of the colonies. Early in the Revolution, while in command of a body of Continental troops, he was captured by the English and confined on one of their prison-ships until the war was nearly closed. After his exchange there was no opportunity for the display of his military talents, which were said to have been of a high order. He married and reared a family of eight children, three sons and five daughters. One of these sons was Dr. Cornelius Ormes (see sketch).

Frank D. Ormes received his literary education at Ft. Edward, N. Y., and Oberlin college, Ohio. He read medicine with his father, entered Cleveland Medical college in 1861, and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1863. After graduation he practiced for one year at Panama, and then removed to Jamestown, where he soon built up a good practice, which he has continually increased ever since.

In the fall of 1864 he was married at Franklin, Pa., to Leona Glidden, daughter of Daniel C. Glidden. Dr. and Mrs. Ormes are the parents of four children: Jesse, Frank, Grace and Leo.

Dr. Frank D. Ormes has been entirely devoted to the practice of his profession, which he has successfully pursued for nearly thirty years. He was a republican until the formation of the Liberal Republican party, which nominated Horace Greeley for president, and since then has voted the democratic ticket. He is a member of Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 145, F. & A. Masons, Western Star Chapter, No. 67, R. A. M., Jamestown Commandery, No. 61, Knights Templar and Ishmalia Temple of the Mystic Shrine, at Buffalo. In 1871 he was elected secretary of his chapter, and has been annually re-elected to that office every year since. He is a man of business ability and spirit, and of public enterprise. His success and modest competence have been fairly earned in a pro-

fessional career, which promises to be lengthened out for many years to come. As a physician, Dr. Ormes holds high rank in his profession. He is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of western N. Y., the New York Homœopathic Society and the American Institute of Homœopathy.

DR. WILLIAM PRENDERGAST, a physician by profession and a descendant of the family by that name, more closely connected with the history of Chautauqua county than any other within its limits, is a son of Martin and Phœbe (Holmes) Prendergast, and was born in the town of Chautauqua, Chautauqua county, New York, on March 20, 1854. The founder of the Prendergast family in this country was one William Prendergast, a native of Ireland, of good family, but by reason of the extreme liberalism of his political views, compelled to leave that country for one governed by a more liberal constitution about the year 1806. He accordingly emigrated to the United States, locating in Chautauqua county, New York, and purchased quite a large amount of, at that time, unimproved land. His posterity have since been prominently identified with the improvement, settlement and development of the county, many of whom have, in the professions of law, medicine and politics become widely known. Matthew Prendergast, the great-grandfather of William Prendergast, was, during the greater part of his life-time, a resident of Washington county, New York, but later in life, in company with his brother James, in honor of whom the city of Jamestown received its name, emigrated to Chautauqua county, where he died. He was accompanied to Chautauqua county by his son William, a practicing physician who located at Mayville and Jamestown, where he continued his profession and finally retired to his farm in the town of Chautauqua, where he passed away. Dr. William Prendergast, at the time of his death, was the possessor of about one thousand acres of land, had served in the war of 1812 as a surgeon, and was a well-known and highly respected citizen. Religiously, his family was episcopalian, while politically his views were thoroughly consistent with republican institutions. His wife bore him but one child, the father of our subject. Grandfather Seth W. Holmes was a native of Oneida county, New York, emigrated to Erie county, New York, near Buffalo, and later to Mayville, Chautauqua county, where he was practically a life-long resident. He was a republican in politics, served as sheriff of Chautauqua county prior to 1849, made a voyage to the State of California, where he successfully engaged in speculation for some time and again returned to the East. Mr. Holmes united in marriage with Sarah Stone, who bore him three daughters, the mother of William Prendergast and two others. Martin Prendergast (father) was born in Mayville, Chautauqua county, New York, in July, 1816 and has always been a resident of that county, occupying the Prendergast homestead. At twenty-five years of age he became a clerk in a store and afterwards changed his occupation to farming, which he has since pursued. Martin Prendergast is a republican in politics, and served as supervisor of the town of Chautauqua for a period of about fifteen years. His marriage resulted in the birth of five children, one of whom, Martha, married William M. Whallon, a land owner and speculator living in Mayville; John H. (married to Antoinette Hunt) is engaged in farming and financial matters, and is at present a resident of the town of Chautauqua; William (deceased); Helen, at home; and William.

William Prendergast, M.D., was educated at the Mayville academy, entered Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, Penna., in 1880, and was graduated therefrom in 1883. After his graduation, he located at Mayville, and entered

upon the active practice of his profession, which has been attended with a very high degree of success. In connection with his professional duties he gives some time to his farm of one hundred acres, located in the town of Chautauqua. Dr. Prendergast in politics is a republican.

W. THOMAS WILSON is a son of Chester and Hannah (Koch) Wilson, and was born in Johnstown, Montgomery county, New York, on April 7, 1817. His grandfather was a New England farmer of English descent and a federalist in politics. He died at the age of fifty-six, while his wife died at the age of seventy-eight. Subject's father was born in Belchertown, five miles from Amherst College, Massachusetts, and was a saddler by trade. At one time during his life he had been a resident of Boston, Massachusetts, where he carried on his trade of saddle making. He was a Jeffersonian democrat, a presbyterian, and died at the age of seventy years. His mother died at the age of ninety-nine years.

W. Thomas Wilson came with his father to Chautauqua county in the year 1828. He attended the common schools, and afterwards continued his education in a private academy at Forestville, New York. After his graduation from that place, he taught school for some twelve years, at the conclusion of which he took up the study of medicine, which he pursued for two years, and then relinquished it, and commenced the study of law. He was admitted to practice before the several courts of Chautauqua county in 1844, and in 1870 was admitted to practice before all the courts in the State of New York, at Buffalo. In 1868 he became justice of sessions, which position he held five years, after which he took up the special practice of pension law, and has been a pension attorney for the past thirty-eight years, justice for twenty-six years, and notary public for six years. He is a democrat in politics and an agnostic in religion.

W. Thomas Wilson was first married in 1836 to Maria Louisa Rosenbaum, a daughter of Garrett Rosenbaum, of Albany, New York. They had one child, a son,—Thomas L. Wilson, a journalist. His second wife was Sarah M. Atkins, daughter of the late Almon Atkins, whom he married in May, 1874.

REV. WILLIAM H. FENTON was born in West Mina, Chautauqua county, New York, December 6, 1864, and is a son of Robert H. Fenton, a native of eastern New York. His father's occupation was that of an engineer, in the pursuit of which vocation he spent most of his life in the State of New York and in the oil territory of Pennsylvania. Politically he cast his vote with the Republican party, and, as regards matters of religion, he did not ally himself with any denomination until a short period prior to his death, which occurred at the age of forty-five years. His grandfather, Azan Fenton, came into Chautauqua county when in middle life, and remained here until his death at West Mina, at the advanced age of ninety-nine years. He was a man possessing a somewhat remarkable eye-sight, who even to his last moment was able to read distinctly without the artificial aid of glasses. Azan Fenton was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which faith he had been converted when but thirteen years of age. His firm faith in the efficacy of the Christian religion and in its power to give comfort through all the moments of depression which are wont to harass every life, was his mainstay and source of hope throughout all his declining years.

William H. Fenton spent the years of his youth in the village of North Clymer, New York, as the adopted son of Sanford Fox; received his elementary education in the common schools of his native village, which was

afterwards supplemented by a course of study at Chamberlain Institute and Female college, Randolph, New York, from which institution of learning he was graduated at the age of twenty-three. He taught music in Chautauqua county and in Pennsylvania from the time he was nineteen years old, and also for a time after his graduation, after which he supplied various pulpits as a local preacher in western New York and Pennsylvania, and finally became a presiding minister in the Methodist Episcopal church. He has occupied his present position as pastor at Sinclairville for about a year, with a gratifying and encouraging outlook for the future prosperity of the church. Rev. Mr. Fenton is a member of the Royal Templars of Temperance, in which he holds the position of chaplain. He is republican in politics.

On August 6, 1890, Rev. Mr. Fenton was united in marriage to a daughter of P. L. Wright, of Wrightsville, Warren county, Pa.

HERMAN SIXBEY is a son of Charles and Mary Ann (Sherman) Sixbey, and was born in Montgomery county, New York, September 8th, 1838. His grandfather, John Sixbey, was of Dutch extraction, of good family and was born in the State of New York, in the Mohawk valley, where his father had been one of the original Knickerbockers. From New York he emigrated to the State of Michigan, where he died, being at the time of his death a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His wife was a woman of like extraction and birth and bore him fourteen children. Maternal grandfather, John Sherman, was of English extraction and lived and died in Schoharie county, where he occupied himself farming. During the war of 1812 he was captain of a detachment of cavalry and served in that war with bravery and merit. He united in marriage with Tirzah Smith, of English lineage and a descendant of an old Revolutionary family. She bore her husband six children. Charles Sixbey, father of Herman, was given birth in the Mohawk Valley, New York, and, like his father, emigrated to Michigan, where he died at the early age of thirty. He was a wagon-maker by trade, voted with the whigs and communed with the methodists. He was the father of three children: Charles, killed on the D. A. V. & P. R. R. while employed as brakeman; Mary A., wife of Fred Dutton, of Sherman; and Herman.

On August 3d, 1863, Herman Sixbey was united in marriage to Marianna R. Buck, daughter of Edwin Buck, by whom he has the following children: De Witt, an assistant in his father's store; Mary Adelia, Carlton B. and Arthur W.

Herman Sixbey was educated in the common schools and at the age of twenty engaged in the mercantile business at Westfield, New York, where he remained about three years. On August 1st, 1862, when the peace of our country was disturbed by the outbreak of the civil war, he enlisted in the 112th regiment, N. Y. Volunteer Infantry, and served until February 3d, 1865. During the first year of his service he was advanced from the rank of a private through the several official gradations to the rank of first lieutenant and finally received the recommendation for a captaincy. He took part in the following battles and engagements: The siege of Suffolk, the skirmishes around Richmond, battle of Cold Harbor, Drury's Bluff and the siege of Petersburg (at which he received a severe wound in the face through the famous mine explosion), and for three years his life hung by a mere thread. After his discharge from the service he returned to civil life at Westfield, where he received the appointment of assistant collector of internal revenue. He served one term of three years as clerk of Chautauqua county, at the expiration of which he embarked in business in Mayville, where he conducts one of the largest general stores in that village,

carrying a stock of some fifteen thousand dollars. He is a stanch republican in politics, a Royal Arch Mason, and present Master of Peacock Lodge, at Mayville, a member of the A. O. U. W. and a member of the G. A. R.

ALBERT A. JAMES, an active and energetic farmer and a good citizen of Nashville, New York, was born in Brookfield, Madison county, New York, February 3d, 1813, and is a son of Louis P. James and Hannah (Hill) James. His grandfather James emigrated to America from England, though he was of Irish descent. Upon his arrival he located near New London, Connecticut, where he took up his occupation as cabinet-maker and continued it during the remainder of his life. His coming to America was just prior to the war of the Revolution, so that as far as his loyalty to the country of his birth or adoption is concerned, he occupied a neutral position. Subject has in his possession quite a number of souvenirs and mementoes of that memorable struggle. Maternal grandfather Hill was of English descent, and upon his emigration to America also settled in Connecticut. Louis P. James claims as his native State Rhode Island, where he was born April 15th, 1780. While living in Rhode Island he pursued the vocation of a farmer, but shortly removed to the county of Madison, State of New York, where he took up a like pursuit. In 1819 he removed to Chautauqua county, town of Hanover, where he spent the remaining years of his life, and in 1865 died at the age of eighty-five years. He owned a farm of eighty-four acres of land, which he purchased from the old Holland Land company. His first political alliance was with the Whig party, but at its death he transferred his allegiance to the Republican party. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for over sixty years prior to his death and was one of its most earnest and ardent supporters. His marriage to Hannah Hill resulted in the birth of seven children, three sons and four daughters. His wife was a native of Connecticut, was born June 1st, 1768, and died at the age of ninety years.

Albert A. James was reared in the State of Connecticut, where he also attended the common schools. He spent his youth as a farmer boy and later was apprenticed to a cabinet maker, which business he worked at a few years and then returned to farming, which for the last forty-two years, has been his exclusive occupation. He owns a farm of eighty-three acres, votes the Democratic ticket and devotes considerable time and energy to the interests of politics. At the time of the civil war he was proselyted from the whig party. At the age of twenty-four years he was captain of a company of militia in New York State.

On January 21, 1836, he was united in marriage to Betsey Near, by whom he had five children: Marilla, wife of Victor M. Dewey, a postal clerk of Kansas City, Missouri; Almeda, wife of Jacob Daly, a farmer living near Carthage, Cattaraugus county, New York; Hannah, living with her sister; Harriet, wife of Harry Brownell, a farmer of the town of Hanover; and Susan, wife of Frank Irish, a gardener of the town of Hanover, Chautauqua county. Upon the death of his first wife, he was united in marriage to Nancy Mizen, widow of Henry Mizen, who bore him one child, Frank, now deceased.

CARLETON M. JONES is a son of Milton and Eliza (Jackson) Jones and was born in Brocton, Chautauqua county, March 19, 1840.

His grandfather, John Jones, was a native of Unadilla in east central New York, entered the war of 1812 and was killed at the battle of Black Rock. His marriage resulted in the birth of three sons and two daughters, one of whom, Elizabeth, married Mr. Howell, the first postmaster at Brocton. Mr. Howell was a colonel in the late civil war, a prominent mem-

ber of the Knights Templar, and died in Waukesha, Wisconsin. Grandfather Joshua Jackson was one of the oldest settlers of the town of Portland, Chautauqua county, and owned a large tract of land, upon which now stands the greater part of Brocton. He was a general business man and operated a tannery for a number of years. In politics his creed was decidedly democratic, there being a period in the history of the town of Portland when he and his two sons constituted the entire democratic party of that town. He was a great admirer of Gen. Jackson. His wife was a Miss Sherman, the daughter of a prominent and wealthy family of Chicago. Milton Jones (father) was born in Unadilla, Otsego county, New York, and removed to Chautauqua county, about 1830 to Salem Cross Roads. He was a wagon-maker and general mechanic by occupation and died in Ripley, New York, (where he removed in 1859) in the year 1864. His political bent was democratic, and religiously he was a member of the Baptist church. He married Miss Eliza Jackson, died in 1877, who bore him four children, two of whom died young. Antoinette, the other sister of the subject, but who is now dead, was the wife of R. P. Russell, an oil operator of Bradford, Pennsylvania.

Carleton M. Jones was educated in the common and high schools and commenced life as a farmer, so continuing until 1885, when he engaged in the business of handling agricultural implements, wagons and general machinery. This business claims his attention to-day, in which, through energy and close application, he has quite an extensive trade. He also owns a farm of seventy-six acres, fifteen of which are under grape culture. Politically he is a democrat.

Carleton M. Jones was united in marriage to Mrs. Maggie Connelly (*née* Reckinbrode.)

LAFAYETTE JENKS is a son of Obadiah and Melinthia (Mason) Jenks and was born in Essex county, New York, December 30, 1818. The Jenks have lived in the New England States for at least two centuries. The grandfather of subject was a native of Vermont, but his ancestors had gone up there from the home of Roger Williams. James Jenks was born in the "Green Mountain State" and from there came down into Essex county, New York, where he died. He was a miller and farmer by occupation; was married to a Miss Tripp and had seven children. Benjamin Mason, who was the other grandfather, also came to Essex county, where he died. Obadiah Jenks was born in the "Green Mountain State" and was brought to Essex county, New York, when thirteen years old. He was given a superior education for the times and later occupied the dignified position of school-teacher, which, in those days, was one of great honor but of small emoluments, and he abandoned teaching to learn carpentering and afterwards discarded the latter for farming. About 1837 or 1838 he came to the town of Poland and purchased a piece of land and, making a farm of it, lived there until he died, when eighty years old. He married in the home of his youth when about twenty-two years of age, taking for his wife Melinthia Mason, who bore him seven children, three of whom are yet living: Lucinda is the widow of Eli Taylor; Lafayette and James M., who makes his home in Ellington town. Originally, Mr. Jenks was a democrat of the Jeffersonian type, but at the inception of the Republican party, he transferred his allegiance to it and clung to its principles through life. He entered the war of 1812 as a private and soon after was promoted to be a captain and was engaged at the battles of Plattsmouth and Champlain. His business relations were open and straightforward throughout his life and his departure from earth was mourned and regretted.

Lafayette Jenks was one of those lads who

were taught to work while young, although his early education was not neglected. Both the public and select schools were attended. He learned farming from his father and came from Essex county to Poland, Chautauqua county, where he has since lived.

In 1847 he was married to Harriet Babcock, of this town, and they had three children: the youngest, Charles S., is dead; of the other two, Alfred L. is a spice merchant in Buffalo, New York. He married Emily Preston and has one child, Wilmer; and A. Frank, a lawyer of Jamestown, who married Florence Sheldon and has two children—Leonora and Anna.

Politically Mr. Jenks is a radical and straight-out republican, who takes a deep interest in party elections. He is a member of the Baptist church, holding the position of deacon. Educational matters also receive some of his attention, his opinion being, that the strongest bulwark of the nation is the intelligence of her sons.

Alfred L. Jenks received an academic and business education, which fitted him for the eminent position he now occupies in the business world. A. Frank Jenks graduated at the University of Rochester, where he enjoyed the distinction of being prize orator. Later he read law with Senator Teller, of Colorado, and was admitted to the bar of Arapahoe county, in that State.

Charles S. Jenks was twenty-four years old when he died and had been educated at Jamestown in the academic and business courses. For some time he had been associated with his oldest brother in the spice business at Buffalo, but spent most of his time on the farm. He was married to Mary Frost and left her a widow with one little daughter, Mabel. She is now teaching school at Sinclairville.

ROBERT M. JOHNSTON, a well known farmer and grape culturist, of the town of Westfield, is a son of Samuel and Margaret (McKee) Johnston, and was born in County Down, Ireland, August 4, 1841. Both his father and mother are natives of the same place, the former coming to America in 1848, leaving his family behind; he located in this town, where he has ever since lived, and until a few years ago was engaged in farming and butchering; but having reached the age of eighty years he abandoned active business and is now taking life quietly. He married Margaret McKee, who is now seventy-five years of age, and belongs to the Presbyterian church. She came to America a few years after her husband, and with her came our subject, then a boy in his teens.

Robert M. Johnston was reared until eighteen years of age at his father's home in the town of Westfield, and was educated at the common schools. He learned butchering with his father, and followed the business for some time. In 1859 he went to California where he found employment at his trade, and worked for one man for over five years. He then returned to Westfield and embarked in the same business for himself, but for the past eight years has been engaged in farming and grape growing, and now owns one hundred and seventeen acres of land, twenty-five acres of it being a vineyard.

In 1870 he married Margaret McGee, a daughter of James McGee, of Westfield, and he has a family of four children, one son and three daughters: Lena, Samuel, Catherine and Isabel.

Robert M. Johnston is a republican, but is liberal in his ideas, and does not permit partisanship to dictate to his conscience. He belongs to the Equitable Aid Union, and is an honest, industrious and successful man.

AARON HALL is one of the men to whom the city of Jamestown is greatly indebted for handsome structures, in which the citizens feel a just and honest pride. He is a son of

Jacob and Eliza (Woodburn) Hall, and was born in Sharon, Otsego county, New York, March 9, 1830. His paternal grandfather, Aaron Hall, was a native of Connecticut, emigrated to Otsego county, this State, and thence to Chautauqua county. About 1832, he began farming on a large scale in the town of Charlotte, this county. He married a Miss Platner, by whom he had six daughters and two sons. Mr. Hall's maternal grandfather, David Woodburn, was an early settler of Cherry Valley, this State, residing there during the Revolutionary war, being a farmer by occupation. He married a Miss Lewis, and had four sons and four daughters. The father of Mr. Hall was born in Otsego county, about 1800, and removed to Chautauqua county, in 1830, and located in Charlotte, where he resided until his death. He was a farmer and owned two hundred acres of land. In politics he was first a whig and then a democrat, and in religious matters was a member of the Methodist church. He married Eliza Woodburn and had twelve children, ten of whom reached maturity. Of the sons, Henry P., is a physician with a large and lucrative practice in Jamestown; Homer was an architect in Cairo, Illinois, where he was killed by a sunstroke, in July, 1890.

Aaron Hall is a contractor and builder, beginning in Westfield, this county. In 1862 he came to Jamestown and built some of the most costly and attractive buildings, among them being the residence of ex-Governor Fenton and the Central school. He always drew his own plans and has always been recognized as a very tasteful and competent architect. Politically he is a democrat, was highway commissioner in Ellicott for twelve years, and is a member of Ellicott Lodge, No. 169, I. O. O. F., of Jamestown.

Mr. Hall married Martha Parkhurst, a daughter of Hiram Parkhurst, of Chautauqua county. Their union has been blessed with one child, a son, Morgan W., who is in business with his father.

PETER HAAS, a well known and highly respected citizen of Jamestown, is by trade a mason. His parents were George and Mary (Dick) Haas, who gave him birth in Germany, on September 14, 1827. His grandparents and father were farmers, who lived in Germany all their lives.

Peter Haas was twenty-four years of age when he decided to quit the fatherland and come to America which he reached in 1851. His first home in this country was at Watertown, Jefferson county, this State, where he remained one year. Deciding that he could improve he then went to Erie, Pa., which at that time was considered far west and remained there two years. In 1854 he went to Silver Creek, this county, where he remained until 1861, when he came to Jamestown and with the exception of six years spent at Warren, Pa., where a daughter resides and one year in the United States army, has lived here uninterruptedly since, following his trade.

He married Elizabeth Dick and to this union have been born ten children, seven of whom are living: Liesbee (dead); Frances, wife of William Lavery, a mason residing in Warren, Pa.; Hattie, wife of Frank Lilly, a machinist residing in Stockton, this county; Lincoln (dead); William, a mason, at home; Elmira (dead); George, also a mason; Mary, Charles and Nellie at home.

In 1864 Mr. Haas enlisted in the 9th regiment, N. Y. Cavalry, and going to the front took part in the engagement at Winchester, was present at Lee's surrender and assisted in the paroling of prisoners at Mount Jackson. He was honorably discharged and returned home when the war closed and resumed his work with hammer and trowel. In addition to his trade, Mr. Haas is conducting a grocery business on North Main street. Politically he favors the Republican party and is a member of the Lutheran church.

BENJAMIN L. HARRISON was born in the town of Stockton, Chautauqua county, New York, on March 1st, 1841, and is the son of George S. and Mary (Springer) Harrison. His parents were natives of Madison county, New York, where his father was born in 1810 and practiced medicine. From Madison county the elder Harrison had removed to the State of Ohio, from which State he came to Chautauqua county in 1825 and continued the practice of medicine over a range of territory comprising Cassadaga, Stockton and Sinclairville for about forty-four years. He died at the age of seventy-eight, was a democrat in politics, a man of moral and upright life, but with no particular denominational adherence, and in Free Masonry had been advanced to the degree of Master Mason. He was of English descent.

Benjamin L. Harrison was reared and spent his life upon his father's farm on the banks of Lake Cassadaga. He received his education through the common schools, Ellington academy and at the University of Michigan, which latter institution he attended one year with a view to fitting himself for the profession of medicine. He then went South, where he engaged in teaching school until the outbreak of the civil war, when he returned to Sinclairville and re-commenced farming, since which time he has become a very successful and progressive farmer in the town of Gerry. He is a democrat in politics and has served as alderman in the city of Dunkirk and is likewise a Mason of high standing.

In April, 1862, Benjamin L. Harrison united in marriage with Lucy Pitman, a daughter of Abner Pitman of the town of Charlotte. Only one child has been the result of the marriage—Louis P., of the Brooks' Locomotive Works, Dunkirk, New York.

NEWELL P. HOPSON, a business man of extended experience and at present engaged in grape growing on a large scale, is a son of Nelson and Marilla (Fuller) Hopson and was born in Chautauqua town and county, February 18th, 1855. Nelson Hopson was born in this county in 1832 and has always lived in Chautauqua town, followed farming and made it a success. He is now in his fifty-ninth year and belongs to the Mayville Methodist Episcopal church. Politically he is a prohibitionist and takes more than a passing interest in improving the strength and standing of the third party movement. He married Marilla Fuller, who is also a native of this county, is now in her sixty-second year and is a member of the same church to which her husband belongs.

Newell P. Hopson was reared in the town of Chautauqua, spending his youthful days upon his father's farm. He acquired such education as the district schools could impart and was then sent to the Fredonia Normal school for a higher education. After leaving school he engaged as a clerk in a grocery store and staid in Fredonia two years and from there went to Mayville and spent a like period as a salesman of pianos and organs for five years. Following this, Mr. Hopson began dealing in stock, prior to 1890, buying and shipping large quantities. The last named year was spent in Canada, where he ran an ice business, but the fall of that year saw his return to the United States, and, in partnership with his brother, Harry B. Hopson, bought a farm of eighty acres, two miles east of Westfield on the main road, which they are transforming into a large and magnificent vineyard.

He was wedded to Jennie Munger, a daughter of G. W. Munger, who lives in the town of Portland, in 1879 and they have two very bright and promising sons: Harry M. and C. Wilson.

Mr. Hopson is an enthusiastic democrat and delights in his party's success. In business matters he is enterprising and of strict probity.

EDWIN R. HOPKINS, M.D., a resident physician and surgeon of Silver Creek, and the surgeon of the Western New York and

Pennsylvania railroad, is a son of Ezra and Catherine (Johnson) Hopkins, and was born at Westfield, Chautauqua county, New York, May 21, 1849. The Hopkins are of New England descent and were early settlers in the colonies of Connecticut and Rhode Island. Among the members of one of the Hopkins families of southern New England was one who came to Otsego county, where one of his descendants was the father of Ezra Hopkins, whose son, Dr. Hopkins, is the subject of this sketch. Ezra Hopkins was reared and learned the trade of blacksmith in his native county of Otsego, from which he removed to Westfield, where he now resides. He is now seventy-three years of age and after coming to this county was engaged in farming for several years. He married Catherine Johnson, who was a native of Ohio.

Edwin R. Hopkins attended the Westfield academy and after the completion of his full academic course he entered the office of Dr. J. M. Brown, of Westfield, as a medical student. After reading at Westfield he went to Buffalo, where he studied for two years with Dr. Julius F. Minor, professor of surgery in the medical department of the University of Buffalo, and during that time was resident physician of the general hospital where he had the benefit of actual practice in both medicine and surgery. He then entered the medical department of the University of Buffalo from which he was graduated in February, 1877. In November of the same year, he opened an office at Silver Creek, where he has remained ever since in the active practice of his profession. He has made a specialty of surgery in which his services have been in constant demand and in which he has been very successful.

Dr. Hopkins owns a vineyard of thirty-eight acres, keeps about fifty head of fine Hambletonian horses and has a steady demand for his yearling colts at one hundred dollars per head. He has been the surgeon of the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway for five years and is a member of the Chautauqua County Medical society and vice-president of the alumni of the medical department of the University of Buffalo.

HENRY R. GAY is a son of Rodolphus and Anna (Loomis) Gay, and was born in Herkimer county, New York, on April 4, 1805. His grandfather, Ephraim Gay, was a native and life-long resident of the State of Connecticut, a typical New Englander in life and a farmer by occupation. In political faith he belonged to the Federalist party. Together with his two sons, Harvey and Henry, twins, he entered the Revolutionary struggle, he as a private and the boys as drummers. They took part in many battles, and through the favorable turn of fortune's wheel, were again permitted to return to civil life. Grandfather Gay was married and had a family of one daughter and three sons. Maternal grandfather, Ephraim Loomis, was also a native of Connecticut and took part in the Revolutionary war. Rodolphus Gay (father) was born in Connecticut, where he lived until after his marriage, when he changed his fortunes to the State of New York, Herkimer county, about 1790. Here he reared his family and calmly met his death. He was a farmer by occupation, a democrat in politics, and at one time was captain of a company of New York State militia. By his marriage with Anna Loomis he had four daughters and three sons.

Henry R. Gay was united in marriage to Clara A. Tennant, a daughter of John Tennant (see sketch of Tennant), by which union were born the following children: Laura N. (born August, 1828), married first to Isaac Palmer (deceased), at the time of his death a native of Illinois, to whom were born five children—Galon, Frank, Alice, Clara and Etta. Laura N. was married the second time to John Ward; Ira R. (born May 5, 1830), married to Diana Mason, a daughter of Hezekiah Mason, of Ripley, New York; Edith, wife of Allen Bartlett

(deceased), an employee of the clerk's office at Buffalo, New York; Bertha, wife of Moses Smith (deceased), a merchant at State Line, New York; Cassius, married to Julia Fessenden, an ice manufacturer of Carthage, Missouri; Ira, a farmer, and Frank H. Alonzo, born in Ripley, February 8, 1841, a telegraph operator now located in Chicago, Illinois.

Henry R. Gay received a scanty education, took up the work of and became a farmer. He removed to Chautauqua county, town of Ripley, April 15, 1833, where he has since resided. Through hard work and unremitting energy he has succeeded in acquiring a good farm and considerable personal property. Politically he is a democrat and has filled with credit a number of town offices.

HORACE N. GROVER is a son of Luke and Isabel (Foster) Grover and was born in Orleans county, New York, May 5, 1824. Seth Grover, his paternal grandfather, was a native of New Hampshire, but spent his last days in Vermont. Grandfather Alpheus Foster was born in Massachusetts, where he also lived and died. Both grandparents were typical New Englanders, strict moralists and socially conservative. Luke Grover, father of Horace N., was born in New Hampshire, first migrated into Vermont and then in 1830 into Chautauqua county, New York, where he died February 5, 1877. He was a farmer of good standing and influence in the several neighborhoods in which he lived, and in politics was both democrat and republican, latterly attaining to considerable prominence in political circles.

Under the Republican party he has creditably filled the offices of superintendent of the poor and town supervisor about four terms.

Horace N. Grover acquired his education through the common schools and commenced life as a farmer. This he followed constantly until he came to the town of Ripley—March, 1884—since which time he has held the office of justice of the peace. He is a warm supporter of the Republican party, and, besides justice of the peace, has been a member of the excise committee of the county, justice of the sessions, and has held other offices at the hands of his party. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons of Sherman. In 1863, June 25th, Mr. Grover became a captain of Co. I, 67th regiment, New York Infantry, and went to the front. He was in the service, however, only about thirty days when he returned to take up the pursuits of the civilian. He is a good citizen, enjoys the public confidence and has made a very efficient officer. As a man of honest purpose, high aim and charitable disposition, he ranks among Ripley's best citizens.

Horace N. Grover was united in marriage to Miss Julia Melhuish, a daughter of Robert Melhuish, and is the father of seven children: George, married and living at Westfield; Harvey, met with an accident resulting in his death while young; Nettie; Ida; Frederick; Frank; and Albert.

HARRY E. GOODELL, a live and energetic merchant of Irving, New York, is a son of Henry M. and Jennie (Boyle) Goodell, and was born in Erie, Erie county, Penna., November 15th, 1863. He is of New England ancestry, his grandfather, Harry Goodell, having been a native of Connecticut, from whence he emigrated to Cattaraugus county, village of Cottage, about 1832. Thence he removed to Nashville, Chautauqua county, afterwards to Ruggtown and later to Irving, where he died. He was a shoemaker by trade, which he pursued throughout his life; in politics, a democrat; in religion, a member of the Baptist church. His marriage to Lucinda Weaver, who still survives at the age of ninety-two, resulted in a family of eleven children—four sons and seven daughters. Mr. Goodell was born in 1797, and died at the age of eighty-eight. Grandfather Edward Boyle was a native of Ireland, County

Donegal, and emigrated to America, locating in Jackson, Michigan. His death took place in Detroit. He reared a family of five children, who all lived to mature age. Henry M. Goodell, (father) was born December 11th, 1833, in the village of Cottage, Cattaraugus county, New York. He was first a farmer, then a railroader, then an express messenger, and is at present a clerk in his son's store. He united in marriage with Jennie Boyle, who is now deceased, and had one son, Harry E.

Harry E. Goodell received a limited education, and when but a mere boy, commenced his career as a cash boy, in Erie, Pennsylvania. Here he remained one year, when he removed to Irving and opened a five cent store, his entire stock in 1879 being valued at ten dollars. Since that time he has remained in the village of Irving, and, little by little, has added to his business until at the present time he is the owner of the leading general store in the place. He now carries a stock of general merchandise valued at four to five thousand dollars, and has a large and increasing business. In addition to his increasing mercantile interests, he is part owner of fourteen acres of grapes, and owns other valuable real estate in the town. Politically, Mr. Goodell is a democrat, and was postmaster at Irving for four years, under appointment of President Cleveland. He belongs to the Free and Accepted Masons of Silver Creek, Silver Lodge, of which he is a member in good standing.

SENECA H. GAGE, a prominent farmer and grower of small fruits of Silver Creek, N. Y. is a son of Parker Gage, and was born in January, 1834, in the town of Hanover, Chautauqua county, New York. Grandfather Gage was born in the State of Connecticut, and died in Chautauqua county, New York, some time in the '20s. Upon his arrival in the county he first located south of Smith's Mills, in the town of Hanover, where he set to work, cleared up a farm and rendered it fit for cultivation. Farming has been his life-long occupation. Politically he cast his vote with the old Whig party and held membership in the Baptist church. He was united in marriage and reared a family of three daughters and four sons. Parker Gage, father of Seneca H., was born in Connecticut in 1801, and removed to Chautauqua county with his father, where he died in August of 1849. He always followed farming and cast his vote with the Whig party, under which he served as collector in his native town. In his religious belief he joined with the Baptists. His marriage with Miss Howard resulted in a family of four sons and three daughters: Wallace (died young), Allen, Olive, Caroline, Adaline, Lyman and Seneca H.

Seneca H. Gage attended the common schools in boyhood, and commenced life as a sailor on Lake Erie, which occupation occupied twenty-seven years of his life. He began at the foot of the ladder, and when he quit his sea-faring life, had arisen to the rank of captain. In 1876 he purchased a farm in the town of Hanover, and has since devoted himself to its cultivation. The bulk of his farm has been devoted to the growing of small fruits and grapes, which he has made a special industry in that section of the county.

Seneca H. Gage joined in marriage with Tirzah Maria Scott, a daughter of Chandler Scott, of the town of Hanover, Chautauqua county, and is the father of three children: Emma, wife of Archibald Mulkins, a resident of the city of Buffalo, New York, in the service of the Nickel Plate R. R. Mr. and Mrs. Mulkins have three children—Archibald, John and Emma; Edith, wife of Charles Secord, a farmer of the town of Hanover. They have one child—Georgia, wife of Nelson Dickerson, a farmer living near Silver Creek.

S. H. Gage has always been a democrat in politics, but has never been ambitious to hold office. He belongs to the Free and Accepted

Masons, Lodge No. 151, at Forestville, New York.

FREDERICK GRON, the well-known and popular Jamestown liveryman, is a son of Andrew and Mary (Simpson) Gron, and was born near Stockholm, Sweden, in 1841. Andrew Gron was a native of Sweden where he married Mary Simpson and emigrated to America, settling at Jamestown in 1850. He was a farmer by occupation. His wife, who is still living at the mature age of eighty-two years, bore him seven children: Caroline, married and lives in Ohio; Charles, a resident of Jamestown, and a partner of Frederick; Frederick; Louisa, who is the wife of S. J. Westerburg, and lives at Hartfield, this county; Augusta, resides near Parker City, Pa., with her husband, Benjamin Brown; Christina, now Mrs. Wilson Stanton, also lives at Parker City; and Hannah, wife of A. A. Anndown, a Jamestown lumber merchant.

Frederick Gron acquired his early education in Sweden, and was but nineteen years of age when he came to America and, after his arrival, assisted his father on the farm until September, 1861, when he enlisted with Co. F, 9th New York Cavalry, and remained in the Union service until the close of the war, receiving his discharge among the last in July, 1865. Meritorious conduct secured him two stripes early in the service and from that time he served as corporal. His brother Charles enlisted at the same time and place and in the same company, and served the same term of service. They were located during the greater portion of their time in Virginia, and participated in nearly all of Sheridan's battles. Returning from the front they soon settled down to peaceful pursuits, and together engaged in the livery, sales and boarding stable business on Second Street, Jamestown, where they have a fine large brick building, and own about twenty-five good horses with carriages and other equipments found in a first-class stable. A farm is jointly owned by the brothers where they raise hay, etc., used in feeding their stock. Politically Mr. Gron is a republican, and is a good and highly respected citizen.

NATHANIEL J. FENNER, an enterprising boot and shoe merchant of Jamestown, is the son of James R. and Lavina (Harrington) Fenner, and was born in Jamestown, Chautauqua county, New York, May 24, 1845. Grandfather Fenner was born in Herkimer county, this State, and removed, when a young man, to the town of Busti, and was one of the pioneer settlers. He lived there for some years, enduring the hardships and privations that befell the early settlers, tilling the soil to gain sustenance for himself and family. Some time later he removed to Ripley, adding to his toil as a farmer the work of a lumberman, these occupations being usually united by the sturdy residents. Mr. Fenner married a Miss Robertson, and their union was blest with a large family of children. In politics he was an old-line whig, and died at Ripley. The Harrington branch of the family were also natives of Herkimer county, and went to Busti at about the same time the Fenners arrived there. Grandfather Harrington, too, followed the life of a pioneer, farming in summer and spending the winter lumbering. His wife was a Miss Gage, who bore him several children. They came to Jamestown, where Mr. Harrington died. James R. Fenner (father) was born in Herkimer county before the arrival of his parents in this county, came with them and remained at home until twenty years of age, in the meantime learning the shoemaking trade. About that time he came to Jamestown, then a small place, and began shoemaking, but soon after opened a boot and shoe store, which it is believed was one of the first, if not the first, in Jamestown. This business is still conducted by Nathaniel J. Fenner, who succeeded his father.

In connection with his store, Mr. Fenner dealt some in lumber, shipping and piloting a number of rafts of this commodity down the river, although the shoe store was his main business until his death, which occurred in Jamestown. In politics he was a democrat, and a disciple of the Unitarian church. He married Lavina Harrington, and reared a family of four sons and six daughters: James R., Jr.; Silas, a wholesale liquor dealer of Jamestown, resides on Ninth street—he entered the civil war in Co. B, 68th Regiment, N. Y. Infantry; Nathan J., and Alexander, also in the shoe business in Jamestown. The names of the daughters are not given.

Nathaniel J. Fenner secured a good common school education, but early in life was obliged to assist his father in the store, beginning at his thirteenth year, and has been steadily engaged therein since. He entered the war in the same company with his brother, and, although but eighteen years of age at the time, saw active service.

He joined in marriage with Frances I. Parkhurst, who is a daughter of Perry Parkhurst, of Elm Flats, this county.

He has always been a stanch democrat, and is one of the oldest shoe dealers in Jamestown. He is a member of James M. Brown Post, G. A. R., and is secretary of Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 145, F. & A. M., which important office he has held for twelve years, during which time he has not missed more than three meetings. This record is probably without parallel, and shows admirable devotion to the order. His uninterrupted residence here of nearly half a century is also worthy of comment.

RALPH C. FESSENDEN, a leading farmer and dairyman of the town of Gerry, was born November 4, 1851, and is a son of Albro H. and Emeline (Atkins) Fessenden, the former born on March 25, 1816, and the latter on December 9, 1817. His parents were natives of the State of Vermont, and were united in marriage in June, 1842. Albro H. Fessenden, in the beginning of his career, removed from Vermont to western New York, to the town of Gerry, Chautauqua county, where he engaged in the manufacture of brick in connection with the operation of his father's farm. His father, the grandfather of Ralph C., had originally purchased a farm of one hundred and thirty acres from the Holland Land company, and was known as one of the pioneer farmers in that part of the county. Both father and son were republican in politics; the former died in Gerry, at the age of seventy-eight.

Ralph C. Fessenden benefited by a common school education, and also attended for a time the academy at Sinclairville. He lives on the farm which his ancestors have occupied for the past three generations, and, in connection with his farm work, operates a large dairy. He is a member of the Grange and the Knights of Maccabees. In politics he has always been a steadfast adherent of republican doctrines, and has served his party as assessor for two years. He is a public-spirited, progressive citizen, and in matters religious has a tendency toward liberalism.

Ralph C. Fessenden's marriage took place on February 4, 1874, at which time he was united to Jennie Sherman, daughter of the late R. D. Sherman, of Sinclairville. The result of their union has been six children: Albro, Jessie May, Norman J., Harriet, Robert and Benjamin.

ALONZO FELTON, a citizen of the town of Ellery, in high standing, is a son of Ezra and Hannah (Sherman) Felton, and was born in Pittston, Rensselaer county, New York, September 25, 1819. Levi Sherman (maternal grandfather) was a native of Rensselaer county, by occupation a farmer, cabinet-maker, and the owner of one hundred acres of land. He reared a large family and died in the county of his birth. James Felton (grandfather) was born in

Massachusetts, and emigrated to Ohio, where he passed his remaining life and died. He was a blacksmith by trade, married and had a family of nine children, six sons and three daughters. Ezra Felton (father) was born in Rensselaer county, this State, and when he first came to Chautauqua county located in the western part of the town of Ellery; subject was at this time about one year of age. He died at Bemus Point in 1887, at the age of eighty-six years. His occupation was farming, while in politics he was a Jacksonian democrat. His first marriage was to Hannah Sherman, who bore him two children, Alonzo and one whose name is not given. His second wife was Abigail Annis, who also bore him two children.

Alonzo Felton gained his education through the common schools, and during his career has followed various vocations, but is essentially a farmer. He is the owner of a farm of one hundred and twenty acres at Bemus Point, which at present claims most of his attention. In politics he is a thoroughgoing republican, and is strongly attached to the interests of the party.

On September 24, 1844, he was united in marriage with Caroline Olmstead, who bore him five children: George (married to Cordelia Gilman), a farmer living in the town of Poland; Julia, wife of Harrison Clark, a farmer residing in Eddy county, North Dakota; Mary, wife of Charles Chase (deceased), of Jamestown; Emma O., wife of Edwin Olean, a farmer of Genesee county, this State; and Ada, wife of Charles Arnold, a farmer of the town of Ellery. Mr. Felton is a farmer of recognized worth and standing in the community in which he resides.

JOHN R. FAY. One of the most enterprising citizens of Westfield and one who is always found in the fore-front of any movement tending toward the advancement of the material welfare of his town, is John R. Fay, who was born in Stockton, Chautauqua county, New York, April 14, 1847, and is a son of Nathaniel and Nancy D. (Bowdish) Fay. His grandfather, Nathaniel Fay, was a native of Massachusetts and came to the county in 1808, locating in Portland six years before the first town meeting was held there. He was subsequently elected a member of the board of supervisors of that town. He was a farmer by occupation and died well advanced in years. His son, Nathaniel Fay, Jr., (father), a native of Portland, this county, became a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church, owned and cultivated a farm in Stockton, and in 1877, moved to Iowa, where he now resides engaged in farming. In politics he is a republican, and married Nancy D. Bowdish, a native of Columbia county, this State, by whom he had several children. She is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

John R. Fay was reared on a farm, where he remained until 1873, when he came to Westfield. He received a good common school education and shortly after coming to Westfield, erected a cheese factory and engaged in making cheese until 1883, when he entered the coal trade which he has most successfully continued to the present time. He has enlarged it considerably and at his place of business, corner of Pearl street and the Nickel Plate Railway, can be found not only coal of all kinds, but salt, plaster, stone flagging, sewer-pipe, drain tile, brick, fertilizers, etc. He is also extensively engaged in the cultivation of grapes. In his religious convictions he is a Methodist, being a member and a trustee of the church of that denomination at Westfield, and superintendent of its Sunday school. In politics he is a prohibitionist. He is a member of the F. & A. M., and of the Royal Arcanum.

John R. Fay married, in 1876, Emma J. Neill, daughter of Hugh Neill, of Westfield, and to them has been born one child, a daughter: Clara S.

JAMES S. ELLIS is a man who has witnessed the material development of Jamestown and whose labor has been largely instrumental in the erection of many of her most substantial and beautiful buildings. He was born in the town of Busti, this county, on February 19, 1841, and is a son of Edward and Angeline (Porter) Ellis. Great-grandfather Ellis was born in England, and coming to America settled in Connecticut, where he died. He married and had eight children, all sons. One of these, Richard Ellis, born in Connecticut, was the grandfather of our subject. He emigrated and settled in Norwich and followed the sea for sixty years. He became a captain by promotion and was sailing during the Revolutionary war. During his voyages, he met a lady in one of the English ports, whom he married. Her name was Jane Brown and she never came to this country but made her home in England, during the time she was not with him. Edward Ellis was born in England in 1800. He lived in Connecticut for some years and finally drifted to western New York, settling in Niagara county. His father came with him. From the latter place he came to Busti about 1845 and in 1848 he went to Farmington, Pennsylvania, where he continued farming until his death. He was a whig and a republican and a member of the Methodist church. Edward Ellis married Elizabeth Lovering and had three sons and two daughters. John W., living in Busti, entered the Union Army in the 112th regiment, New York Infantry, and attained the rank of sergeant. George was also in the same regiment and died in the service from disease. William moved to Indiana and joined the army from that State. Nancy married Henry Fowles, who died in Saginaw, Michigan, where she still is living. Mary twice married, first to William McCay, who died, and she afterwards wedded John Kern, who is a draughtsman in Chicago, Illinois. His first wife died and Edward Ellis took for his second, Angeline Porter. They had six children. Charles engaged in farming near Saginaw, Michigan; James S.; Solomon R. entered the 112th regiment New York Infantry and died in the service; Calvin lives at Farmington, Pennsylvania, and follows farming; Anna married William R. Bucklen and lives in Jamestown; and Jane, died young.

James S. Ellis was educated in the common schools and the Jamestown academy. He learned the carpenter and joiner's trade and worked at it by the day. He married Adelia Hunt, a daughter of Anthony Hunt, one of Chautauqua's old families, who settled in Ellicott, and they have the following children: Jennie, married Thaddeus E. Matson, who is a book-keeper for his father-in-law. They have one child, Florence A.; Flora married Frank L. Sharp, a machinist of New Castle, Pennsylvania. She had one child, Louis E., and died; Gertrude also living at New Castle, Pennsylvania, married Edward Sharp, a machinist. They have one child, Flora; Anthony E., Clida A., James G., Adelia and Allen E. live at home; and Louis died. Industry and economy, coupled with good wages, which a first class mechanic receives, permitted Mr. Ellis in a few years to begin contracting and building on his own account, which he did in 1868 and an extensive business was the result. His work was soon recognized as equal to the best and his operations were not limited to Jamestown. He has been connected with a large number of the buildings that have been erected in Jamestown and vicinity during the past twenty-five years. He was the master builder of Halls, the largest worsted mill in the city, and has built more of the first class houses than any active firm in the city. In connection, or we had better say in conjunction, with his contracting and building business, he has a well equipped planing mill near the boat landing where they do a large custom work, as well as manufacturing doors, frames, &c., for

his own buildings. Politically Mr. Ellis is a republican and is serving his third term as councilman from his ward, having served ever since Jamestown was incorporated a city. He is a member of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 145, F. & A. M. and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he, with his wife, is an active worker, a teacher in the Sabbath-school, steward and class leader.

JOSEPH WILSON EDMUNDS was born in the village of Lee, Oneida county, New York, January 14, 1847, and is a son of Venner and Louisa (Hicks) Edmunds. Grandfather John Edmunds was a native of New England, born in the year 1782, and married Nancy Chapman (born 1784) in the year 1801. He died in his native State at the age of forty-three years. Venner Edmunds, father of Joseph W., and his wife were both born in Massachusetts, and both held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Edmunds was a democrat until the formation of the Republican party, after which he became a strong supporter of the new party. His death took place on April 24, 1881, at the age of seventy-six years.

Joseph W. Edmunds removed with his parents to the county of Chautauqua in 1850, at which time they located upon the farm which he now occupies. Like other farmer boys, his time in youth was divided between farm duties and attending school. He went somewhat beyond the common schools, completing a course at the Fredonia academy. He remained at home and assisted his father on the farm until he had attained the age of twenty-four years, when he entered upon the struggle of life on his own account. Besides carrying on the ordinary line of farm work, he also runs a large dairy, deals somewhat extensively in registered cattle, and is a manufacturer of maple sugar. In political creed he is a republican, and at the hands of his party has served as assessor, collector and postmaster. He is a man of unblemished record, morally and socially, and is a member of the A. O. U. W., and of the Patrons of Husbandry.

Joseph W. Edmunds united in marriage, on November 15, 1869, with Alice Brown, daughter of Henry B. Brown, formerly of Cheshire, Massachusetts. They have five children: Louisa S., Lizzie M., Mary C., Henry B. and Rozelle.

OTTO K. DEAN. The world is full of men who have achieved success with the assistance of parents, relatives and friends, but a self-made man, one thrown upon his own resources at a tender age, to whom the world can point, before his fortieth year is reached, and say, "there is a successful man," is indeed rare. Such a man is the one whose name heads this sketch. O. K. Dean is a son of Jerome J. and Adaline N. (Kip) Dean, and was born at Sherman, Chautauqua county, New York, July 27, 1856. The paternal grandfather Dean came to Chautauqua county and settled in Sherman, where he became the proprietor of a tannery and followed the trade of a shoemaker. He was of English extraction and a member of the Methodist church. He married and reared a family of three children, one son and two daughters: Anna, who became Mrs. Miller; Mary J., wife of Miles Clark; and Jerome J. (father). Mr. Dean died and was buried at Sherman. The maternal grandfather, Benjamin Kip, was identified with the early prosperity of the town of Sherman. He was born in Johnstown, N. Y., on April 27, 1797, being of German parentage. On February 23, 1823, he married Esther Miller, of Newark, this State, by whom he had four children: Marinda became the wife of Samuel Hall; Frances, twice married, first to Mr. Coolie, and later to Rev. D. M. Sliver; Adaline N. is the mother of subject; and Jennie, who married Rev. E. T. Green. The town of Sherman was at first called Kipville, where Mr. Kip died in 1850.

O. K. Dean was educated in the Sherman schools until his fifteenth year, when he was a

student in the Fredonia Normal, finishing that course in 1873, and returned to the academy at Sherman in 1876. After this he began a clerkship with J. T. Green, of Sherman, and remained there two and a half years. Succeeding this he clerked eighteen months for De Forest Wills, at Jamestown. Sickness then attacked him, and for nine months he was an invalid, but his constitution vanquished the fever, and for a while he tilled the soil of a small farm near Sherman. When President Garfield took charge of the government, the river and harbor improvement work was revived and Mr. Dean was employed on Lake Michigan. In April, 1882, he came to Fredonia, and kept books for H. J. Putnam in that gentleman's fine grocery store, and nine months later, in partnership with his brother, bought the Sherman hotel and livery, which was conducted until 1887, when, renting his interest in the hotel, he moved to Wichita, Kansas, where he remained nine months. Returning east at the expiration of that time, he engaged temporarily with Finch & Co., tobacconists, of Corry, Pa., and later bought a coal, wood and building material business, which he is now conducting, doing a wholesale business of sixty thousand dollars per annum. Mr. Dean is a good business man, has had a varied and practical experience, and knows how to do business and how to make business friends. Forest Lodge, No. 166, F. and A. M., of Fredonia, has honored him with the chair of Worthy Grand, he now being a Past Grand, and is also a member of the Royal Arcanum.

On January 20, 1882, he married Edith, daughter of George and Lavina Vermilya, of Columbus, Pa., where the former is a farmer. They have two children: Jerome J., born February 25, 1883; and George V., born July 31, 1885.

During Mr. Dean's peregrinations his comprehensive mind saw good investments in different localities, and he is now owner of a coal property of two hundred acres at Pittsburg, Kan., and one hundred and sixty acres at Joplin, Mo., covering zinc deposits of great value. Mr. Dean's mother died in 1867, and he was bound to a Mr. Flagort, who did not treat him kindly. He lived afterwards with J. P. Hall, near Mineral Point. From this beginning he has risen, thrust aside the barriers, and to-day is a solid man, commanding the esteem of all. His father died September 13, 1882.

ALEXANDER H. DOTY, a farmer and long resident of the town of Gerry, Chautauqua county, New York, is a son of George W. and Mary (English) Doty, and was born in the village of Norway, Herkimer county, New York, on June 18, 1820. His father was a native of Washington county, a farmer of recognized standing, a whig in politics and attendant member of the Baptist church. He died in Herkimer county at the age of sixty years. His mother (grandmother of Alexander H. Doty) was of Scotch descent and passed away in Herkimer county at the extreme age of one hundred and five years.

Alexander H. Doty was reared in Herkimer and Oneida counties, in whose common schools he gained his early education. He learned the trade of a carriage-maker at Herkimer and Sinclairville, but came to Chautauqua county in 1851 and engaged in the occupation of farming. He practically relinquished his trade and has hitherto made agriculture and dairying his life's occupation. Mr. Doty has always voted the democratic ticket, is a man of unblemished life, and unqualifiedly honest in all his business relations and transactions. He has been a member of the Free and Accepted Masons for the past thirty years, in which he holds the office of junior deacon. He also belongs to the Grange of his town and takes an active interest in all movements relating to agriculture and agricultural development.

Alexander H. Doty was twice married; first to Emily Cummins, a daughter of the late

Charles Cummins of Floyd, Oneida county, New York, who bore him one child: Smily Holmes. His second wife was Abbey Scott, daughter of the Rev. John Scott of Gerry, New York, to whom he was united on November 9, 1882.

WILLIAM E. MONTGOMERY has had a somewhat strange and varied career. When he was only five years of age, that dread disease and swift messenger of death, cholera, swept away in less than twenty-four hours, his father, mother and four brothers. He was born in Manchester, Lancaster county, England, May 12, 1827, and is a son of William and Mary (Calverley) Montgomery. In 1832, after the terrible calamity to his parents and brothers, he was taken to Dublin, the capital of Leinster county and of Ireland, where he remained until he was seventeen years old, receiving a common school education. In 1844 he came to the United States and located in Albany, in the county of the same name, this State, where he secured employment in a piano manufactory, where, however, he remained but a short time before he went down the Hudson and shipped as a common sailor on a whaling vessel, on board of which he spent nearly four years, during which time he sailed entirely around the world and assisted in slaying a great number of the cetacean monsters of the deep. In the latter part of 1848 he returned to Albany and engaged in the Britannia metal and silver plating business, in which he continued until 1857, when he went to Rochester, a manufacturing town in Fulton county, Indiana, and operated a farm a short time. In 1860 he came to Dunkirk and secured employment in the Erie Locomotive Works, working for them five years and then enlisting in the United States Navy, but was never ordered to report for duty, as the war closed immediately after his enlistment. He continued in the employ of this company until it was succeeded by the Brooks Locomotive works in 1869, to which he transferred his services and worked there until 1878, when he went to Bradford, McKean county, Pennsylvania, where he kept a hotel until 1884, and then returned to Dunkirk and engaged in the grocery business, erecting a handsome and commodious two-story structure at the corner of Deer and Sixth streets, in which he placed an extensive general supply of staple and fancy groceries, provisions and beer, where he still continues having a large patronage. In politics he is a republican, and in Masonic orders he is a companion of Dunkirk Chapter, No. 191, R. A. M., having been a Royal Arch Mason twenty-five years; is also a Sir Knight of Dunkirk Commandery, No. 49, K. T. From his world-wide experience and observation, he has naturally imbibed philosophical and broad-minded views of men and events, and is a pleasant and entertaining gentleman to meet.

William E. Montgomery was twice married; first to Elizabeth Chapman, of England; and second to Mary C. Erb, of Centre county, Pennsylvania.

FRANCIS B. JACKSON, foreman of the boiler department of the Brooks' Locomotive works, of Dunkirk, was born in Yorkshire, England, August 24, 1825, and is a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Smith) Jackson. Robert Jackson was born in 1799, in York, England, where he learned civil engineering. He was in the employ of the English government for some time during which he was sent to the United States and made several land surveys in New Jersey and other States. He and his brother Anthony were engaged in business in the cities of York and London for several years and in 1828 came to Troy, New York, where they remained but six months. He then removed to Schenectady and was one of the sub-contractors on the Schenectady & Albany Railroad. He was a whig and an active member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and

died at Syracuse in 1882, aged eighty-three years. His wife, Elizabeth (Smith) Jackson, who died at forty-five years of age, was a native of the same place and a member of the same church as her husband.

Francis B. Jackson was reared principally at Schenectady, and after leaving school went to learn the trade of machinist. After working for some time in the machine shops he discovered that he preferred boiler-making to the trade of machinist which he abandoned to become a boiler-maker. In 1848 he went to Albany, New York, where he had charge of Townsend's boiler shops for ten months. He then left the State capital to locate at Troy where he had supervision of all the boilers used on the R. & S. and T. & S. railroads until 1850 when he resigned to become foreman, at Syracuse, of the large boiler department of the locomotive works of the Saratoga & Utica railroad. Five years later he was offered and accepted employment under the Erie Railroad company, in Dunkirk, where in 1869 he was offered and accepted his present position of foreman of the boiler department of the Brooks' Locomotive works.

January 18, 1846, he married Sarah A., daughter of Henry Powfit, of Oxford, England. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson have three children: Robert H., a boiler-maker; Dr. Frank S., a practicing physician of Dunkirk; and Mary E., wife of Edward B. Osborne of Mt. Morris, New York.

In religious belief Francis B. Jackson is an episcopalian and a member and warden of St. John's church of that denomination in Dunkirk. He is a republican and served several terms as alderman of his city when it was but a village. He is a member of Dunkirk Lodge, No. 767, F. & A. M., Dunkirk Chapter, No. 191, H. R. A. M., and Dunkirk Commandery, No. 40, Knights Templar. Mr. Jackson in 1847 visited the land of his nativity where he spent six months in Yorkshire and other parts of England. He visited, during this trip, many places that are famous in history and became well acquainted with the customs and usages of the English people.

MICHAEL PAULUS, JR., was born in the southern part of Prussia, December 6, 1842, and is the son of Michael and Barbara (Bewen) Paulus. His father was a native of the same section and came to the United States in 1852, locating in Buffalo, Erie county, New York, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1860, at the age of fifty-four years. He was a member of the Roman Catholic church, and married Barbara Bewen, also a native of Prussia and a member of the Catholic church. They had several children, one of whom was Michael. Mrs. Paulus resides alternately with her children in Buffalo and Dunkirk.

Michael Paulus, Jr., came to America with his father and acquired an education in the public schools. After leaving school he was employed as a clerk in a general store until 1878, when he entered the mercantile business on his own account, at which he has continued ever since. He carries a large stock of dry goods and groceries at his place of business on Lyon street, and enjoys a large trade. In politics he is a democrat and in religion a member of the Roman Catholic church. He is an enterprising man and very pleasant and agreeable in his manners.

Michael Paulus, Jr., was married in 1871, to Margaretta Elker, daughter of Frederick Elker, of Dunkirk. Two children have been born to this marriage: Pauline and Laura.

CHARLES EHLERS, one of the largest and leading furniture dealers and upholsterers of Dunkirk, was born in Mecklenburg Schwerin, now one of the northern provinces of the German empire, January 22, 1839, and is a son of John and Mary (Penn)

Ehlers. His parents were born in Mecklenburg Schwerin, where his father, who was a Lutheran and a tailor by trade, died in 1878, at the age of seventy-eight years. John Ehlers married Mary Penn, who was born in the closing year of the last century and is a member of the Lutheran church. She came in 1871, to Dunkirk, where she has resided ever since with the subject of this sketch and is now well up in the ninety-second year of her age.

Charles Ehlers was reared and educated in his native province where he learned the trade of an upholsterer. Seeking a wider business field with more favorable opportunities than those presented in Germany, he came to the United States, in 1865, and settled in Dunkirk where he worked at his trade until 1872, when he established himself in the furniture business to which he added undertaking in 1879. In that year he associated George E. Philipbar, a German and native of Virginia, with him in the furniture business under the firm name of Charles Ehlers & Co. They are manufacturers and dealers in cabinet ware and upholstering, besides paying particular attention to undertaking and making a specialty of pictures and picture-frames. They are experienced mechanics, who are thoroughly acquainted with every detail of their business from the factory to the salesrooms. They not only have a splendid stock of furniture but manufacture all ordered work. Their stock embraces all kinds, styles and qualities of furniture from the practical and useful to the artistic and ornamental. Their large furniture establishment on East Third street is a double fronted building 22x60 feet in dimensions and its second floor is devoted to one of the finest and most fashionable selections of upholstery to be found in the western part of the State. The success obtained by the establishment is due to the energy, perseverance and ability of Mr. Ehlers, who commenced life with no capital but his trade, yet has achieved good commercial standing and ranks among the representative business men of his city. He founded his business upon the eve of the greatest panic that has ever occurred in the history of this country, yet by judicious management he came safely through that distressing period which brought ruin and downfall to so many old and substantial business firms. Year by year since 1872, he has steadily increased his stock and his patrons until the former is of ample proportions while the latter are spread over a wide area of surrounding territory.

Charles Ehlers has been twice married. His first wife, whom he married in 1866, was Caroline, daughter of George Philipbar, of Dunkirk. She died in 1875, leaving four children: Ferdinand, Emma, Flora and Herman. After her death Mr. Ehlers, in 1876, united in marriage with her sister, Mary Philipbar. By his second marriage he has one child, a daughter named Mildred.

In politics Mr. Ehlers is a democrat. He attends regularly and contributes liberally to the Baptist church of Dunkirk. He is a member of Ancient Order of United Workmen, Chautauqua Castle, No. 188, Knights of Pythias and Point Gratiot Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

FRANK F. STAPF is another man in whom the inherent genius and industrial habits of his Teutonic ancestors are simply synonymic of success. He is a son of Paul and Rose (Vogel) Stapf, and was born in Pittsburg, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, December 6, 1864. Paul Stapf was born in 1822, in Aschaffenburg, Lower Franconia, Germany; came to America when a young man, and located in Pittsburg, where for most of his life he has been a foreman in an iron works. In religion he, as well as his wife, is a consistent member of the Catholic church, and in politics is a democrat. He married Rose Vogel, who

was born in Bavaria in 1830, and they have been the parents of several children.

Frank F. Stapf spent his boyhood in Pittsburg, attending the public schools of that place, and after leaving school learned the jeweler's trade with his brother, John A., who was then a manufacturer of jewelry in the Iron City. In 1886 he left his brother's factory, and came to Dunkirk, where he went into business for himself at No. 83 Third street, where he has since remained, having built up a very successful trade, carrying a fine stock of jewelry, etc., and making a specialty of fine watch and jewelry repairing.

Politically he is independent, a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of Maccabees.

Frank F. Stapf was married in 1888 to Emma Allgaier, a daughter of Joseph Allgaier, of Dunkirk, and their union has been blessed with two children: Mabel and Laura.

JOHN A. STAPF is a man whose natural energy, industry and ingenuity would be a guarantee of ultimate success in whatever he might undertake. He was born in Pittsburg, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, November 30, 1856, and is a son of Paul and Rose (Vogel) Stapf. Paul Stapf is a native of Aschaffenburg, a manufacturing city in Lower Franconia province, Germany, being born in 1822, and emigrating to the United States when quite a young man, located in Pittsburg, where he has since resided, and where he has been employed most of his life as a foreman in an iron works. He married Rose Vogel, who was born in Bavaria in 1830, by whom he has had several children. Politically he is a democrat, and he and his wife are devoted members of the Catholic church.

John A. Stapf was reared in Pittsburg, where he received his education in the public schools. When he was eleven years old, he began to learn the jewelry business, working in the best establishments in that city until 1874, in which year he engaged in the manufacture of jewelry on his own account. Two years later he removed his business to Parker City, Pa., where he remained two years, and then came to Dunkirk, this county, and continued in the same business until 1879, when he engaged in the retail jewelry trade, in which he still remains. He carries a fine large stock of everything pertaining to a first-class jewelry house, and enjoys a very flourishing patronage.

John A. Stapf was married in July, 1875, to Mary Zobel, of Pittsburg. Their union has been blessed with two children,—one son and one daughter: John W., born February 4, 1876; and Flora M., born January 29, 1882.

In politics he is a democrat, and is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Knights of the Maccabees, Knights of Pythias, the Equitable Aid Union, the Germania singing society, and is an affable and popular man.

REV. JOHN BANDINALLI was born in Genova, or Genoa, as it is commonly known, in the province of Liguria, kingdom of Italy, August 27, 1835, and is the son of Dominick and Francesca (Ricci) Bandinalli. He was reared in his native country, educated in the monastic schools, and ordained as a priest in 1858, emigrated to the United States the same year and located in Pittsburg, Pa., where he acquired the English language in the only monastery then in existence in this republic. In 1860 he came to Dunkirk and assisted in establishing a monastery to be conducted by the Passionists order, of which he was a member. This order had been first planted in America, at Pittsburg, in 1852, and now has thousands of members scattered in every State and territory of the Union. In 1861 the order at Dunkirk incorporated the Dunkirk Literary, Scientific and Missionary Institute. Father Bandinalli remained in Dunkirk until 1866, when he was appointed by the bishop of that diocese, rector

of St. Michael's monastery at West Hoboken, N. J., where he remained three years when he was appointed rector of St. Joseph's monastery at Baltimore, Md., where he remained six years, and was then appointed provincial counselor at St. Michael's church at West Hoboken. In 1880 he returned to Dunkirk where he has since resided and is rector of St. Mary's Catholic church and monastery. This parish he assisted in organizing in 1860 but the church edifice had been dedicated in November, 1854. The present church building is a superb structure, with an elegant interior, the church and monastery costing over forty thousand dollars, The congregation includes over four hundred families. The Passionist order also built, in 1868, Columbus Hall, at a cost of twenty thousand dollars, which is the location of the parochial schools, where nearly three hundred pupils are enrolled. Father Bandinalli is very popular among his parishioners.

REV. ANTHONY KLAWITER, pastor of St. Hyacinth church of Dunkirk and who planned and built in Buffalo, N. Y., the first Byzantine church ever erected in the United States, was born at Posen, Poland, November 13, 1836, and is a son of Augustine and Joseph (Telarska) Klawiter. He was reared in the historic city of Warsaw, whose struggle in the cause of Polish independence has become a part of the history of the world and received a liberal education. In 1860 he was ordained as a priest at Warsaw where he was the pastor of a Catholic church for fifteen years. In 1875 he came to the United States where he was stationed in Chicago and had charge of St. Stanislaus Catholic church for one year. He then went to Howard county, Nebraska, where he was pastor of St. Paul's church for four years at the end of which time, in 1881, he came to Dunkirk and became pastor of St. Hyacinth's church which was erected in 1875. After three years service he went to Buffalo and had charge of St. Stanislaus church for two years. In 1886 he built St. Adalbert's church with a seating capacity of sixteen hundred and a school building to accommodate one thousand children besides a fine parsonage. The church and school were both in one building which he erected in the wonderfully short space of three months. This church was burned on January 26, 1889, and within the same year Father Klawiter planned and commenced the erection of the present splendid St. Adalbert church of Buffalo. In 1890 he returned to Dunkirk where he has charge of St. Hyacinth church with a congregation of three hundred families, and is erecting a tasteful parsonage in addition to daily visiting and instructing in his parochial school of two hundred and fifty children. Reverend Father Klawiter is a man of fine education and refined tastes, who is an earnest and successful church worker.

The St. Adalbert Catholic church which Father Klawiter planned and built in Buffalo is a stone and brick structure of the Byzantine style and consists of a grand portico, vestibule, nave and two aisles, transept, 52x106 feet; sanctuary, two vestries, two chapels for the sisters and a large choir with accommodations for six hundred singers. This church is in the form of a Latin cross 86x235 feet in total width and length, with two large towers one hundred and thirty-five feet in height and an imposing cupola of one hundred and sixty-five feet, whose interior is frescoed in Byzantine colors and paintings, representing scenes from the life of St. Adalbert. It has imposing altars, organ, chancel, the statues of the Apostles and the fourteen stations of the crucifixion. St. Adalbert church will be visited not only by worshipers but also by amateurs of art. The head of this grand undertaking was the Reverend Father Andrew Klawiter, then rector of St. Adalbert congregation, through whose incitation, sacrifice and love of art, one of the sublimest monuments for Christian worship, was erected to the pride of the Polish nation and as an ornament to this country.

MIRZA N. BENJAMIN, M.D., one of Dunkirk's successful physicians and surgeons, was born in Oroomiah, Persia, and is a son of Rev. Mirza N. and Theresa (Gillett) Benjamin. He who reads of the Grecian republic and the Roman empire should not fail to learn the story of the Persian power which was supreme in western Asia for several centuries by means of the superior civilization and military genius of its people; and to become acquainted with the history of modern Persia, which now ranks as one of the foremost Asiatic countries. The Benjamin family is one of the old and respected families of Persia, and Rev. Mirza N. Benjamin, the father of Dr. Benjamin, was born in Oroomiah, where he served for many years as an Episcopalian minister. He died in 1852. His widow was a native of the same town, where she died in 1866.

Mirza N. Benjamin received his education at the university of his native town, and after he was graduated, commenced reading medicine with Dr. Franklin H. Young, who was a graduate of the Kings Medical college, of London, England. At twenty-one years of age he accompanied Dr. Young to London, where he took one course of lectures at Kings Medical college. In January, 1863, he came to New York city, where he took a course of lectures at Bellevue Medical college, and then entered the medical department of the University of Vermont, at Burlington, in that State, from which he was graduated in 1864. Two days after graduation he entered the Union army as a contract assistant surgeon, was soon promoted to surgeon and was stationed respectively in Louisville, Nashville and Memphis. After the close of the war he came in September, 1865, to Fredonia, and was in active practice there until 1882, when he came to Dunkirk, where he has been in the continuous and successful practice of his profession ever since. He is a member of the Chautauqua County Medical society, and in addition to his large practice in Dunkirk, has retained a portion of his Fredonia practice. While serving in the departments of the Cumberland and Tennessee he was one of the few contract surgeons.

Dr. Benjamin united in marriage with Julia Salsbury Spencer, daughter of Seneca Spencer, of Oneida county. Their union has been blessed with one child,, a daughter, named Caroline Harriet.

Dr. Benjamin is a republican in politics and a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was offered the position of surgeon general of the Persian army, besides other distinguished positions in Persia, but he declined to return to his native country, as he does not like the present form of Persian government, and has declared that he would rather be in King's county than to be king of Persia. Dr. Benjamin has never met any of his countrymen since coming here, and is probably the only Persian physician.

PETER F. VALENTINE is a remarkably skillful workman in his line of business, for he can make any part of a watch, understands the repairing of tower clocks and can regulate the movement of the most delicate chronometer or the most ponderous clock, and is also a fine practical machinist. He was born in Austria, July 9, 1851, received his education in the common schools of his native country which he attended until he was sixteen years old, when he sought the land of equality and freedom, where he landed in 1867 and located in New Jersey, where he acquired the trade of a machinist. In 1870 he came to Dunkirk and secured employment as a machinist at the Brooks' Locomotive works, where he remained until 1880, when he was engaged by the Fredonia Watch company of Fredonia, this county, which erected the first watch factory in the State of New York. After working for them one and one-half years he was made foreman of their machine shop and continued here until the

factory was moved to Peoria, Illinois, whither he went and remained with them until 1888, when he returned to Orange, N. J., where he was employed for six months in Thomas A. Edison's works on the latter's famous phonograph. From there he came to Dunkirk, this county, and engaged in the jewelry business on his own account, in which he is still having a fine stock and a large and constantly increasing trade, his store being located at No. 19 Railroad avenue. He is liberal in his political opinions and always votes for the man he considers best fitted for the office.

P. F. Valentine, in 1872, united in marriage with Sophia Widman, a daughter of Charles Widman, of Dunkirk, by whom he had five children, three sons and two daughters; Carl, Sabina, Ferdinand, Grace and Albert, all of whom are living except Ferdinand, who died in 1888, aged nine years. Mrs. Valentine was killed in the great railroad disaster at Chatworth, Illinois, in 1887, and Mr. Valentine was married a second time, in 1889, to Dora Widman, a sister of his first wife.

JOHN BOURNE has entered the second half of a century, and, during the last quarter through which he has passed, has witnessed more changes of scene and covered more territory than ordinarily falls to the lot of man. He was born in Fredonia, Chautauqua county, New York, August 22, 1839, and is a son of Thomas and Huldah (Cooley) Bourne. His father was a native of England and emigrated to America in 1832, when he married Huldah Cooley, a native of Vermont, and a school teacher, by whom he had several children. He was a born sailor, graduating from the English service as passed-midshipman when fifteen years of age and eventually becoming a captain in the merchant marine, making twenty-nine trips from England to American ports. In his religious principles he was episcopalian and a member of that church. He died in Fredonia August 31, 1839, nine days after the birth of his son John. His wife (mother) was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and died, aged seventy-three years.

John Bourne was reared in Dunkirk until he was thirteen years old, and then in the country round about, receiving his education in the common schools. At the first extension of the Erie canal he secured a position as ax-man in the engineer corps, with which he remained three years. In 1859 he went to Sheridan, this county, and engaged in farming operations until the summer of 1861, when he enlisted, in August, in Co. D, 72d N. Y. Vols. and served until the close of the war, being honorably discharged at Kingston, New York, in July, 1865. He participated in all the principal battles in which his regiment was engaged and was wounded twice, once in the neck at the battle of Gettysburg by a minie-ball and once by a spent ball at the battle of the Wilderness, which knocked him senseless. Neither wound was sufficiently serious to cause him to be sent to the hospital. After his discharge from the army he came to Dunkirk and was employed as clerk in the office of the United States Express company until 1866, when he went West, where he was employed as messenger and route agent by the same company for three years, and afterward as agent at Paoli, Kansas, for nine months, after which he was engaged in the transfer business for a year at Fort Scott, Kansas. In the latter part of 1870 he was engaged by the Overland Transportation company and placed in charge of the men employed in the transfer of their business to the M. K. & T. R. R., and remained in this position until the M. K. & T. reached Denison, Texas, in 1872 when the contract of the O. T. company was completed. He was then employed by the M. K. & T. R. R. Co., and continued with them until April, 1873, when, at the request of John Buckley, ticket agent at the Erie railroad station in Dunkirk, he came here and accepted a position as clerk and

assistant ticket agent in the Union depot. In this service he remained until 1881, when he was appointed ticket agent, which office he now holds with general satisfaction. Politically he is a straight republican and takes an active interest in National, State and local politics. His family are unitarians. He is a member of William O. Stevens Post, G. A. R.

John Bourne was married August, 1866, to Edith Buckley, youngest daughter of John Buckley, of Dunkirk, and has had several children, of whom two sons and two daughters are now living: Philip H., Graham M., Augusta D., and Juliet Madge. While he was at Lime-Stone Gap, Indian Territory, in 1872, in the employ of the Overland Transportation company, a daughter, Lilian, was born. She was the only white child of New York parentage ever born in the Indian Territory. Her birthplace was in the reservation of the Choctaw Nation. She was an uncommonly bright and promising child, but was attacked with diphtheria in 1882 and passed beyond to join the angels' throng.

WILLIAM H. HARELL, the organizer and general manager of the Harell Steam Heating company of Dunkirk, was born in the city of Paterson, N. J., February 23, 1861, and is a son of Richard and Margaret (Hays) Harell. Richard Harell was born in England in 1836, and came when a boy, with his parents to New Jersey, where he was engaged in the machine shops in Paterson until 1877, when he went to Hudson, New Jersey, and was interested for three years in the Clapp & Jones Manufacturing company of that place. In the spring of 1880 he removed to Dunkirk and accepted his present position of foreman of the Brooks' Locomotive works. He is a republican in politics, a Master Mason in Freemasonry and married Margaret Hays, who was born in Paterson, New Jersey, in 1841.

William H. Harell passed his boyhood days in Paterson, where he attended Tallman seminary. In 1877 he went with his parents to Hudson, where he remained until 1880, when he became a clerk in the freight office of the N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R. at Salamanca, N. Y. Two years later he came to Dunkirk, where he learned the trade of machinist in the Brooks' Locomotive works. In 1886 he left these works and organized the Harell Steam Heating company, of which he is general manager and his father superintendent. They manufacture steam and hot water heating apparatus and pay attention to ventilating and plumbing. Their specialty is a steel-plate tubular boiler, patented by R. Harell in 1883, which is made in a great variety of styles and sizes and is perfectly adapted to warming all classes of buildings, from the ordinary dwelling to the largest factory. Their system of heating has been successfully applied to some of the largest manufacturing establishments and many private residences in Dunkirk and other cities of western New York. Their business increased so much that on May 1, 1890, Mr. Harell organized a stock company with a capital of forty thousand dollars and they are now erecting an extensive plant for the manufacture of boilers and radiators on a large scale and in quantities sufficient to meet the present demand for them.

W. H. Harell is independent in politics, for which his business affairs leave him but little time. He is a Royal Arch Mason and holds membership in Dunkirk Chapter of H. R. A. M.

ORVILLE M. HILLER is of German descent, his ancestors coming over with the colony from Holland, which settled New Amsterdam, now New York city. He was born in Genesee county, New York, January 21, 1831, and is a son of Michael and Rachael (Grandy) Hiller. His paternal grandfather Hiller was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, was taken prisoner by the British, and spent three

years on board a prison ship. At the close of the war he was exchanged, but his health was so badly shattered that he died a few years afterward, and his brother-in-law, Gen. Philip Schuyler cared for his family and reared and educated the children. Michael Hiller, (father) was a native of Herkimer county, N.Y., born in 1787. He married Rachael Grandy, when a young man moved to Genesee county and cleared a farm from the wilderness. In 1837 he moved from Genesee county to Cattaraugus county, where he cleared a nice farm and spent the rest of his life there. He was a stirring man, a member of the Baptist church, a strong abolitionist and a "conductor" on the famous "under-ground railroad." He died in 1854. His wife (mother) was a native of Connecticut and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. She died in 1838.

Orville M. Hiller was brought up on a farm, educated in the common schools and in Springville academy, where he spent two years, and then learned the trade of carpenter and joiner. In 1851 he came to Dunkirk and pursued that occupation until 1863, when he enlisted for three months in company D, 68th regiment N. Y. Vols., was commissioned second lieutenant, and served his term of enlistment. In 1865 he was appointed deputy sheriff of Chautauqua county, held that office nine years, and in 1874 was elected police justice of Dunkirk for two years and re-elected in 1876 for a like term. From 1876 to 1886 he was employed at his trade by the Erie R. R. Co., having previously worked for them twelve years, 1851-1863 in same capacity. In 1886 he was again elected police justice and has held that office ever since.

Politically he is a straight republican and takes an active part in politics. He is a member of Dunkirk commandery K. T. In addition to his other business he is interested in real estate.

Orville M. Hiller was married in 1852 to Abigail Connell, of Dunkirk, and has had several children, of whom two are living: Mary M., who is married to Lester F. Stearns, district attorney, who resides in Dunkirk; and Lilian E.

CHARLES F. WHITE, the intelligent editor of the *Dunkirk Advertiser and Union*, was born June 29, 1842, in Steuben county, New York, and is a son of Joseph H. and Charlotte N. (Hilton) White. Joseph H. White was a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, but came to Hornellsville, New York, when a small child and made his home with an aunt. In early manhood he followed farming, that being the principal work of the country, but in 1847 he saw an opportunity opened in furnishing ties for the Erie railway at Corning, New York, which he did for some time with profit. Mr. White was an intelligent man who took an interest in politics and was a recognized democratic leader of his section. In 1850 he went to California and after mining there for ten years went to Fort Hope, British Columbia, and was killed in a mining accident in May, 1861. He married Charlotte N. Hilton, who was a native of Ontario county, New York, and is now living, aged seventy-four years, in Hornellsville, where she is a member of the Methodist church.

Charles F. White was reared in Hornellsville and got his education from the public schools of that city. When nineteen years of age he enlisted in Co. K, 17th regiment, New York Infantry and served three years. His was a fighting regiment and they participated in the battles of Yorktown, Hanover Courthouse, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. He was discharged at New York in June, 1864, his term of enlistment having expired. Deciding to learn the printing business he entered the office of the *Havana Journal*, in Schuyler county, New York, learned the trade and worked there in all seven years. He was industrious and eco-

nomical and saved money enough so that in May, 1871, the opportunity presenting, he bought a one-half interest in the *Alleghany County Democrat*, published at Wellsville, New York. January 1, 1873, he bought his partner's interest and conducted it until August 14, 1874. In November, 1875, he bought a one-half interest in the *Advertiser and Union* which he has since conducted with ability and to the satisfaction and instruction of its readers. It is a nine column, four page, 29x45 paper. Aggressively democratic—has a circulation of sixteen hundred and constantly increasing in Chautauqua and adjoining counties. It is a live and progressive journal, and is fearless in advertising what it deems to be right.

In 1873, Mr. White married Jennie E., daughter of Henry Miller, of Wellsville, New York. They have two children, one son and one daughter: Joseph C., born March 24, 1876; and Nellie May, born July 4, 1877.

C. F. White is a member of W. O. Stephens Post, No. 393, G. A. R.; Lodge No. 145, F. & A. M., of Dunkirk; and the Royal Arcanum.

HON. L. F. STEARNS, a resident lawyer of Dunkirk and now serving his second term as district attorney of Chautauqua county, is a son of Crawford and Lovina (White) Stearns, and was born in the town of Villanova, Chautauqua county, New York, July 27, 1856. The Stearns and Whites are of English descent and the grandfathers of L. F. Stearns, Benjamin Stearns and Joel White, came from New England to Chautauqua county, where they followed farming. Benjamin Stearns was a native of Vermont, and died in the town of Villanova, in 1865, while Joel White (maternal grandfather) was born in Massachusetts, where his family was founded by the White who came over in the *Mayflower*, and from which State he came to this county, in which he followed farming and manufacturing until his death. Crawford Stearns (father) was born in the town of Villanova in 1830, and has been principally engaged in farming and in raising, buying and shipping stock. He owns four hundred acres of land in the town of Dunkirk, has been a member of the Methodist church for many years and is a strong republican in politics. His wife is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and was born in 1835.

Lester F. Stearns grew to manhood on the farm and attended Forestville Free academy, one of the best schools in the county Leaving the academy he taught school for two years and then went to the Bradford oil district of Pennsylvania where he remained for one year and had charge of several wells that were being sunk for oil, besides the supervision and oversight of a large strip of oil territory. After returning from the oil fields he resumed teaching which he followed until 1879 when he commenced the study of law with J. A. Parsons of Forestville, and then came to Dunkirk where he read for some time with Holt & Holt, but completed his legal studies with C. B. Bradley, at that time district attorney. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1882, and in June of that year opened his present law office at No. 221 Center street where he has fine rooms and a handsome library.

In July, 1889, he united in marriage with Mary H. Hiller, daughter of police-justice Hiller, of Dunkirk. Their union has been blessed with one child, a son named Harrold.

L. F. Stearns is a republican in polities, owns a neat and tasteful residence on Swan street and enjoys a good practice. In 1883 he was nominated for special county judge, but declined the nomination, but the following year was elected special surrogate and served as such for three years. In 1886 he was elected as district attorney and in 1889, was re-elected for a term of three years which will expire in 1893.

FRANKLIN SIMMONS, owner of the fine, large residence at No. 517 East Second street, Jamestown, is engaged in the manufacture of lumber, owning a forest tract in Cattaraugus county. He is a son of Philander and Mary A. (Wade) Simmons, and was born in Poland, Chautauqua county, New York, August 29, 1827. His great-grandfather, Ebenezer Simmons, was a native of Connecticut, of English extraction, and his grandfather, Zariel Simmons, was also born in that State, but removed to Washington county, N. Y., and afterwards to Chautauqua county, same State, where he arrived in 1817, settling in Poland, where he died. He was a farmer, and married Sallie Hunt, who bore him twelve children. His maternal grandfather, Pember Wade, was born in Connecticut, but went from there to Meadville, Pa., and was one of the first settlers of that ancient place. He married Martha Lord, whose brother, Samuel Lord, was also a Meadville pioneer, and owned a portion of the land upon which Allegheny college now stands Philander Simmons was born in Washington county, New York, March 20, 1798, came into Chautauqua county, and left his Poland farm in 1858, removing to Jamestown. Until his advent here he was a farmer, and, owning twenty acres within the city, he devoted some of his time to cultivating it. He was an enthusiastic republican, and a strong anti-slavery man, besides being a deacon in the Baptist church for a number of years. He married Mary A. Wade, and was the father of ten children: Eliza; Leander (dead); Franklin; Harvey; Clarissa M.; Martha T.; Ira (dead), served in the civil war with his brothers, William and Adelbert P.; and Chester A.

Franklin Simmons was educated in the district schools and began life as a manufacturer of pails. He remained in this business one year an employee, and four years the proprietor, and then he bought a shop and made scythe snaths, grain cradles and chairs until 1857, and then enlarged his business, turning out all kinds of furniture, which was operated up to 1867, when he sold out and moved on his farm near Ashville, and lived there three years, then returned and engaged in the same business for four years longer, finally giving it up, at the same time buying the place he now owns on East Second street and selling furniture at retail. This was succeeded by the grocery business until 1882, when the lumber business, which has since grown to great proportions, was established.

He married a Miss Williams, a daughter of Asa Williams, of this county.

Politically Mr. Simmons is a republican, and has been the assessor and overseer of the poor for Jamestown. Both he and Mrs. Simmons are members of the Baptist church, the latter since thirteen years of age.

ANDREW SOLOMONSON, JR., a native of Sweden, was born on June 21, 1852, near the historic town of Gottenburg. Andrew Solomonson, Sr., and his wife are land-owners in Sweden, are engaged in cultivating their land and are more than ordinarily well-to-do subjects of their king.

Andrew Solomonson, Jr., lived with his parents, helping them to cultivate their farm, until reaching the age of twenty, when he started for America. He reached New York in 1872, and at once started west, his first stop being Titusville, Pa. Remaining there a short time he decided to go elsewhere, and went down to Williamsport, Pa., where he staid until 1874, when he came to Jamestown, where he has resided ever since. His first work here was in a planing-mill, and he continued to work for others until 1885, when he decided to embark in business for himself. The result is the fine, large grocery store located at the corner of Windsor and Second streets, in connection with which he conducts a first-class meat shop.

He was married to Anna A. Lawrence, a

daughter of John E. Lawson, of Jamestown, who is in business as a carpenter and cabinet-maker. They have had two children, David L. and A. Jonathan.

Like many of his countrymen, Mr. Solomonson is a republican in political matters, is a good and respected citizen, and has a pleasant and comfortable home.

HON. EGBERT E. WOODBURY, a man of great natural ability, of superior legal attainments, of rare independence and earnest convictions, who deservedly won and modestly wears the honors of political life, is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He is the only son of Frank and Philetta (Mills) Woodbury, and was born March 29, 1861, in the town of Cherry Creek, Chautauqua county, New York. George Woodbury, grandfather of Egbert E. Woodbury, was a farmer who for many years lived and finally died in Cherry Creek town, a well-known and respected citizen. His death occurred in the early sixties. He married and reared a family of one son and two daughters. Frank Woodbury was born in Cherry Creek and lived there nearly all his life, following the occupation of a farmer. He married Philetta Mills, who bore him one child, the subject of this sketch. He died in 1862, while Mrs. Woodbury is still living.

Egbert E. Woodbury was reared on his father's farm and received his education in the common schools, with a three years' course at Chamberlain institute, at Randolph, Cattaraugus county, where he was graduated. After this, deciding to adopt the profession of the law, he began reading law with Hon. R. R. Crawley, of Randolph, and later attended the Albany law school. After this, in 1882, we find him a student in the law office of Lakin & Sessions, one of the leading legal firms of Jamestown, and in 1884 he was admitted to the bar of Chautauqua county and has since been practicing his profession. It must not be overlooked that the early loss of his father put great responsibility upon the young man, and before the triumphs which we have recorded were achieved the hard work of a monthly farm laborer was known to him, and afterwards experience taught him that a school teacher's life is not a bed of roses. On attaining his majority he cast his fortunes with the Republican party and has been active in politics ever since. In 1886, when less than twenty-five years old, he was elected a justice, which difficult office he filled so satisfactorily that his constituents requested him to accept a re-election in the spring of 1890, but he declined. In the fall of that year his party made him its nominee to represent Chautauqua county in the State Assembly, and although but twenty-nine years of age, his ability was recognized and the people elected him with a flattering majority. It has been stated that Mr. Woodbury was active in the party—for two years, 1888 and 1889, he was chairman of the county committee and in the elections in which he led them they were victorious.

On Christmas day, 1880, Mr. Woodbury united in marriage with Florence E. Holbrook, daughter of Wills F. Holbrook, of Cattaraugus county. Their union has been blest with two children: Grace E. and Frank C.

Hon. E. E. Woodbury is an example of American possibilities, if to a good physical constitution there be added push, determination and perseverance. Still a young man, the eminence to which he may attain cannot be foretold, and to the world it looks as if he had everything necessary to make a man contented.

JOHN F. O'CONNELL is a son of Patrick and Honora (Finley) O'Connell, and was born July 10, 1860, in Busti (Ashville), Chautauqua county, New York. His paternal grandfather, Patrick O'Connell, was a native of County Kerry, Ireland, where he married Helen Gregg, by whom he had five children. They

all came to America, four of whom, Michael, Morris, James and Patrick, settled in Chautauqua county, and John, the fifth son, settled in Toledo, Ohio, where he has charge of the L. S. & M. S. R. R. grain elevator. Morris entered the army and near the close of the war went home on a furlough, where he died. John Finley (maternal grandfather) was a native of Abby Fail, County Limerick, Ireland, where he spent his life. His wife was Julia Sullivan and they had several children. Patrick O'Connell (father) was born in County Kerry, Ireland, and came to America in 1849, locating at Buffalo, this State, for a short time, when he removed to Danville, from thence to Lakewood, this county, and afterwards to Ashville on a farm, where he lived about four years. He next went to Kentucky, where he became interested in a whiskey distillery, in which business he continued but a short time. He then returned to this county and the succeeding autumn sought new fields in Missouri and other western states, being absent about a year, during which time he speculated in fruit. He again returned to this county and, after having invested in real estate in Jamestown, he removed to that city where he now resides. He worked as a sailor on the great lakes before coming to this county and since his residence in Jamestown has undertaken contract work of various kinds. Politically he is a democrat, and in religious faith a member of the Catholic church. He married Honora Finley, by whom he had five children, four sons living in Jamestown and a daughter at home: Michael, Morris, Daniel, John F. and Mary.

John F. O'Connell received his education in the common schools and the academy at Jamestown and by self-study and close application. He worked for the Jamestown bedstead works for two years, afterwards with D. C. and J. W. Breed & Co. for eight years and five years with A. P. Olson. Considering himself well skilled in the business, he, with Andrew P. Quigley, commenced the manufacture of various kinds of furniture. This firm continued but three months, when he formed a partnership with W. T. Marsh and John Dschuden under the firm name of O'Connell & Co. They make a specialty of parlor and library tables and hall racks and employ seventeen men, besides having five salesmen on the road. Mr. O'Connell is a liberal democrat, always voting for the man whom he thinks is best fitted for the place. He has served as a delegate several times to the county conventions and for eleven years has been a member of the Deluge Hose Co., No. 1, having been assistant foreman for three years. Mr. O'Connell is liberal in his views, generous in temperament, and is always willing to aid in any movement which is for the interest of the city.

ARTHUR C. WADE, a prominent lawyer of Jamestown, N. Y., is a son of George L. and Jane E. (Pearson) Wade, and was born December 12, 1852, in the town of Charlotte, Chautauqua county, New York. His grandfather, George Wade, was a native and life-long resident of the town of Charlotte, where he was engaged in the occupation of farming. His marriage to a Miss Bowen resulted in the birth of eight children. Maternal grandfather Pearson was born in England, emigrated to America while yet in the vigor of life and located in the town of Charlotte, Chautauqua county, in 1828, where he finished his labors and died. At the time of his emigration to America, his daughter, the mother of Arthur C. Wade, was but eight years of age. George L. Wade (father) was born in the State of Pennsylvania, in the year 1823, emigrated to Chautauqua county when in early manhood and at present lives in the town of Ellington, where he operates a farm and carries on his trade of a mechanic. He is a republican in politics, a methodist in his religious views, and a warm supporter of religious enterprises. His

marriage to Jane E. Pearson, resulted in the birth of seven children, five sons and two daughters: William, now living at Cherry Creek, this State; Jennie E., wife of Henry Irwin, a resident of Warren, Pa.; Charles E., of Pine Valley, Cattaraugus county, this State; Alfred E., a jeweler, conducting a business in Buffalo, N. Y.; John T., of Ellington, N. Y.; Lilian A., wife of Bert Willsie, a citizen of Cattaraugus county, this State; and Arthur C.

Arthur C. Wade received his elementary education in the common schools of his native county and later attended Ellington academy. Upon the completion of his education he took up the study of law with Theodore A. Case, of Ellington, with whom he remained one and one-half years. With this preliminary acquaintance of the law, in the fall of 1876, he entered the Albany law school and was graduated therefrom in May, 1877, and in June of the same year commenced the practice of law at the village of Ellington. Here he remained until January, 1883, when he removed to Jamestown, where he has since remained, being at present a partner of the legal firm of Cook, Fisher & Wade. Mr. Wade is still a young man in the midst of an active and successful professional career. He is a profound student of law, a hard worker, a skilled advocate and an eloquent pleader at the bar of justice. Aside from his legal qualifications he is a man of recognized worth and ability in the fields of politics and literature, being a political speaker of rare brilliancy and force. Personally he is a man of fine address, possessing many genial and social qualities, affable and well liked not only by the members of his profession but uniformly by the citizens of Jamestown.

FREDERICK N. MARVIN is a son of David R. and Elizabeth (Cone) Marvin, and was born October 25, 1860, in Ellicott, near Jamestown. His paternal grandfather was a native of Connecticut. He had three sons and one daughter: Henry C., David R., Miolon R. and Hattie. Henry C. married Belle Barlow, a daughter of Attorney Barlow, of Jamestown. He is employed by Gokey & Son, shoe manufacturers in Jamestown; David R. was born in Connecticut, in 1821, and died in Ellicott, in 1887. He came to that town from Connecticut, in 1855, and remained there until his death. He was a farmer and owned much real estate in Jamestown. He was a republican, an active member of the Congregational church in Jamestown, of which he was a trustee. Hattie married W. N. Gokey, of the firm of Gokey & Son; Newton R. married Edith Jewett, of Jersey City, N. J. He is corresponding secretary of the A. A. Griffing Iron company in Jersey City.

Frederick N. Marvin was educated in the Jamestown High school, and after graduation was employed by W. N. Gokey & Son, and for six years had charge of a department there. In August, 1889, he severed his connection with the firm and with C. E. Tucker engaged in the manufacture of shoes, under the firm name of Tucker & Marvin. They are located on Steele street, and make all kinds of ladies and misses' shoes, employing fifty men. Seven active commercial travelers and the rapidly extending reputation of the productions are combining to build up a fine business. Mr. Marvin has full charge of the manufacturing department and inspects every shoe before it leaves the factory. He believes in the old axiom, "If you want your business attended to as it should be, do it yourself." Politically he is a republican, and belongs to the Royal Templars of Temperance. He and his wife are members of the First Congregational church.

Frederick N. Marvin married Bernice E. Bates, June 16, 1886. She is a daughter of Ira C. Bates, one of the first settlers of Jamestown. They have one child, a daughter: Bernice E., born June 8, 1887.

CLAYTON E. BAILEY. One of the men who assists in distributing the comforts of life to many families in Jamestown, is Clayton E. Bailey, of the firm of Morgan, Maddox & Co. He is a son of Edward C. and Elizabeth (Eddy) Bailey, and was born in Jamestown, November 25, 1865. His paternal grandfather, Putnam Bailey, was a native of Connecticut, of English descent. He was a clock manufacturer. Politically he was an old-line whig and served his party in the legislature of Connecticut. He married a Miss Griswold, and had two sons and two daughters, one of the latter being dead. Edward C. resides in Jamestown; Joseph in New York city, and Jennie in Connecticut. Joseph has retired from business, having accumulated a competency. He was a member of the Connecticut legislature one term. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Bailey, Rev. Hiram Eddy, was a native of Jamestown, where he is now living. He is a minister of the Congregational denomination, and still preaches occasionally. He is a graduate of Oberlin college and has held several important charges. He served in the army during the Rebellion as chaplain of 112th regiment, enlisting in Co. B. He married Elizabeth Hawlez and they had several children. The father of Mr. Bailey was born in Goshen, Connecticut, September, 14, 1839, and emigrated to Jamestown in 1862, where he still resides. He has engaged in various kinds of business, mainly farming and mercantile. He is at present a member of the firm of Morgan, Maddox & Co., manufacturers of furniture. Politically he is a republican. He married Elizabeth Eddy and they have three children: Edward P., employed by the People's Gas company of Jamestown; Frances E. and Clayton E.

Clayton E. Bailey was educated in the Jamestown High school, and later was employed as clerk for three years in the Chautauqua County Bank in Jamestown. In 1886 he entered the firm of Morgan, Maddox & Co. They occupy a handsome block on Steele street, and in addition a work-room 80 x 40 feet in dimensions, on Second street. The factory is 90 x 50 feet, four stories, and employs one hundred men. Eight men represent the firm as traveling salesmen, and the fine grades of furniture find a ready market in all parts of the Union, and their business is rapidly and steadily increasing each year. Mr. Bailey has full charge of the financial and correspondence departments. Politically, Mr. Bailey adheres to the principles of the republican party.

MAJOR ALONZO C. PICKARD, who has received wounds and won honor on southern battle fields, is a well known member of the Chautauqua county bar, and one of the most successful business men of southwestern New York. He was born at Ellery, Chautauqua county, New York, February 17, 1842, and is the fourth son and sixth child of Major Henry and Maria (Vandework) Pickard. His paternal grandfather, John Pickard, was born and reared in Madison county, New York. When the colonies engaged in the Revolutionary struggle, he was one of the first in central New York to enlist in the Continental armies. He was captured by Indians and carried to Canada. After being held prisoner for a long time he was released and returned home. In 1816 he came to Chautauqua county. His wife was Margaret Becket and bore him eight children: Charity, Maria, Major Henry, Adam, James, John, Peter, who served in the war of 1812; and Abram. Of these children Major Henry (father) was born in Madison county, this State, July 9, 1803, and died at Busti in 1882. He was a carpenter and joiner by trade. In early life he was a democrat, then joined the Free-Soil party and afterwards became a republican. He was a man of ability, honesty and honor, and an influential citizen in the community in which he resided. He was a member of the Christian church, and served as major in

the New York militia, and was twice married. His first wife was Maria Vandework, a daughter of Adam Vandework (maternal grandfather), who was a native of Madison and an early settler of Chautauqua county, in which he followed farming until his death. By this marriage he had eight children: Lucinda, widow of Henry Lacer; Laura, wife of Phineas S. Weatherby, of Crawford county, Pa.; Adam, who enlisted in the 13th Pa. Vols., in 1861, and died in December of the same year; Sylvanus, who married Laura Hazzard and died in 1865; Corporal Charles G., enlisted in Co. B, 72nd regiment, N. Y. Infantry (which was the first company to go from Chautauqua county), and served in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac until Second Bull Run, where he was killed; Alonzo C., Maria C., wife of John Burton, of Nebraska; Fannie, married to Richard Starsmeare, of Kane, Pa.; Corporal Melvin E., who served in the same company with his brother Charles G., was wounded at Gettysburg, married Laura Weatherby, and resides in Crawford county, Pa.; and Abram L., a railroad conductor, who lives in Wheeling, W. Va.

Alonzo C. Pickard received his education in Meadville academy and Allegheny college, Pa. In 1861 he left the college when ready to enter the graduating class of 1862 and enlisted as orderly sergeant in the 10th regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves, but after six months service was transferred to a Company of U. S. sharpshooters. He served until the close of the war, was promoted through the lieutenancies to a captaincy and was brevetted major for meritorious conduct. He participated in the battles of the Army of the Potomac until the Wilderness fights, in one of which he was wounded. After partially recovering from his wound he was detailed and kept on court martial duty until he was discharged. Returning home he taught school for eight years, was principal of Busti graded school for several terms, and was elected county school commissioner for a term of three years. He rendered efficient service as school commissioner, and at the end of his time engaged in the milling business at Busti which he followed for four years. While conducting his mill he took up the study of law under the tuition of Judge Cook, of Jamestown, and in 1878 was admitted to the bar. Since then he has been a resident of Jamestown and engaged in the practice of his profession. Major Pickard while an active republican is not an obtrusive zealot. From time to time he has filled various local offices with credit to himself and benefit to the public. He was town clerk and justice of the peace of Busti, where he also served in several other town offices.

On June 16, 1864, he married Rose Flagg, daughter of Madison Flagg, and their union has been blest with three children: Clara A., Ray F., and Fern.

Major Alonzo C. Pickard is a member of Post, No. 285, Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Free and Accepted Masons. He also is a member of the Phi Kappa College Fraternity and the Royal Templars of Temperance. He owns a very fine and well-improved farm, and gives some of his time to its supervision and improvement. He has great energy and talent for organizing and conducting business affairs, which have given him success in his various enterprises and a very respectable competency. He enjoys a good practice at the bar, and by his natural ability and indomitable perseverance has attained to the prominent position in life which he now occupies.

NELSON H. HILL is a son of Horatio and Sophia (Weatherby) Hill, and was born September 19, 1834, at Cherry Creek, Chautauqua county, New York. His paternal grandfather was a native of Connecticut, but emigrated to Vermont where he died. He was a farmer and served as a soldier in the Revolution under Gen. Israel Putnam. Nelson H.

Hill's maternal grandfather (Weatherby) was a native of Massachusetts, but removed to Otsego county, New York, where Mr. Hill's mother was born. Afterward her father removed to Chautauqua county and lived with his children until summoned to another world. He was a farmer and in politics a whig. Horatio Hill (father) was born in Vermont about 1798 and died in July, 1890, in Lowell, Michigan, where he was living with a son. He was a farmer and a whig and republican in politics. He has held the offices of justice of the peace and highway commissioner. His children were: Orton and Oron, living in Lowell, Michigan, the former being a commercial traveller and the latter a farmer; Lucinda (married), Josephine, Orseba, Mary and Nelson H.

Nelson H. Hill was educated in Ellington and Randolph academies, the former located in Chautauqua and the latter in Cattaraugus county. He began the study of law in the office of Charles B. Green, in Ellington, having been previously engaged in the avocation of school teaching. He concluded his legal studies in the office of Thomas Grosvenor, in Dunkirk and was admitted to the bar in 1861; opening an office in the city of Dunkirk, where he remained until 1867 when he removed to Jamestown. Politically he is a republican and religiously a member of the Presbyterian church. He held the office of special county judge of Chautauqua county during 1865, 1866, 1867, and was also Register of Bankruptcy, at that time an important office. It was abolished by law in 1878. He is a Mason, being a Royal Arch and a member of Irondequoit Lodge, of Dunkirk.

He married Anna M. Wilkinson, a daughter of Elisha Wilkinson, who bore him two children: Mary B., who, while a student at Cornell university, met with a fatal accident, being precipitated into a deep gorge while returning from Ithaca to the university, June 12, 1887. She was a special favorite with all who knew her, being a very brilliant and accomplished young lady; and Myron H.

JOHN WOODWARD. A distinguished member of Jamestown's legal fraternity is John Woodward, who is a son of Daniel and Cornelia (Lake) Woodward, and was born at Charlotte, this county, August 19, 1859. John Woodward carries the blood of two distinctively American families in his veins, both branches being citizens of this government when it saw its birth. John Woodward, the paternal grandfather, was the son of one who bore the same name, the latter served with credit in the war for independence, and at its close came from New England to the Empire State, and finally settled in Chautauqua county, where he died. He was comfortably fixed and reared a large family. His son, John, subject's grandfather, was a prominent whig and secured the distinction of representing his district in the General Assembly of New York. He was a farmer by occupation and took for his wife, Sarah Eddy, who came from a well-to-do and respectable family. Six children blessed his household, two sons and four daughters, who attained maturity and reared families. The maternal grandfather, Calvin Lake, was an influential man, who came from Vermont to Chautauqua county and settled in the town of Charlotte about 1820. Following farming he made a comfortable income and marrying Margaret M. Ames, reared a family of children. His family were well educated and some of them of the present generation are prominent in polities. Daniel Woodward was born in Ellington, this county, in 1831, and died while yet a young man, in 1870. In 1853 he went to Michigan, and followed mercantile pursuits. In politics he was a republican. He married Cornelia Lake, who bore him six children: Nellie, dead; Charles D. resides in Kansas, but was formerly a coal operator in the Hocking Valley of Ohio; Mary died young; John; Florence is a popular

teacher in the public schools of Herkimer county, this State; and Henry L. is a law student in the office of Grosvenor & Jones, at Athens, Ohio.

John Woodward married Mary E. Barker, a daughter of Hon. George Barker, and they have one daughter, Mary E.

John Woodward received his early education through the usual channels, and in 1878, when nineteen years of age, he graduated from the State Normal school, and began the study of law with Morris & Lambert, the well-known barristers of Fredonia. Shortly after he entered the law department of the New York City University, and graduated from it with honor in 1881, and coming to Fredonia began to practice. Seven months later he came to Jamestown and practiced in association with Walter L. Sessions, with whom he has since been connected. Politically he is a republican, and has served four terms as supervisor of the city of Jamestown, and has been the city attorney for two years. Although comparatively a young man, Mr. Woodward has made his mark and it is conceded that he stands in the front rank of his profession.

HON. HARVEY S. ELKINS, the son of Abiel A. and Mary (Nevins) Elkins, was born November 26, 1835, in the town of Poland, Chautauqua county, New York. His paternal grandfather was a native of Vermont, and was a cooper by trade. He died in his native town at the close of a long and useful life. His maternal ancestors were all natives of Ireland. Abiel A. Elkins (father) was born in Vermont and emigrated to the vicinity of Quebec, Canada. He came to Pennsylvania, and engaged in the lumber business, in which he was very successful. In 1845 he started to Pittsburgh on business and was never heard of afterwards. As he was known to have a large sum of money on his person at the time, it is supposed he was murdered. He married Mary Nevins, who was a native of Ireland, and by her he had eight children: William and Maria (twins); Robert and Ruby (twins); Edward and Edwin (twins); Mary and Harvey S. William, Robert and Mary are dead. Maria married Seth Haight and is now living at Kennedy, this county; Ruby is the wife of Eli Shultz and lives in Iowa; Edwin lives in Wisconsin; and Edward in Poland, this county. William entered the civil war as a volunteer in Co. G, 49th regiment, New York Infantry, August 1, 1861, took part in all the battles of the Peninsular campaign, and died at Point Lookout, Maryland, in October, 1862. Edwin was also in the civil war as a member of the 14th Wisconsin regiment. He served all through the war and took part in the battle of Pittsburg Landing; he enlisted as a private, and gradually rose to the rank of first lieutenant, serving for a time as brigade quartermaster. Edward entered Co. G, 49th New York regiment as a volunteer, but was rejected on account of physical disability.

Harvey S. Elkins received his education in the common schools of his native town. At the time of his father's death the family was living in Jefferson county, Pa., but soon afterwards they went to New York, and the children were employed by various families in the neighborhood of their home. Harvey S. was taken by a citizen of Randolph, New York, but he became dissatisfied and ran away. When about eleven years of age he went to live with an uncle with whom he remained about four or five years, after which he returned to Pennsylvania and worked by the month. His mother came to Kennedy, this county, and he cared for her and other members of the family. He had earned enough money to buy a comfortable home for his mother which she occupied until her death in 1876. He next embarked in the mercantile business at Kennedy for five years, then became overseer of a large farm in the county and also did some farming for himself.

Hon. H. S. Elkins is a republican in politics and is at present superintendent of the poor for this county. He first took the office January 1, 1885, serving for a term of three years, when he was re-elected. In 1874 he served his party faithfully as a member of the General Assembly of New York. His is a striking example of what a man may accomplish by perseverance and industry despite the discouragements of the environments of his early life.

Mr. Elkins married for his first wife Maria Nichols, of Jefferson county, and after her death he married Jennie Stratton, of Jamestown.

JOSEPH M. WALTER. Among the brave defenders of our country during the late civil war was Joseph M. Walter, a son of Joseph and Susan B. (Coates) Walter, who was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 26, 1842. The Walter family is of German descent, one of its members, Joseph Walter, Sr. (great-grandfather), having emigrated from that empire to Pennsylvania, and bought a farm in what is now the heart of Philadelphia. His son, Joseph Walter, Jr., was born on his father's farm in Philadelphia county, owned a farm in the same locality, but afterward sold it. He was an old-time whig and left a family of six children, three sons and three daughters. Joseph Walter, 3d, was born in Philadelphia in 1810, and died there in 1864. He was a copper and steel-plate printer by trade, and for years was in the employ of the United States government as printer of bank notes, in the treasury department at Washington, and at the time of his death had charge of the hydraulic presses. He was a member of the Universalist church, in politics a whig, and a member of the home guards. He married and had eight children: Anna, wife of Harry B. Steele, of Harrisburg; Hannah; Harry, who has not been heard from for twenty-six years; Joseph M.; Florence; Mary, wife of George W. Barber, of Philadelphia; Sarah and Susan.

Joseph M. Walter, after attending the public schools of Philadelphia, learned the trade of a printer, which he followed for a short time, but in 1879 he left it to become a pension agent. In April, 1889, he removed to Jamestown, New York, and formed a partnership with A. H. Stafford, and engaged in business. On April 17, 1861, Joseph M. Walter enlisted in Co. A, 26th regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, for three months service, and was in the scrimmage in Alexandria, wherein Colonel Ellsworth met his death. In May, 1862, he enlisted at Brandywine in a Pennsylvania regiment, for a period of three years, but was promoted to the rank of a corporal, and was afterward appointed clerk in the quartermaster's department. He participated in the Seven Days fight, and in the battles of Williamsburg, Malvern Hill, Bristoe Station, Fredericksburg and in the second battle of Bull Run, beside numerous petty skirmishes. He was discharged September 2, 1864.

Joseph M. Walter is an attendant of the Methodist Episcopal church, a republican in politics, and a member of Post No. 285, G. A. R., holding the honorable position of post adjutant.

EDWIN DRAKE. Ordinarily the early settlers of this county came from eastern New York, New England or across the great waters, but quite the reverse is to be recorded of Mr. Drake. Edwin Drake is a son of William and Keziah (Clay) Drake, who gave him birth March 12, 1827. Grandfather Drake was born in Ohio, near Ashtabula, followed farming and died a large land owner, and, for the times, a wealthy man. William Drake was born in Ashtabula, county, Ohio, in 1796. He heard of the fertility of Chautauqua's soil, and came here and settled in Portland, now Westfield town. He married Keziah Clay, of Vermont, and by her had several children.

His health failed him and while yet a young man, he was called to the unknown world in

1831, aged thirty-five years. From his arrival in the county until his death he had been engaged in clearing a farm and tilling the soil.

Edwin Drake was left without a father when but four years old. He had a mother though whose heart was stout and whose determination and will was strong, and to this may be attributed Mr. Drake's present standing. A good mother is of more value to a young man when starting in life, than a pocket full of gold. He was reared on the farm and has never forsaken it. To-day he has a good place on the main road one and a half miles from Westfield. Like many of his neighbors in north-western Chautauqua, he devotes considerable attention to grape growing, which is the source of a good portion of their income.

Edwin Drake married Eliza Law in 1858. She was a daughter of Thomas Law, a native of Ireland, but living in Westfield town. They have two children living: William and George. Their only daughter, Malinda, died November 21, 1890, aged twenty-eight years.

Edwin Drake is a democrat of unswerving loyalty and conducts his farm in a way that commands the admiration of his neighbors.

E. H. DICKERMAN, one of the energetic and progressive business men of Westfield, was born in the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and is a son of Edward B. and Margaret (Hull) Dickerman. The Dickerman family is of New England descent. Edward Dickerman, the father of E. H. Dickerman, was born and reared in the beautiful city of New Haven, Connecticut. He married Margaret Hull and left his native city to seek an inviting field of labor in the great west, where he settled in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He engaged successfully in the pork packing business on a large scale for many years, acquired considerable wealth and died in 1876.

After six years of age E. H. Dickerman was reared in Connecticut and New York. He received his early and academic education in these states and attended Yale College for two years. He then commenced the study of law, and in 1877 entered Columbia Law school from which he was graduated during the same year. Immediately after graduation he was admitted to the bar in New York city where he practiced until 1878 when he came to Westfield and soon left the active practice of his profession to engage in manufacturing. He became interested in the Wilson Boiler company of which he was president from 1879 until it went out of existence. When the present company was formed, Mr. Dickerman became a large stockholder and has taken an active part in its management ever since. The works cover about one and one-half acres of ground and are well equipped with all necessary machinery and modern appliances. The company employs a regular force of forty men and ship their manufactured goods to all sections of the State and to different parts of the Union. The prospects for future success of this enterprise are bright and encouraging.

In 1876, he married Kate B. Willey of Brooklyn, who died in 1879 and left two children: Arthur W. and Mary C.

In 1880, Mr. Dickerman united in marriage with Emily W. Willey, a sister to his first wife.

By his second marriage he has three children: Harry E., Lucille and Marion.

Mr. Dickerman has been supervisor of the village of Westfield for three years. He is a man of good judgment and business ability as is attested by the success that has attended his different enterprises. He is one of Westfield's substantial and influential citizens.

DWIGHT DICKSON, a man who enjoys the respect and confidence of the citizens of Ripley, is a son of William and Elizabeth (Dickson) Dickson, and was born in Ripley, Chautauqua county, New York, June 5th, 1824. Two generations of his ancestry have been

native to the United States, while beyond and back of that time the family stock was confined to that little emerald isle across the Atlantic, which has been so prolific in poetry and literature, so unique in the picturesqueness and contrariety of its scenery, so perfectly nondescript in its national life—Ireland. Here in the land of the shamrock, near the town of Londonderry, was born the paternal great-grandfather of our subject. He emigrated to Otsego county, New York, located at Cherry Valley and there, with his family became a victim to those barbarities of Englishman and savage, which, during the Revolutionary war, became an indelible blot upon the escutcheon of martial England. His wife and two children were captured by the Indians and held about a year in captivity, when certain overtures of marriage were made by one of the chiefs. These were promptly rejected and a short time subsequent the wife and children were released and returned to their friends at Buffalo. Grandfather Robert Dickson was born in Otsego county, New York, and emigrated to Chautauqua in 1809, locating in the town of Ripley. Here he purchased a farm and made it part and parcel of his cares. Politics claimed considerable of his attention and at one time he was elected and served as associate judge of the county. He died in 1832 at the age of seventy years, and now lies buried in the Ripley cemetery. His marriage to a Miss Hungerford resulted in the birth of eight children—six sons and two daughters. Subject's grandfather on the maternal side was Samuel Dickson, a native of Otsego county, New York, where he also died. He was joined in marriage to Miss Eleanor Campbell of an old and distinguished Scotch family connected with the Duke of Argyle. William Dickson, father of Dwight Dickson, was a native of Otsego county, New York, born July 30th, 1790, and removed to Chautauqua county in 1809, where he died December 31st, 1840. He was a lifelong farmer by occupation, took an active interest in politics and the public welfare. He married and reared a family of seven children.

Dwight Dickson received a common school education, is and always has been a farmer, devoting most of his time at present to the cultivation of grapes. He is a republican in political affairs, a member of the Equitable Aid Union and the Knights of Honor. Both he and his wife belong to the Presbyterian church.

Dwight Dickson was married first time to Miss Jeannette Webster, who bore him three children: Walter H., a sheep dealer in Texas; Warren, married to Sadie Arnold and living in Pittsburg, Pa., where he holds the position of mail inspector; and Carleton, a resident of Texas. His second marriage was to Miss Charlotte Brown, a daughter of Jonathan Brown of Dutchess county, New York, but formerly of the State of Massachusetts. By his second wife he had two children: Edward D., in the mail service; and Jeannette M., now attending a music school.

RANSOM F. COWING is a citizen of Chautauqua county by adoption only. He was born October 25, 1832, in the town of Chesterfield, Massachusetts. His paternal grandfather belonged to the Puritan stock of New England, which has given so much stability and character to American social, religious and political institutions. He was also a native of Massachusetts, where he spent his entire life and died at an advanced age. His maternal grandfather was also of New England birth and parentage. Our subject's father, Thompson Cowing, was born about the year 1794, and came to Chautauqua county, New York, in December, 1839, locating in the town of Busti, at what is now the famous and popular summer resort of Lakewood. Here he purchased some two hundred and twenty-five acres of land from Joseph Barker, and devoted the remainder of his life to clearing it and bringing it into a proper state of cul-

tivation. He was a man of close application to his work—a hard toiler in every sense of the word, who knew the value of a dollar measured by honest labor. In political caste he was a whig during the existence of that party, but with the rise of the Republican party he cast his lot anew. He united in marriage with Saloma House, and had a family of nine children, six boys and three girls; one girl died in infancy. They are: Charlotte, dead; John, who has retired from farming and now lives in Jamestown, New York; Charles, now living in Busti, New York; Samuel, a farmer living near Lakewood, New York; Julia, dead; Marietta, married to Samuel Butler, a merchant of Cambridge, Wisconsin; Fortis, now dead, but formerly a resident of Jamestown, New York, until his death in November, 1890. He entered the civil war as a member of Co. F, 9th Regiment, N. Y. Cavalry, in 1863, and served until the close of the war; and James, lives in the town of Ellicott, a farmer by occupation.

Ransom F. Cowing was united in marriage to Martha A. Duryea, a daughter of Jacob Duryea, of Long Island New York. By this marriage he had two children: Ransom T., born January 18, 1862; and Nellie A. Ransom T. was twice married; first to Mattie Steward, of Watts Flats, New York, and after her death to Elizabeth Crouch. He now resides at Meadville, Penna., where he is employed in the service of the N. Y., P. & O. division of the Erie railway company.

Ransom F. Cowing, in early life, was forced by circumstances to carve out his own fortune, and hence his educational advantages were necessarily circumscribed. However, when the throes of the civil war were upon us, he was among the first to place himself at the service of the nation to preserve its honor, its flag and its political autonomy. He enlisted in Co. F, 9th Regiment, N. Y. Cavalry, and served three years and three months. At Brandy street, Virginia, his arm was shattered by a shell. During his term of service he took part in sixteen engagements, and, as a reward for valor he was promoted first to a sergeancy and then to a lieutenancy. For the past fifteen years he has been in the employ of the Erie R. R. company in the capacity of baggage agent. He has always been an ardent supporter of the Republican party, and has served in several town offices, though they have always come to him unsought. His soldier's record, his honesty of principle and purpose and his uniform kindness have won for him the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

LEROY P. COATES is a son of Anson J. and Anna B. (Dow) Coates, and was born August 6, 1822, in the town of Pomfret, Chautauqua county, New York. His paternal grandfather was a native of New England, but emigrated to Pittston, N. Y., where he died. His paternal grandfather was a native of New Hampshire. Father of subject, Anson J. Coates, was born in Pittston, N. Y., and removed to the town of Pomfret, Chautauqua county, in 1816. He spent his youth as a farmer boy, and adopted farming as an occupation. He married Anna B. Dow, resulting in a family of four boys and one girl, only one of whom still survives.

Leroy P. Coates was eduated in the common schools of his native county, learned the business of and is at present an architect. In conjunction with his business, he formerly carried on that of contracting and building. He has been in business as an architect about forty years, and his wide range of experience, as well as his professional proficiency, has given him a high standing among leading architects. Mr. Coates is a democrat in politics, public-spirited and interested in progressive education.

He married Matilda Knapp, of Jamestown, by whom he had six children, three of whom are now deceased: Helen M. died at the age

of twenty-four years, Charlotte M. at the age of twenty nine years, and Anna B. at the age of twenty-one years. Of those still living, Edgar L. is married to Ellen Abram, and now resides at Warren, Pennsylvania, where he is engaged in the business of grocer and baker. Llewellyn A. and Jennie B. still reside at home, the former as an assistant to his father in the line of architecture.

Mr. Coates has always been most liberal to his children in matters of education, aiding and guiding their intellectual powers to a full and free development, realizing that the best basis for a successful career in life is not a pecuniary basis, but one of self-help, self-confidence and inherent self-power. Recognizing the ideal in the family, he has likewise transferred it to the community, and is thus recognized as an upright, exemplary citizen, who always has the best interests of his neighbors, his city, his county, and his State at heart.

WILSON CAMP, a citizen of the town of Ellery and a soldier of the late civil war, is a son of John and Abigail (Simmons) Camp, and was born in the town of Ellery, Chautauqua county, New York, May 27, 1841. He is a descendant of an old New England family. His grandfather, Samuel A. Camp, Jr., was a native of the State of Connecticut and a son of Samuel A. Camp, Sr., a graduate of Yale University, a clergymen of the Presbyterian church at that day. He was married to Lemira Wilson, and had eight children,—six sons and two daughters. Grandfather Jonas Simmons was a native of Rensselaer county, New York, near Troy, but emigrated to Chautauqua county in 1818, where he purchased a tract of land in the town of Ellicott, and located upon it. He was a hunter, pioneer and farmer, and through his combination of pursuits became well and favorably known in connection with the early settlement and development of Chautauqua county. He was united in marriage to Miss Strunk, a daughter of one of the old Dutch families of Rensselaer county. John Camp, father of Wilson Camp, was born in the year 1800, and died in 1856. He was a steady-going farmer, in politics a whig of decided anti-slavery proclivities. His marriage with Miss Abigail Simmons resulted in the birth of three children: John, deceased; Wilson, subject, and Herman, deceased.

In March, 1879, Wilson Camp was united in marriage to Mrs. Nancy Halladay (*née* Wilkins). In 1862 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, in which he served until discharged for promotion. On September 1, 1864, he accepted a commission as second lieutenant in the Eighth Regiment U. S. colored troops, and shortly afterward received a promotion to the first lieutenancy. Mr. Camp took part in thirteen engagements, the most important of which were Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg. At Gettysburg he received a severe wound, but, notwithstanding, continued in the service, and was present at Lee's surrender at Appomattox. Throughout his entire service he was faithful to duty, all of which is fully attested by his numerous promotions from private to captain, to which latter rank he was promoted in the winter of 1865.. At the close of the war he returned to civil pursuits, and first engaged in lumbering, which business he continued to follow until 1876, when he came to Chautauqua county. In farming and allied pursuits he has been engaged ever since. He is a stanch supporter of the Republican party and its principles, and is also a member of the Grange. Mr. Camp is an honest, unassuming man, well liked by all those who have come to know him.

HON. JEROME BABCOCK, ex-member of the general assembly of New York, and a well-known business man of Jamestown, is a son of George and Abigail (Pickering) Babcock,

and was born in the town of Busti, Chautauqua county, New York, July 21, 1835. His great-grandfather, Barber Babcock, was of English extraction, and was a resident of Rensselaer county, where he followed farming until his death. He owned a large tract of land which is still in the hands of the Babcocks of that county who are descended from him. He married a Miss Cropsey, of German extraction, and reared a family of four sons and four daughters. One of these sons, Henry Babcock (grandfather), was born in Rensselaer county, April 16, 1782, and came in 1807 to the town of Ellery, this county, where he was engaged in farming for several years. He then removed to Cherry Creek, in 1815, and then to Busti, where he passed the remainder of his days. He was an old-line whig in politics. He married Lovina Boyd, who was born March 15, 1780, and their union was blessed with nine children: Harry, born March 18, 1804; John B., born June 17, 1805; Palmyra, born April 4, 1807; Sophronia, born March 13, 1809; George, born April 10, 1811; Amanda, born February 3, 1813; Emeline, born September 6, 1816; Leonora, born September 22, 1818; Laura, born December 3, 1820; and Lovina, born October 31, 1822. George Babcock (father) first settled in Cherry Creek, but afterwards removed to Busti, where he followed farming until his death, which occurred August 18, 1867. He was a whig and afterwards a republican, and favored compromise in reference to the slavery question. He served as constable and held various other town offices during his lifetime. He was twice married; his first wife was Abigail Pickering, a daughter of Artemus Pickering, and sister to Angeline Pickering, wife of John B. Babcock, who taught the first summer school in the town of Cherry Creek, and a relative of the celebrated Timothy Pickering, of Revolutionary fame, who settled in Cherry Creek at an early day. By his first marriage George Babcock had two children: Jerome, and Abigail, wife of Hon. L. T. Palmer, a prominent lawyer of Warren, Pa., who served for several years as collector of the port of Philadelphia, and was a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for two terms. Mrs. Babcock died in November, 1836, and Mr. Babcock married for his second wife Sarah (Miller) Andrews. By his second marriage he had four sons and three daughters. One of these sons, Perry Babcock, is a lawyer of Minnesota, where he was elected and served as a probate judge of one of the counties of that State. He was elected, after retiring from the bench, president of the State Bar association, of Minnesota.

Jerome Babcock was reared on a farm, received his education in the common schools of his boyhood days, and commenced life for himself as a farm hand. He soon quit working on the farm, and engaged in the lumber business on the Allegheny river in Pennsylvania which he followed for fifteen years. He then went to Sugar Grove, Warren county, that State, where he purchased a farm which he cultivated for about eight years. At the end of that time he returned to this county where he located at Busti, and was in the hotel and mercantile business for several years. Leaving that place, he followed farming for one year and then (1889) purchased his present business establishment on Brooklyn square in Jamestown.

On January 1, 1863, he married Celia O. Smith, daughter of Asa Smith, of Warren county, Pa. They have one child, Grant B., who was born November 28, 1868, graduated from the Jamestown business college, and now is bookkeeper for his father.

Jerome Babcock has been a republican ever since the organization of that party. He voted for John C. Fremont in 1856, and while in Sugar Grove was president of the school board of that place for four years, and president of Union agricultural society for two years. After he returned to Busti he was elected supervisor of the town in 1873–75, and in 1887 and 1888.

In 1885 he was elected to represent the First Assembly district of Chautauqua county in the Legislature of New York, and served one term. Mr. Babcock devotes his time largely to his mercantile and other business interests. He is a member of the Busti Lodge, No. 85, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and a man who encourages all worthy enterprises.

HENRY R. CHRISTY is a well-known Christian gentleman living in the town of Hanover, where he has a farm of thirty-seven acres, five of which are planted in grapes. Henry R. Christy is a son of Leonard and Ruth (Hall) Christy, and was born in Dutchess county, New York, January 8, 1821. His great-grandfather came from Scotland and settled in Rhode Island, where he died, leaving a son, John Christy, who was born in the State named, but emigrated to Dutchess where he followed farming; was a Quaker in religion and a whig in politics. He married Ann Tripp and reared a family of four sons and two daughters. He died in Dutchess county. The maternal grandfather, Peter Hall, was a native of the last mentioned place, followed farming and weaving, was very prosperous and became wealthy. He married and had a family of three sons.

Leonard Christy was born in Dutchess county and came to Chautauqua county in the autumn of 1835. Our subject, who was but thirteen years of age, having preceded him one year. He secured subsistence for himself and family by tilling the soil, his farm being located in the town of Hanover. He was a whig and married Ruth Hall, who became the mother of five sons and five daughters—two of each are yet living; of the sons, Gilbert H. resides in Dutchess county, New York; and subject.

Henry R. Christy received a common school education, and stepped forth in the arena of life as an agriculturist; but shortly after he learned carpentering and ship-building, and for twenty-five years worked at the latter trade. One-fifth of that time he was foreman of the yard, and it was not until 1890 that he relinquished the work. Henry R. Christy married Amanda Wood, and she bore him four children: Henry died young; Mary reached the age of twenty-four and died; Ada married John Orr, has three children and lives in the town of Hanover; and Ella A. is living at home, and has successfully taught several terms of school.

Henry R. Christy is a republican in politics, and before the formation of this party acknowledged allegiance to the whigs. He served nine successive years as commissioner of highways, which is the extent of his office holding. In religious matters Mr. Christy takes a deep interest—is a member of and a class leader in the Methodist Episcopal church, and belongs to the Equitable Aid Union.

CHARLES B. CHAPIN, the subject of this sketch, was born November 8, 1821, in the town of Winfield, Herkimer county, New York. His paternal grandfather and also his father were natives of Massachusetts, but emigrated to Herkimer county, New York, at an early period, where the former died at an advanced age. Subject's father, Lorin Chapin, was brought up on his father's farm and received a common school education. He has been farmer, merchant and distiller by occupation, and in early life shared in those experiences that have always been attendant upon the pioneer. He has the distinction of having hauled the first load of merchandise from Albany to Buffalo, is republican politically but without undue political aspirations. He was also a member of the State militia and an active member of the Presbyterian church at Silver Creek, in which he held the office of deacon for many years. He married Miss Sarah Brace, and had, as a result of this union, two girls and three boys. Mr. Chapin died in the county of his adoption.

Charles B. Chapin was educated in the common schools and engaged in farming, which occupation he has since followed. He married Calista A. Gage, daughter of Sullivan Gage, a native of Connecticut originally, but by adoption a citizen of Hanover Center, New York, and has a family of three boys and one girl: the eldest, James M., is married to Miss Allie Thurston, and conducts a successful lumber, contract and real estate business in Newark, N. J. He was educated at the State Normal school; Lizzie O., married to A. Morgan Harrison, a promising young lawyer of Minneapolis, Minn.; Bradley, married to Emma Mead, daughter of Edmund Mead, of Sheridan, residing at home, was engaged in cattle dealing; and Fred N, married to Miss Allie Smith, of Bradford, Pa., now located in Chicago as foreman of a large factory.

Charles B. Chapin is the owner of a good farm, which he has acquired by his industry and frugality. He is a good citizen, a supporter of all worthy educational and charitable movements and takes a lively interest in public affairs, having always been an ardent republican in politics.

WILLIAM T. COLEMAN is the president of the Lake Shore National bank of Dunkirk, having succeeded his father, the founder of the bank, who died in 1884. He is a son of Freeman R. and Sophia (Beecher) Coleman, and was born in Ellicottsville, Cattaraugus county, New York, February 18, 1845. The Coleman family is of English extraction, but grandfather, Asa Coleman, was a native of Connecticut where he followed farming. He died in 1860, aged seventy-eight years. Freeman R. Coleman was born in Connecticut but came to Madison county, this State, when a mere child. He remained there only a few years, until about fifteen years of age, and then went to Utica, New York, where he engaged as a clerk in a general merchandise store, owned by Ferrin & Backus. He remained with them three years and was then entrusted with a stock of goods and sent into the new country of Cattaraugus county, settling at Ellicottsville. Realizing that this business was more profitable than working for a salary he bought the outfit and ran it on his own account up to 1854. Ten years prior to the date mentioned he engaged in the law business. He opened a land office and ran it in connection with his store. At the date mentioned he came to Dunkirk and opened a bank which later was known as the Lake Shore Banking Co., and was nationalized in 1882, when it assumed the name of the Lake Shore National bank of Dunkirk, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Coleman was president of this bank until he died in August, 1884, being at that time seventy-five years old. He was a member of the Episcopal church and a warden at the time of his death. In early life he was an anti-slavery man, then a whig and finally a Horace Greeley republican. He was a pushing energetic man, and always ready to help a deserving cause. He started in life worth ten shillings and left at his death quite a large estate. He married Sophia Beecher and had a number of children. She was a native of New Haven, Connecticut, born in 1812 and died in 1867, aged fifty-five years. Mrs. Coleman, too, was a member of the Episcopal church.

William T. Coleman was reared in Dunkirk until eleven years of age, when he was sent to Trenton, New Jersey, to be educated, where he remained until eighteen years old. Upon reaching the latter mentioned age he returned to Dunkirk and began work as a clerk in his father's bank. One year later he was promoted and made cashier, which position he filled for twenty-one years. When the elder Mr. Coleman died in the fall of 1884, W. T. Coleman was elected to the presidency of the bank.

In 1870, he married Grace, daughter of Charles Kennedy, of Dunkirk, and they have two sons and two daughters: Agnes, Essie,

Royal C. and Shirley T. Mrs. Coleman died in February, 1885, aged thirty-nine years.

W. T. Coleman is a republican, liberal in his views and of original ideas. He has served as president of the council and is now a member of the board of water works. Mr. Coleman's bank is a sound financial institution. The last statement shows the surplus fifty-eight thousand dollars. Deposits over five hundred thousand dollars, and the total balance for the day nearly three-quarters of a million dollars.

CHARLES R. CROSBY is a progressive merchant of Portland, carrying, in addition to a regular stock of merchandise, a big supply of flour and feed. The Crosby family was originally English but has been in America for several generations. Charles R. Crosby is a son of Ervin S. and Harriet E. (Shaver) Crosby, and was born in the town of Portland, Chautauqua county, New York, November 8, 1839. His grandfather was Luther Crosby, a native of Connecticut, from which place he came and settled in this town in 1816, buying a farm which he tilled for many years. He went to Boone county, Illinois, in 1843, where he died in 1855, aged eighty years. His wife was Amy Salsbury, who came from Rhode Island, and by whom he had twelve children. Ervin S. Crosby was born in Otsego county, New York, in 1809. When seven years of age his father brought him to Portland, where he lived for fifty years. He was a carpenter and joiner by trade, which he followed all his life, all of which was spent in this town excepting ten years when he lived in Akron, Ohio. Many of the buildings of this locality are specimens of his handiwork. He died here in 1876, when sixty-seven years of age. Mr. Crosby was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a democrat, although formerly a whig. He married Harriet E. Shaver, who came from Schoharie county, this State, where she was born in 1809. She died in 1874, consoled by the faith of the Methodist church. They had eight children.

Charles R. Crosby was reared in Portland, and was educated in her schools, and after gaining sufficient education began life as a clerk in a mercantile house at Portland. In 1861, he enlisted in Co. D, 9th regiment, New York Cavalry, with the rank of sergeant. He served one year and was mustered out on account of impaired health, but after recovering he engaged in farming, which he followed for twenty-five years. In 1887, he opened a grocery and feed store and his business ability has enabled him to build up a good trade. He carries a nice stock of the best grades in his line. Since 1880, he has given a good share of his attention to grape culture and still grows a large quantity each year.

In 1861, he united in marriage with Delia Webster, a daughter of Jason Webster, well-known in Portland town, and their union has been blessed with seven children, three sons and four daughters: Townsend W., Carrie M., Hattie D., Carlton L., Archie D., Lottie M. and Bessie E.

C. R. Crosby is a member of the Congregational church and of Lodge, No. 219, F. & A. M., of Westfield; Portland Lodge, No. 461, Knights of Honor, Equitable Aid Union and J. A. Hall Post, No. 292, of the G. A. R. He affiliates with the Democratic party and has held the office of justice of the peace for twelve years.

CELIN BURGESS. One of the great industries of this country and which to-day, in this State, has over fifteen million dollars invested and nearly six hundred thousand cows, is the dairy business. A prominent representative of this industry in the town of Ripley is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. Celin Burgess is a son of Walter S. and Delitha (Welch) Burgess, and was born in Madison county, New York, July 23, 1830. Levi Bur-

gess (grandfather) was a native of the Green Mountain State. Like his illustrious compatriot, Ethan Allen, he served in the Revolutionary war, and at its close moved from Vermont to the Empire State and settled in Madison county, where he died. He united in marriage with Ruth Sabin and reared a family of four sons and three daughters. Nicholas Welch (maternal grandfather) came from Germany during the first decade of the present century and when the mother country was a candidate for her second chastisement this newly arrived citizen went forth to assist the forces of his adopted country. At the battle of Queenstown, about the same time and place that Lieut. Winfield Scott, afterwards the renowned general, was wounded, Nicholas Welch was so severely wounded that it was necessary to amputate both hands. He returned to his home in Madison county, finally became blind and then lived with his daughter, Mrs. Burgess, until his death. Walter S. Burgess was born in Vermont, and when central New York was pretty well "out West" he moved to Madison county. Later he came to Chautauqua county and selected for his home a site that was covered with stately monarchs of the forest. His ax laid low the mighty monarchs and with wedge and maul transformed the vast trunks into boards and rails for houses, barns and fences. A double duty was performed by clearing and building simultaneously. When a few acres were cleared he tilled the soil to provide food for his family. He married Delitha Welch, a native of Germany, who was a helpmeet to him in all that the term implies. They reared four children: Alfred, a miller, resides in Iowa; Celin; Henry, occupying the responsible position of master mechanic for an Ohio railroad; and Lucy, wife of William O. Case, who lives in this town.

Celin Burgess did not pass his early life in ease nor as a pampered child of luxury. His parents were in straitened circumstances and he soon learned to depend upon his own exertions. Such education as he found means of securing he got in the public schools and then began life as a farm laborer. Industry, economy and good judgment soon began to tell, and it was not many years before he had money of his own. To-day he owns one hundred and seventy-eight acres of as good land as may be found in Ripley, upon which he keeps a herd of cows that is the delight of the county. He is a member of the Farmers' Alliance.

Mr. Burgess married Laura Edwards and has two sons: Andrew lives in Ripley, where he is a farmer. His wife was Mary Imbury, who has borne him two children, Laura and Louisa; and Albert is married to Ida Rater and lives with his father.

Politically Celin Burgess is a republican, but it is not in politics that he has become prominent. He who can show his fellow-farmers how to make agriculture profitable, aye, a well-spring of wealth, is worthy of place beside statesmen, warriors and genii. We know too much of war but the arts of peace develop slowly.

JAMES C. BLANCHARD, one of the public-spirited and substantial farmers of the town of Charlotte, Chautauqua county, was born in that town on December 16th, 1856. His parents were Carlos and Lydia (McCutcheon) Blanchard, natives of the State of New York, village of Dryden, where his father was a farmer and speculator. His grandfather was Moulton Blanchard, one of the earliest settlers in the town of Charlotte, whither he had come in 1810, the greater part of the county at that time being in a state of comparative newness.

J. C. Blanchard was educated in the district schools of his native town and at the age of ten commenced working on the farm, which business he has practically followed ever since in connection with related lines of work. He is is now owner of the old McCutcheon homestead, containing one hundred and fifty acres, and is

engaged quite extensively in the manufacture of cheese, owning two large factories, one at Bemus Point called the Bemus Point factory, with an output of from fifty to sixty tons annually, and one in the town of Gerry, known as the Warner factory, with an output of about thirty tons per annum. In addition to this industry he also raises and deals in thoroughbred cattle and registered sheep. Mr. Blanchard finds sale for his dairy products mainly in Buffalo, New York, to which city he is a large shipper. He is a republican of the most radical and steadfast type and has not stinted his services to the party of his choice. On several occasions he has been sent as delegate to both county and State Republican conventions. All matters pertaining to agricultural and dairying development claim his warm interest and attention.

On January 25th, 1882, Mr. Blanchard was joined in marriage to Emma Pickard, daughter of Elisha Pickard, of Ellery, who has given birth to four children: Ira E., Inez J., Everett W. and Hazel E.

RUSH BROWN was born in Hanover town, Chautauqua county, New York, December 12th, 1839, and is the son of Sidney and Harriet (Green) Brown. Marshal Brown, his paternal grandfather, emigrated to Chautauqua county, New York, from the State of Vermont. His grandfather on his mother's side was also a native of Vermont, where he lived the life of a farmer and died. In politics he was a Jacksonian democrat, was married and reared a family of seven children. His son, Sidney Brown, father of the subject, was born in Vermont in 1809 and after he had received his education and had attained his majority removed to western New York and located near the present residence of Rush Brown. In politics he had changed from the Democratic to the Republican regime. He married Harriet Green and had a family of two children, one of whom, Emily, is wife of Almarion McDaniels, a farmer living near Smith's Mills, Hanover town.

Rush Brown on June 30th, 1865, was united in marriage to Sarah Newbury, a daughter of John Newbury, of Ripley, New York. They have one son, Sidney M., married to Irene Melissa Peters, a graduate of Bryant & Stratton's commercial college at Buffalo, New York, and at present a resident of Clyde, Cloud county, Kansas, where he is engaged in the merchandising and feed business.

Rush Brown gained his present education through the common schools and from actual experience in life. He commenced his career as a farmer, was reared upon a farm and has always been attached to that business. He owns a good farm in a fair state of fertility and repair, ten acres of which are in grapes. He is a prohibitionist, a member of the Hanover Baptist church and belongs to the Royal Arcanum, at Silver Creek.

MICHAEL BARRIS was born in Villanova, Chautauqua county, New York, on December 5, 1818, and is the son of Benjamin and Betsey (Stebbins) Barris. His paternal grandfather was a native of Vermont, a farmer of English extraction. Grandfather Stebbins (see sketch of Abraham Stebbins) emigrated to Chautauqua county during its formative period, originally being a resident of New England. He was one of the pioneer settlers of the town of Sheridan. Benjamin Barris (father) was born in the State of Vermont in 1789, came to Chautauqua county in the year 1805, and first located in the town of Sheridan, thence removing in the Autumn of 1818 to the town of Villanova. In 1833 he removed to the town of Hanover, purchased a farm in 1854, and erected upon it the house in which Michael Barris now resides. Mr. Barris owns about one hundred acres of land in a high state of cultivation and in first-class repair. In politics he was a democrat and served in the war of 1812,

during which war he was present at the siege and burning of Buffalo. He was united in marriage to Betsey Stebbins and had a family of ten children, all of whom grew to maturity. He married a second time, to Anna Webb.

Michael Borris was united in marriage on the 13th of March, 1842, to Lucinda Bushee, a daughter of Anthony Bushee of Chautauqua county, but formerly a native and resident of Vermont. They have had six children: Caroline, married to Walter Howard; Oren, married to Loana Griswold, a farmer by occupation, and at present living with his father; Emory, a carpenter and joiner, married and living in California; Sarah, wife of Doane H. Griswold, a tinner living in Dunkirk, New York; Emma, wife of Frank Burthwick, a farmer and sailor living near Sheridan Centre; and McClellan, at home.

Michael Barris attended the common schools and has always followed farming as an occupation. He is a democrat in politics, and was at one time a commissioner of highways. He is one of the most progressive farmers in the town of Hanover, owning two hundred and two acres of land.

DONALD S. BROWN, a resident lawyer of Jamestown and a member of the Chautauqua county bar, is a son of Colonel James M. and Charlotte (Cook) Brown, and was born in the city of Jamestown, Chautauqua county, New York, September 24, 1854. The Browns are of that wonderful Scotch-Irish race that made its impress for morality and progress on every land in which its members have settled. Major James Brown, the paternal grandfather of Donald S. Brown, was born in Scotland where he died at an advanced age. He served as a major in the British army and married Margaret McConaghie, by whom he had three children, of whom two lived to maturity: Col. James H. (father), and Flora, who has always resided in Scotland.

On his maternal side the subject of this sketch is descended from the Cooks, and his great-grandfather, Thomas Cook, was born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1765, and became one of the pioneer settlers of Washington county, where he died. He was a covenanter in religious belief and married Ann Mehan, who bore him eight children, one of whom was Dr. Robert Cook (maternal grandfather). He was born at Lansingburgh, N. Y., in September, 1775, served as a surgeon in the war of 1812, and married Elizabeth Sutherland, daughter of a Major Sutherland who served in the British army during the war of 1812. Dr. Cook practiced medicine at Argyle, Washington county, for forty years, then practiced for some time in New York city, and in 1854 came to Jamestown where he afterwards died.

Colonel James M. Brown (father), was born November 24, 1825, in Scotland, from which he came to New York city in the autumn of 1844, and on the 22d of January, 1845, enlisted in the 4th U. S. Infantry to which Gen. Grant belonged. He tented for some time with Gen. Grant, and on account of having studied medicine was successively made hospital steward and assistant surgeon of the regiment. He was in all of the battles of Taylor's army until his company was detached to join Scott under whom he participated in the struggles from Vera Cruz to the Mexican capital. After the Mexican war he was stationed at Ft. Mackinaw until January 22, 1850, when he retired from the army and went to Detroit where he read law, was admitted to the bar and practiced for a short time. In 1853 he came to Jamestown, where he practiced law and served as captain of Co. B, 68th N. Y. Militia and the Lowry Light Guards until 1861. In May of that year he recruited and organized Co. B, 72d regiment N. Y. Infantry, which was first known as the 3d regiment of the Excelsior brigade. He commanded this company until November 9, 1861, when he resigned to organize the 100th

New York of which he was commissioned colonel. This regiment became a part of the "Eagle" brigade, and was commanded by Col. Brown until he fell at its head on May 31, 1862, at the battle of Seven Pines or Fair Oaks. He was a good officer, a brave soldier and a man who never feared danger. He fell in defense of his adopted country's liberties, and left a record of which his county may be justly proud, while his name is honored by James M. Brown Post, No. 285, of the Grand Army of the Republic at Jamestown, and his memory will live for all time to come in the history of his county and State. He was a democrat until 1860 when he became a republican, and prior to the war had served as a justice of the peace for Jamestown. On June 15, 1852, Col. Brown was married in Detroit, to Charlotte Cook, and they were the parents of five children: Robert M. (dead); Donald S., Edward C., of Jamestown; A. F. Allen of New York city, who is an oil operator; and Malcolm J., who is dead.

Donald S. Brown received his education at Rochester University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1878. He then read law with Bootey & Fowler, was admitted to the bar in 1883, and since that time has been in the active practice of his profession in Jamestown. He is a republican in political affairs, and was elected as a justice of the peace for Jamestown. Mr. Brown gives close attention to his professional duties and is a member of the Sons of Veterans.

ALPHA BARNES, a prominent owner of farming land, the proprietor of a vineyard, fifty acres in extent, and a genial and companionable gentleman, is a son of James and Amanda (Noble) Barnes, and was born in Portland town, Chautauqua county, New York, on the property where he now resides, June 9, 1823. His people had long been residents of the State of New York, having lived in the central and eastern part of that State for many years. James Barnes was born in Rome, Oneida county, N. Y., May 5, 1796, and came to this county in 1818 with an ox-team, settling in Portland where he took up one hundred acres of land, but not being suited with it he sold it and bought the farm on which his son now resides. He was a hard-working, energetic man and cleared a large farm from the forest. Politically Mr. Barnes was a whig and republican. He married Amanda Noble in 1818, a native of Oneida county, who was born June 4, 1798, and they had four children. Mr. Barnes died January 19, 1864, aged sixty eight years; his wife followed him April 21, 1884, having become an octogenarian.

Alpha Barnes was reared on the farm which is now his home. The education which has since carried him through life was received in the public schools. He has always been a farmer and has added to the original homestead of his father's, until now he is the owner of five hundred and sixty acres—fifty acres are set to vines. He has been postmaster at Prospect Station for more than twenty years.

December 22, 1847, he married Sarah L. Bigelow, a daughter of Thomas and Jernsha Bigelow. She was born in Verona, Oneida county, Nov. 7, 1823. Her father came to Portland town when she was but two years old. Mrs. Barnes died May 30, 1889, aged sixty-six years. To Alpha and Mrs. Barnes were born three children, one son and two daughters: James T., born February 3, 1852; Eva J., born June 30, 1855; and Hattie L., born May 3, 1863. Eva J., married Edgar Scrivens, a farmer of Portland town. They have two sons, Alpha and Archie. Hattie L., is the wife of George Mawhir (see his sketch), they have one child, Bert. James T. married Eva L. Webster, daughter of Samuel and Lydia Webster, March 25, 1874, and lives with his father. He is a farmer, but also buys and ships grapes. He commenced this business in 1887 and shipped

the first car load of grapes from Westfield. Apples also receive his attention, of which he has shipped a large quantity. He built an oil refinery on his farm, and ran it with profit for a number of years and is now trading in oil, together with other extensive business interests, in addition to his farm. He is a republican. Samuel Webster was born at Warsaw, N. Y., March 6, 1806, and was married to Lydia Hall (born March 5, 1814) on November 19, 1830.

Alpha Barnes is a good citizen, is a kind and gentle neighbor and has the respect and esteem of the entire community. In politics he is a republican.

WILLIAM A. BOSWORTH, a man prominently connected with the mercantile and grape-growing interests of the town of Hanover, is a son of Oliver Cromwell and Electa (Hale) Bosworth, and was born April 22, 1833, in the village of Nashville, Chautauqua county, New York. His paternal grandfather, Alfred Bosworth, originally came from Rhole Island, located at Saratoga Springs, New York, and finally in the State of Illinois, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a man of great energy and industry, and by slow degrees arose from the position of a hatter to that of considerable affluence. In his later life he became a money-lender. Politically, he cast his lot with the Whig and Republican parties, having, however, no official ambition. He received a good education in the beginning of his life, and throughout his entire career has been a man devoted to study, reading and self-culture. His wife was a Miss Childs, a native of and prominently connected in Rhode Island. They reared a family of five children,—three boys and two girls. The eldest son, Franklin, is a practicing physician in the State of Illinois, whose medical education was received both in Illinois and the east. Father of subject was born at Troy, New York, in the year 1803, his father at that time being a resident of that place and engaged in his occupation of hatter. In 1840 he removed to Chautauqua county, and located at what is now the village of Nashville, town of Hanover, where he embarked in the mercantile business. From here he went west to Chicago, engaged in the mercantile business there, and finally in the banking business at Elgin, Illinois. He died in Chautauqua county. Father of subject was a man of good education, and in politics belonged to the Whig party. His wife was a daughter of Aaron Hale, a native of Maine, but who became a resident of Saratoga Springs and died at the age of ninety years. Aaron Hale was a farmer and lumberman, and died in Saratoga county. Mr. and Mrs. Bosworth were the parents of four children,—two daughters and two sons, three of whom are still living,—two sons and one daughter: William A.; Franklin, a resident of Elgin, Illinois; and Julia E., married to Edwin L. Bishop, a large farmer and ice manufacturer of Elgin, Illinois.

William A. Bosworth was united in marriage to Achsah Horton, daughter of Benjamin Horton (see his sketch), and are the parents of five children: George H., married to Miss Bertha H., daughter of Rev. John Wilson, of Corry, Pennsylvania, now living in Corry, and engaged as a commercial traveler; Belle, wife of Clarence W. Edwards, a commercial traveler of Chicago, Illinois (Mr. and Mrs. Edwards having one child,—Helen); Rexford; Lucy H. and Harry A., at home.

William A. Bosworth received his education in the common schools of his native county, first engaged in mercantile pursuits at Nashville, Chautauqua county, New York, and subsequently in the lumber business at Chicago, Illinois. In 1857 he returned east, and again embarked in the mercantile business in Cattaraugus county, shortly afterward going to New York city, where he became a traveling salesman for a wholesale grocery house. At present Mr. Bosworth is the owner of a small farm,

and joint-owner of one of the largest vineyards in the county, to which he devotes considerable attention. He is unqualifiedly a democrat in politics, but without political or official aspirations.

GEORGE BILSBORROW, a skillful mechanic, successful merchant and retired farmer, is the son of James and Catherine (Davis) Bilsborrow, who were of English and Welsh descent, respectively. He was born in Oneida county, New York, February 6, 1832, came to Chautauqua county in 1870 and has since made it his home. James Bilsborrow was born in England in 1793, and came to America in 1822. He located in New York city and remained there eight years. In 1830 he moved to Oneida county, this State, and engaged in farming until 1869, when he came to the town of Westfield, and lived, until he died in 1878, having discontinued active business some years before. His wife was Catherine Davis, who was born in Wales and came to this country while young. She died in 1853, and had borne her husband several children, all of whom he gave a pecuniary start in life. Mr. Bilsborrow was a Jacksonian democrat, and his word once given he kept inviolate.

George Bilsborrow spent fifteen years of his life on the farm and at school, and then learned the carpenter and joiners' trade, which he has followed more or less ever since. In 1857 he went to Grant, Herkimer county, and engaged in contracting, building and operating a sawmill, employing at times a force of twenty-five men. He remained there thirteen years, and for eight years of that time conducted a general store in connection with his other business. This proved profitable and Mr. Bilsborrow made money, but the place was not all that one could desire, and in 1870 he removed with his family, and bought a farm in the town of Westfield, where they remained until the spring of 1891 when he sold the farm, moved into the village and has retired from active business life. While farming he gave a portion of his attention to a vineyard, twenty acres in extent, which was very productive.

In 1859 Mr. Bilsborrow married Mary Rich, a daughter of Henry Rich, living in Herkimer county. They have had one daughter, Sarah.

He is a disciple of Jeffersonian principles and an enthusiastic admirer of ex-President Cleveland and supported him for the nomination for governor, when his obscurity was relieved only by the political honors of a well-filled sheriff's office and mayor's chair. Mr. Bilsborrow is now filling his sixth term as town assessor, and, simultaneously, is excise commissioner. His personal popularity is shown in the fact that, although the Republican party has a large majority in his town, he has never been defeated in his candidacy. George Bilsborrow although of strong will power is of a modest and unassuming disposition. The competency, which his industry and good management has accumulated, is not used for vain display or vulgar show, but, instead, is used with taste and common sense. He is a courteous gentleman who pleasantly entertains those with whom he comes in contact in business or social life.

PAUL H. KIESWETTER, M.D., a distinguished German physician, of Mayville, is a son of Theodore and Louisa (Eberhart) Kieswetter, and was born in Thuringen, Germany, on December 15, 1857. His grandfather, Peter Kieswetter, was a manufacturer and lived during his life-time in the same German State in which the subject of this sketch was born. At one time he served in the capacity of private secretary to the distinguished soldier and statesman, Gen. Von Moltke. He was a very intelligent man, educated in a German university and married a Miss Lucass, who bore him a family of two sons and four daughters. Theodore Kieswetter (father) was born in Germany in the year 1828 and is still living in his native land.

He was educated at the Gymnasium of Armstadt, and upon the completion of his education he embarked in the manufacturing business which he has pursued uninterruptedly and with success ever since. His marriage to Louisa Eberhart took place when he was twenty-seven years of age. They were the parents of four children: Kathrinka, Rudolph, Withbald and Paul H., all of whom with the exception of Paul H. are residing in Germany.

Paul H. Kieswetter received his preparatory education through the public schools of Germany and in 1881 entered the University of Berlin, where he remained until 1884, after which he completed his medical course at the University of Jena. Immediately after the completion of his medical education he emigrated to the United States and first located in Cortland county, New York, where he began and continued the practice of medicine until the year 1886. At the end of this period he removed to the State of Ohio and practiced in Cleveland until 1889, when he came to Chautauqua county, where he has since remained and practiced his profession in the village of Mayville. In connection with his medical practice he operates a drug-store—the leading store of that description in the village. In politics Dr. Kieswetter is a republican and also a member of the Lodge No. 1105, Royal Arcanum, at Mayville.

CHARLES J. FLAHAVEN, a member of the city council of Dunkirk and a foreman in the Brooks Locomotive works, is a son of John and Mary (Stewart) Flahaven, and was born in Erie, Erie county, Pennsylvania, May 28, 1856. John Flahaven (father), was born in County Limerick, Ireland, and emigrated to Canada, where he learned the trade of machinist, and in the autumn of 1855, came to the United States and located in Erie, Pennsylvania, where he worked at his trade two years and then came to Dunkirk, where he has since resided, pursuing the same vocation. In religion he is a member of the Roman Catholic church. He married Mary Stewart, a native of County Limerick, Ireland, by whom he has several children. Mrs. Flahaven is also a member of the Roman Catholic church.

Charles J. Flahaven was brought up in Dunkirk, and acquired his education in the public schools, after which he followed the example of his father and learned the machinist's trade, being now considered a fine workman. He entered the employ of the Brooks Locomotive works, where he now occupies the position of foreman of the tools and plant department. In politics he is a democrat and in religion accepts the faith of his ancestors, being a member of the Roman Catholic church, and his heart and purse are always open to the needs of the deserving portion of humanity. He was elected a member of the city council of Dunkirk in 1889, and attends carefully to the needs and welfare of his constituents.

Charles J. Flahaven was married in 1883, to Agnes McKenney, a daughter of John McKenney, of Dunkirk, by whom he has two sons: Charles and Paul J.

GEORGE R. DEAN, a prominent newspaper man of Chautauqua county, is a son of Riley and Lucretia (Briggs) Dean, and was born January 10, 1837, in Wyoming county, New York. William Dean, his paternal grandfather, was a native of Onondaga county, of English parentage and emigrated into Chautauqua county, town of Harmony, about the year 1814, and took up a farm near Blockville. He was married three times: first, on October 27, 1799, to Asenith Hamlin, who bore him ten children; on June 29, 1824, he was united to Rebecca Brown, by whom he had three children; and on March 13, 1852, he was again married to Sarah Ingersoll, but without issue. Grandfather George Briggs traces back his ancestry to an early New England family of that name. He settled in Wyoming

(then Genesee) county, N. Y., in the year 1808. He was a farmer, a member of the Methodist church at Attica, New York, and was united in marriage to a Miss Esther Paul, by whom he had seven children. Riley Dean, the father of George R., was born in Onondaga county, October 1, 1809, and died in the county of Chautauqua, New York, where he had spent the greater part of his life, on January 17, 1883. While in Chautauqua county, he carried on farming, which had been practically his life-long occupation. He was a whig and later a republican in politics, a member of the Free Methodist church and was the father of four children, two sons and two daughters: Esther, Sophronia, Orlando D. (a lumber producer of Sherman, Michigan), and George R. Riley Dean was married the second time to Mrs. Jonathan Eddy.

George R. Dean united in marriage with Alice Ward, a daughter of William O. Ward, of Sinclairville, New York, March 13, 1864, by whom he has one son, George W.

George R. Dean was educated in the common schools, which by reason of his environments and circumstances, was very meager. He commenced his active career in life by working on a farm until he arrived at the age of sixteen, when he went to Mayville in 1854, and commenced the printer's trade. His residence has been practically at Mayville ever since. At the breaking out of the civil war in 1861, he held the position of local reporter on the Buffalo *Courier*, when he received a call from Oscar Johnson and others to take charge of the Dunkirk *Union*, which he continued to edit and publish until 1867, meanwhile having become owner of the paper. He sold the *Union* about this time, returned to Mayville, purchased a farm which he still owns, operated it for a short time and then purchased the Dunkirk *Journal*, which he published one year. In 1880, he established the Chautauqua *Era* and has conducted it ever since, having besides, in 1882, purchased the Mayville *Sentinel*, both of which papers are now under his management and editorship. Mr. Dean is a democrat in politics and conducts the *Sentinel* in the interests of that party. He is a vigorous and talented writer, thoroughly abreast of the great political and social questions which are agitating the American people and in the elucidation of which the editorial columns of his journals are used with much judgment and common sense.

DAVID A. TORREY, a highly moral and enterprising citizen of Charlotte Centre, was born on April 16th, 1850, in the town of which he is now a resident, and is a son of Sheldon and Ruth (Main) Torrey. His father was a highly respected citizen of the same town, a farmer by occupation and in politics, a republican. Justice Torrey, the paternal grandfather of David A., came from the east to Chautauqua county over seventy years ago and was the original ancestor of the Torrey family in Chautauqua county.

David A. Torrey was reared in the town of Charlotte, was educated in the district school and remained with his father upon the farm until twelve years ago, when he purchased and moved upon the farm which he now possesses, containing some two hundred and eighty acres. His principal business is dairying and raising cattle of a high grade. He is also engaged in the manufacture of cheese, maple sugar and syrup. Of the former he produces about six tons annually, of the latter about one thousand pounds of sugar and one hundred barrels of syrup. David A. Torrey is a stanch republican, a man whose character is beyond reproach and who is unusually public spirited and enterprising. Any movement towards the improvement of the masses or the alleviation of the sufferings of mankind is sure to receive his warm and cordial support.

In 1879 Mr. Torrey joined in marriage with

Mary, daughter of Charles Tarbox a prominent citizen of Fredonia, New York. To them have been born three children: Haddie A., Helen E. and Charles W., all of whom are still young.

EDWIN F. LAKE, an intelligent and energetic farmer, was born upon the farm on which he now lives in Charlotte Centre, Chautauqua county, New York, on August 20, 1836, and is a son of Daniel B. and Elvira B. (Boynton) Lake. His parents were both residents and natives of Rockingham, Vermont, the former being born in the year 1802. Daniel B. Lake was a New England farmer, but at the age of twenty-eight he removed to Chautauqua county, New York, took up a farm from the Holland Land company, improved it and lived upon it for some thirty years subsequent. He then retired from the farm and took up his residence at Charlotte Centre, where he died at an advanced age. He was a man who took pride in military affairs, and after his arrival in the State of New York, was captain of a company of militia. His wife died at the age of eighty-three years. Grandfather Henry Lake was also a native of Rockingham, Vermont, and was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, which he entered at the age of sixteen.

Edwin F. Lake was reared and educated in the town of Charlotte, attended the common schools, supplementing his elementary education at the Fredonia academy and at Cleveland, Ohio, commercial college. At the age of sixteen he began teaching school and alternated his time for several years by teaching school in the winter and working on the farm in the summer. At the age of twenty-one he purchased the old homestead upon which he has since resided, and is now engaged in its operation, besides manufacturing butter, cheese and maple sugar. Mr. Lake is also the owner of a large bearing orchard, from which he has realized considerable profit. He is a democrat in politics and has held the office of supervisor two years, assessor eight years and commissioner of highways three years. In the line of fraternal organizations, he belongs to the Grange only, and is master of the branch at Charlotte.

On February 7, 1859, E. F. Lake was married to Mary B. Brooks, a daughter of the late John Brooks of the town of Charlotte. Their children are Daniel F., Addie M. and George E.

HENRY L. KENDRICK combines modern farming with the important adjunct of dairying, and sets an example worthy of emulation by other agriculturists. He is a son of Oliver and Anna (Gleason) Kendrick, and was born in Heath, Franklin county, Massachusetts, December 31, 1826. His grandfather, John Kendrick, was also a native of Massachusetts, in which State he passed his whole life, dying April 28, 1808, aged sixty-two years. By occupation he was a tiller of the soil, and possessed somewhat the spirit of Mars, being a lieutenant in the State militia, and participating in the war of the Revolution, which resulted in the greatest republic on earth. In religion he was a congregationalist. John Kendrick married Keziah Baldwin, by whom he had nine children, six sons and three daughters. His wife died in 1830, aged seventy-seven years. The maternal grandfather of H. L. Kendrick was Solomon Gleason, who was a native of Massachusetts, where he followed the occupation of a farmer, affiliated with the old line whig party, and believed in the tenets of the Congregational church. Solomon Gleason was married—the union resulting in twelve children. Oliver Kendrick (father) was likewise a native of Massachusetts, being born in 1786, and learned the trade of a mason, at which he worked, meanwhile owning and cultivating a farm. In religion he was a member of the Baptist church, and in politics was an old line whig, being elected to several town offices. Oliver Kendrick married Anna Gleason, by whom he had ten children, five sons

and five daughters, six of whom are still living.

Henry L. Kendrick was educated in the common schools of his native county, and began his active life as a farmer near the place of his birth, where he remained until 1853, in which year he came to this county and settled in Sherman, where he has since resided, owning one hundred and fifty acres of land within the corporation of this village, on which he keeps thirty cows and runs a dairy. In religion he is, as is also his wife, a member of the Presbyterian church, in which he has been an elder for twenty years. Politically he is a republican, and is also a member of the Grange.

Henry L. Kendrick was married May 16, 1849, to Frances Bennett, a daughter of Solomon Bennett, a native of Brattleboro, Vermont, born January 6, 1790, a graduate of Middlebury college in that State, who took also a full theological course and became a Congregational minister, occupying pulpits in that denomination for the period of half a century. He was a strong abolitionist, and married Hepzibah N. Jewell, who belonged to an old and distinguished family, Honorable Marshall Jewell, of Hartford, Connecticut, a noted statesman, once governor of Connecticut, postmaster-general and United States minister to Russia under President Grant's administration, being her relative. Frances Bennett was born in Marlboro, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, in July, 1826, being one of a family of six children, three sons and three daughters, the sons dying young and the daughters still living: the eldest married to Leonard Scott, of Fredonia, this county; Louise, who married Loomis Clark and lives in Sherman; and Mrs. H. L. Kendrick. The father of Mrs. Kendrick died in October, 1882, and her mother, who was born November 16, 1805, died January 22, 1890. The Jewell family are of Scotch ancestry, one of them, John Jewell, being bishop of Salisbury, England, during the reign of Henry de Valois, known as Henry II.

EPHRAIM T. KING, an old and highly respected resident of Jamestown, was born on his father's farm in Saratoga county, New York, August 17, 1818, and is a son of Elisha G. and Sarah (Wight) King. The King family is of early New England stock and has always been noted for its industry and thrift. Joseph King (grandfather) came from Connecticut and settled at an early date in Vermont. Not finding this congenial to his ideas he again gathered his possessions about him and went into Saratoga county, this State, where by hard labor he made him a home where he might wrap the mantle of his couch about him and rest in peace. During America's second struggle with the mother country, he forsook, for the time being, the quietness of home life and shouldering his flintlock marched off with many of his neighbors to repel the invader. When success to his country's arms was assured, he returned to his family, which he left when duty called, and continued to farm until his death. His wife was Thankful Hames and ten children was the result of the union. He embraced the faith of the Baptist church some time before his death and passed away in its consolation. Jacob Wight (maternal grandfather), too, was of New England origin, and was known as a good citizen in the locality where he lived. Elisha G. King (father) was three years of age at the commencement of the present century, and was born in New England but came to Saratoga county with his father and hewed himself a farm out of the forest where he lived all his life, following agricultural pursuits and died, a communicant of the Universalist church, although earlier in life he was a methodist. In life Mr. King was a whig who voted as he felt disposed and with no desire for political honors.

Ephraim T. King began life acquainted with

hard work and remained in Saratoga county until he was thirty years of age, when he moved to this county and located near the present town of Falconer, where he engaged in the manufacture of half bushel measures. This work was continued for fourteen years when he bought a farm of twenty-five acres within the present municipal limits of Jamestown, and is also the owner of thirty acres just outside the city and for nearly a third of a century has cultivated them, conducting his work with skill. Among the many republicans of his locality, he is one of them, and is recognized as an influential and highly respected citizen.

He was married twice. His first wife was Maria Scribner, and after her death he married Susan J. Washburn, a daughter of Luther Washburn, of Saratoga county, this State. This last union has been blest with four children: Frank B., who is married to Mary Edwards, of Saratoga county, and is now engaged in the manufacture of gloves and mittens in Jamestown, where he resides; Sidney, superintendent of an oil lease at Titusville, Pa., and married to Lottie Dunn; Ida M., and George at home.

HIRAM L. KNOWLTON, a man firm in his convictions, willing to see the right, and, when convinced, unswerving in adherence to the action he has decided to sustain, is an agriculturist, grape-grower and ex-defender of his country. He was born in the town of Harmony, Chautauqua county, New York, June 29, 1835, and is a son of William and Maria (Barney) Knowlton. William Knowlton was a native of Vermont, where he was born in 1796, but left that country of ice, snow and marble, and came to this county about the year 1820. He secured him a farm and pursued the calling of a farmer in Harmony and Clymer towns until his death, which occurred in 1882, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. Mr. Knowlton was an active, energetic man, full of business and of marked executive ability. He was but sixteen years of age when England made her second attempt to subdue the young American government, but, as many of the other boys did in the original and final struggle, he donned a uniform, shouldered a musket and marched away with the men. He was wounded and drew a pension up to his death. He married Maria Barney, a native of Genesee county, this State, who was born in 1800, and they had eleven children, ten of whom attained manhood, and marrying, bore families. Mr. and Mrs. Knowlton were both members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and were happiest when they were advancing its work. She died in 1875, aged seventy-five years.

Hiram L. Knowlton was reared on his father's farm and educated in the common schools. He remained at home until twenty-five years old, and then started to acquire the carpenter trade, which learned he followed for five or six years, but finding farming more congenial to his taste and disposition, he went back to it and has since been an agriculturist. In 1874 a pretty place of eighty-five acres, where he now lives, two miles from Westfield, was secured, and has ever since been his home. A portion has been set to grapes, and makes a very promising vineyard. Mr. Knowlton enlisted in Co. G, 49th Regiment Inf., N. Y. Vols, when President Lincoln called for troops in 1861, but he was discharged in the spring of 1862, on account of failing health, and he returned to his home.

In 1864 he married Selina McCollom, a daughter of Alexander McCollom, of this town, and they have two children, William A. and Carey J.

H. L. Knowlton is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and of William Sackett Post, No. 324, G. A. R. He is a pronounced republican, and one of the foremost citizens of the town.

JOHN KEWLEY, a well-to-do and intelligent farmer of Hanover town, was born a subject of the King of England, on May 9, 1823, on the Isle of Man. His parents were Philip and Christiana (Clater) Kewley, who trace back their ancestry to old feudal England. John Kewley (grandfather) was a native of the Isle of Man,where also was born his son Philip (father of our subject), on February 10, 1795. In 1832 Philip Kewley bid farewell to his native land and boyhood home to cast his lot in the land of free institutions. His voyage hither was fraught with many new experiences and strange impressions, but he had firmly resolved to cast off the monarchical shackles and henceforth swear his allegiance to the stars and stripes, so there was no turning back. His first place of location in America was in Erie county, State of New York, where, strange to say, he spent all but about a year and a half of his remaining life, which year and a half was spent in Chautauqua county. For quite a while after arriving here Philip Kewley followed the trade of a shoemaker, indeed, until his failing eye-sight compelled him to give it up. He then purchased a farm of seventy-five acres from the Holland Land company, which he worked, cleared and finally reduced to a state admitting of cultivation. At his death, which occurred April 14, 1885, this old homestead fell to his son, in whose possession it now is. His marriage was blest with the birth of four children: Jane, wife of Lyman Balcom, a farmer of Otsego county, New York; Betsey, dead; John; and William, single, lives with his brother John.

John Kewley received his education in the common schools of his native country, learned the business of and is at present a farmer. During the past three years, in addition to his farming interests, he has purchased an interest in a saw-mill and now devotes considerable time to its operation and management. Mr. Kewley after a careful study of a republican form of government and republican institutions, has politically allied himself with the Republican party.

John Kewley was joined in marriage to Miss Dorcas Witherby, a daughter of Asa Witherby, of Erie county, but formerly of the State of Massachusetts. They have three children: Ellen, wife of Henry Gedley, a prosperous farmer of the town of Hanover; Emma, wife of William Christy of the town of Hanover, mother of one child—May; and Frank (married to Ida Dolly), a farmer, stock-raiser and speculator of the town of Hanover, New York.

By virtue of his long residence and citizenship in the United States, he has come into closest sympathy with American governmental principles and policies, and is now as deeply interested in the fortunes and possibilities of the American people as if he were a native born citizen. Mr. Kewley is an agreeable, pleasant man, always kind and considerate and generous to those who need his assistance. He is regarded as an honest, straight-forward citizen.

EMMETT T. KINGSLEY, a resident of Ripley, New York, is a son of Albert and Anna (Meade) Kingsley and was born in Warren county, Pennsylvania, July 19, 1842. His ancestors were of New England birth and trace back their earliest authentic history to the landing of the *Mayflower*. Grandfather James Kingsley first emigrated from New England to Washington county, New York, and later to the town of Ripley, Chautauqua county. He was a whig politically, pursued farming and was married to a Miss Jenkins, who bore him a large family. Grandfather Meade was one of the earliest settlers of Washington county, Pennsylvania. Albert Kingsley, father of Emmett T., was born in Washington county, New York, in 1804 and learned the trade of mill-wright. Upon coming to Chautauqua county, he built a mill at Fredonia, one of the first in the county. He removed to the State

of Indiana, where he owned four hundred acres of land in the immediate vicinity of La Porte, and on which a portion of the city of La Porte now stands, but was compelled to leave on account of climatic conditions. He died in Ripley, May 2, 1875. His union with Miss Anna Meade resulted in the birth of three children, two sons and one daughter: Louisa, living with subject; Marvin W. (married to Miss Nellie French of Cleveland, Ohio), assistant engineer of the Cleveland water-works, formerly a civil engineer on the Canada Southern railroad; and Emmett T.

Emmett T. Kingsley was educated in the common schools and academy, learned the business of telegraphy and since 1869 has been more or less engaged in that calling. He is at present relief agent of the eastern division of the L. S. & M. S. R. R., and besides this, deals in coal, tile and brick, with headquarters at Ripley. Mr. Kingsley also owns a grape farm of about twenty-five acres, eight acres of which are now producing vines. He is democratic in politics and has been a member of the school board a number of terms. For over twenty years he has been a member of the Masonic Lodge at Westfield.

Emmett T. Kingsley was united in marriage on June 3, 1873, to Harriet Cosgrove, a daughter of John Cosgrove of the town of Ripley, Chautauqua county, New York, and is the father of three children: Marvin W., Alfred C. and Florence.

GEORGE W. JONES, who is the present, and has been for the past three years, street commissioner and city surveyor of Jamestown, is a son of Luther C. and Angeline (Putnam) Jones, and was born in Ellery, Chautauqua county, New York, February 26, 1846. Luther C. Jones was a native of Massachusetts, where he was born February 26, 1806, and when about twenty years of age came to Ellery and afterwards removed to Harmony, this county, where he lived until the beginning of the late war, when he went to Randolph, Cattaraugus county and remained until the spring of 1865, when he came to East Jamestown. Mr. Jones' life-long profession was surveying which he taught to his son George W., who still follows it. He was a republican politically and served a number of years as justice of the peace in the town of Ellery. He married Angeline Putnam and had several children: one who died in infancy; Mehitable, married Abram Wing and died July 11, 1865; Miles, entered the Union army in Co. G, 72d regiment, New York Infantry, in 1861 and died of quinsy in 1862, having been promoted to corporal; Albert C., entered the service August 20, 1862, in Co. H, 112th regiment, and served to the close of the war, entering as a private and receiving promotion advancing him to second lieutenant. He was with the Army of the James and received a severe wound in the battle of Cold Harbor, again, at the Chapin's farm fight, he was shot in the side and at Fort Fisher, received a severe wound in the hand. He now resides in Jamestown.

George W. Jones was educated in the common schools and from his father learned the profession of land surveying which has been his occupation through life, excepting about three years when he was in the Union army. He entered Co. H, 112th regiment, New York Infantry, August 20, 1862, and remained in the service until the final mustering out, in 1865. His division participated at Chapin's Farm, Cold Harbor, Fort Fisher and in many minor engagements and skirmishes, although he was but nineteen years of age at the close of the war.

He married Matilda Jones, a daughter of Abraham Jones and a niece of Sidney Jones, who resides in Jamestown, on February 26, 1868. They have been blest with four children: Wilber M., Leonard F., Grace L. and Clyde G.

Politically Mr. Jones is a member of the Republican party and by it was nominated to the office of street commissioner and city assessor of Jamestown, and both himself and brother, Albert C. Jones, are members of James M. Brown Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

OSCAR W. JOHNSON is a son of William and Olive Johnson, and was born on the 8th of September, 1823, in Otsego county, New York, a county long since made famous by the pen of James Fenimore Cooper. His great-grandfather had been a soldier in the Colonial wars, and the succeeding generations down to the time of the subject had been confined in their nativity to the New England States. William Johnson (father) was born in the State of Vermont, removed to Chautauqua county, New York in 1837, thence to Chenango county, in 1852 where he remained the balance of his life-time. He died in 1877 at the age of seventy-six years.

Oscar W. Johnson, after his preliminary education, entered upon the study of law in the office of John Wright of Chenango county, and was admitted to the bar in 1848. For a number of years he practiced in Chenango county and in 1852 removed to Fredonia, New York, where he continued his profession. He was appointed postmaster for the village of Fredonia under Pierce's administration. Mr. Johnson is a strong adherent of the Democratic party and, because of his extreme radicalism, has never held any important offices. He is practically retired from professional work and devotes most of his time to settling up estates and to the control of his money interests. He is a director of the Fredonia National bank and is always directly or indirectly engaged in every movement for the development and improvement of his village and county. Personally, Mr. Johnson is a man of geniality and affability to them who are fortunately his acquaintances; while at all times he strictly adheres to those principles of life and conduct which he conceives to be essential and necessary to the highest form of manhood.

In 1851, he was united in marriage to Miss Emily Murray of Chenango county, New York, who bore him nine children, seven of whom are married.

JOHN JOHNSON, a comfortably situated farmer of the town of Ripley, was born in the town of Norwich, Chenango county, New York, in July, 1824, and is a son of Homer and Roxanna (Skinner) Johnson. The Johnson family is of English stock, but for two centuries has been American by residence. From its early New England home various branches have been planted in different parts of several States, where a numerous posterity exists to-day. Dr. Jonathan Johnson, the paternal grandfather of John Johnson, was born in Connecticut, where he read medicine for four years and received his diploma April 3, 1791. In that or the following year he became the pioneer physician of Chenango county, where he soon acquired an extensive practice and he soon became an important citizen. He conducted his business affairs with such good judgment as to amass a large fortune in lands, mills and stores. He was a Presbyterian and a whig and married Hannah Graves, who lived to be ninety-six years of age.

Of their four sons and one daughter, but one, Homer Johnson (father) ever married. He was born October 31, 1803, (the third child) in the town of Norwich, Chenango county, where he followed farming until his death May 9, 1862. He was a republican and a trustee of the Baptist church and married Roxanna Skinner, by whom he had five sons and five daughters, of whom six are living: John, Mary, Jonathan D., Abbie, Emily and J. M. (see sketch). One son, Charles, was a minister of the Baptist church. Mrs. Johnson is a daughter

of Daniel Skinner (maternal grandfather) who wedded for his second wife a Miss Green.

John Johnson was reared in his native town, where he was carefully trained to all kinds of farm work. He attended the schools of his neighborhood, which were then almost in the woods and afforded but a limited education. Leaving school, he worked with his father until he was twenty-eight years of age, when he commenced farming for himself, which business he has followed ever since. In 1869 he came to Ripley where he purchased his present farm.

He married Delilah, daughter of Clark and Hannah Lewis. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson had no children of their own but adopted and reared as their daughter Roxanna, who married Martin Harrington and died leaving one child, Truman, now residing with Mr. Johnson.

He owns fifty-six acres of good farming land, which he has carefully cultivated for the last twenty-two years. His farm is conveniently located to church, school and market. Mr. Johnson is a republican in politics and a member of the Baptist church.

LOUIS L. JOHNSON was born in Dunkirk, Chautauqua county, New York, February 13, 1862, and is a son of William V. and Louisa (Hazle) Johnson. His father was born in Boston, Lincolnshire, England, in 1830, educated in the common schools of his native town and learned the baker's trade. Emigrating to America in 1852, he located in Dunkirk, and at once opened a bakery, to which he added a grocery, and continued in the business until his death, which occurred November 5, 1857. He had built up a fine, large trade, which was left to Mrs. Johnson and his son L. L. Independent in politics, in religion he was a member of the Episcopal church. He married Louisa Hazle and had several children.

Louis L. Johnson was brought up in Dunkirk and educated in the public schools. Since leaving school, he has devoted his attention to the business established by his father, being assisted by his mother. Politically he is a liberal republican, and in religion inherits his father's Episcopalian tendencies, and is a member of the same church. He is a member of the F. & A. M.

Louis L. Johnson was married in 1883 to Helena Allenbrand, a daughter of Elias Allenbrand of Dunkirk.

MARCUS ALPHONZO PELTON was born in the city of Dunkirk, Chautauqua county, New York, November 19, 1855, and is the son of Theodore and Maria (Phillips) Pelton. His father is at present a resident of Lyons, Iowa; is a machinist by occupation, a democrat in politics, and, although sixty years of age, is still actively engaged in the duties of life.

Marcus A. Pelton, though born at Dunkirk, New York, was brought up and educated at Rutledge, Cattaraugus county. After leaving school he commenced farming, and operated a farm in the town of Conewango until he bought the "Star Creamery" in the town of Gerry, in the management of which he has since been busily engaged. The output of this creamery is about thirty-five thousand pounds annually, the greater part of which is shipped to New York city. Mr. Pelton has always been an exemplary citizen, a man of honor and reliability, and has been a warm supporter of the Democratic ticket. At one time he served as postmaster.

On July 30, 1890, Mr. Pelton was united in marriage to Gertrude E. Terry, daughter of the late Freeman Terry of Gerry. They have one child, Bernice Gertrude.

SEXTUS H. HUNGERFORD was born in Smithfield, Madison county, New York, January 14, 1806. When quite young he removed with his parents to Vernon, Oneida county. He was the eldest of nine children, and was about twenty-one when his father died,

J. W. Thompson

at which time the care of a small farm and a large family devolved upon him. In 1830 he was married to Maria P. Skinner, who survives him and now resides at Westfield. He continued in the farming business in Vernon until 1837, when he removed to Westfield and purchased of Joshua R. Babcock, and continued in the mercantile business about six years in connection with his brother-in-law, H. J. Miner, under the firm name of Hungerford & Miner. In 1843 he removed to Ripley on a farm, and after about two years returned to Westfield, where he resided until his death, May 15, 1867. In 1848 he established the bank of Westfield, of which he was president and John N. Hungerford, his brother, cashier. In 1864, he, with others, organized the First National Bank of Westfield. During the late war Mr. Hungerford was untiring in his efforts to sustain the government, and devoted much time gratuitously furnishing men and means. By the policy suggested by him the town of Westfield escaped the pressure of a heavy war debt. In 1865 he represented the assembly district in the Legislature, where he discharged with fidelity and to the general acceptance the trusts confided to him by his fellow-citizens. He was for many years a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church, and aided in sustaining the institutions of the church and of religious and benevolent institutions generally, by personal effort and liberal pecuniary contributions. By his will he bequeathed to the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions and the Theological Seminary about fifteen thousand dollars, and sums of considerable amounts to other benevolent institutions. Mr. Hungerford during his life-time was a man of force and deep moral convictions, enjoying the high confidence and esteem of a wide range of acquaintances. He left no children to inherit the estates accumulated through a successful career; but has devoted the sum total of his life's work as a heritage of philanthropy and the perpetuation of moral and religious institutions.

JAMES WILSON was born November 24, 1806, in Scotland and is a son of William and Margaret (Reid) Wilson. His grandfather James Wilson was also a native of Scotland, of plebeian birth, where he passed his life and died. His grandfather on the maternal side was likewise a Scotchman and a merchant by occupation. He died in his native land. William Wilson, father of James Wilson, was born in Scotland, and died in 1832.

The son, James Wilson, received what education he has in the schools of his native country and in 1827 he bid adieu to his Scottish home and sailed for America. He first took up his residence in the town of Hanover, New York, near Silver Creek, an uncle, John Reid, who died March 16, 1837, and himself settling upon the farm where he still lives. Here they built a cabin in the midst of dense woods and began to clear the tract of land upon which they had settled. The present condition of his farm is in a great measure due to his own efforts and untiring energy.

James Wilson was thrice married; first, to Philena Davison, by whom he had twelve children. His second wife was Harriet Flint, upon whose death, he again married, Mrs. Matilda (Torrey) Johnson. His surviving children are Margaret, wife of S. L. Mead, a resident of near Forestville, Chautauqua county, New York; Henry, a farmer by occupation, living with his father; and Mary C., wife of Robert O. Bradley, a farmer living near Silver Creek.

James Wilson has always followed the vocation of farming, and, as such, has been very successful, gathering about him considerable real and personal property. He is a thoroughgoing republican in his political allegiance and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was formerly a member of the I. O. O. F. in good standing, but has allowed his membership to lapse. Mr. Wilson enjoys the respect and good will of his neighbors.

MATTHEW WALLACE is an agriculturist of Ripley town where he has lived for thirty-two years. He was born in County Down, Ireland, in June 1838, and he is a son of Samuel and Nancy McKee (McMeekan) Wallace. His grandfather, John Wallace, was a native of Ireland, followed farming and died a member of the Episcopal church. He married Nancy Melvin and had seven children. The maternal grandfather, Benjamin McMeekan, too, resided in Ireland. His wife was Nancy Blair and they had a family of eight children. Samuel Wallace was born in County Down, was a farmer and was twice married. First to Nancy McMeekan, who bore him nine children, three of whom, Matthew and two sisters, came to America. After his first wife died he united in marriage with Margaret Sigh, who bore him four children, three of whom crossed the great water, and one, David, is yet living at Sewickley, Allegheny county, Pa. The two sisters mentioned above who came to America are married.

Matthew Wallace spent his youth in his native land and came here when twenty-one years of age. Locating in Westfield he worked as an ordinary farm laborer for seventeen years and then bought the farm of one hundred and twenty-seven and one-half acres, where he now lives. On it are nine acres of grapevines. He was drafted to serve in the Union army but bought a substitute.

Matthew Wallace married Sarah Strain, a daughter of James Strain. They have one child: James S., who married Emily J. Cochrane, a daughter of Alexander Cochrane and they have three children: Matthew, Alexander and Hurlburt.

Politically he is a republican, a member of the Presbyterian church and belongs to the Knights of Honor.

JOSEPH H. ANDREWS, a well-to-do and comfortably-situated farmer of the town of Hanover, and a Union soldier in the late civil war, is a son of Sylvester and Rachel (Harris) Andrews, and was born in the town of Portland, Chautauqua county, New York, October 27, 1827. His paternal grandfather, Benjamin Andrews, was a native of Massachusetts, and in 1813 came to the town of Portland, but subsequently removed to Erie county, where he followed farming until his death. He was a member of the Baptist church, served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, married and reared a family of three sons and two daughters. One of these sons was Sylvester Andrews (father), and was born in Massachusetts near the Connecticut State line about 1790. In April, 1828, he came to the town of Hanover, near the village of Silver Creek, where he purchased a farm of one hundred and six acres of land, which he tilled until his death, in 1865. He was successively a whig, republican and democrat in politics, and had been a member of the Free-Will Baptist church for many years previous to his death. He married Rachel Harris, who was a daughter of Harry Harris, of Massachusetts, who removed to Erie county, where he died. Mrs. Andrews, who died in 1883, aged fifty-nine years, was the mother of nine children, six sons and three daughters.

Joseph H. Andrews attended the early common schools of the town of Hanover, and has always followed farming and stock-raising on the old homestead farm.

Mr. Andrews married Jane, daughter of Thomas and Rachel De Laney. To their union have been born two children, a son and a daughter: Louella, wife of Walter Lanphere, assistant postmaster of the progressive and manufacturing village of Silver Creek; and John, who is now dead.

Joseph H. Andrews is a democrat, politically, but is no aspirant for offices. He is a charter

member of Lodge No. 10, Ancient Order of United Workmen, at Silver Creek, organized in 1875. He enlisted in June, 1863, and served as a corporal in Co. F, 68th Regiment, N. Y. Infantry Volunteers. They were ordered into Pennsylvania to aid in driving General Lee from northern territory, and arrived within five miles of Gettysburg, where they were held as a part of a reserve force while that great battle was fought. He gives the necessary attention to his farm to keep it well improved and in a good state of cultivation. This farm, which lies one-half mile from the manufacturing centre of Silver Creek, is well adapted to farming and grazing, and has been very productive under the careful and judicious management of Mr. Andrews.

DERMOUTH R. BAKER was born in the town of Charlotte, Chautauqua county, New York, on December 12, 1846, and is the son of Henry and Ella E. (Rindus) Baker, the former being born June 27, 1833, in the town of Charlotte, the latter in 1834, in the town of Gerry. Henry Baker has been a farmer, but recently has retired to the village of Ellington Centre. The Bakers were originally native to Vermont, where the grandfather of subject was born, reared and died.

Dermouth R. Baker spent his youth and early life in the town of Charlotte, and there took his first steps in education, soon leaving school to engage in the more active work of the farm. This he has continuously pursued until two years ago, when he relinquished his claim on the old homestead, and purchased in the town of Gerry what is known as the Thompson farm, containing about one hundred and fifty acres. He now occupies his time in managing his farm, raising sheep of the South-Down variety, and in the manufacture of cheese and maple sugar. In politics Mr. Baker has been a life-long republican, and is a member of the Empire State Legion of Honor.

Dermouth R. Baker united in marriage with Mary A. Brown, daughter of J. C. Brown of Ellington. To them have been born two daughters: Lita May, wife of Ransom Livermore of the town of Ellington; and Ella Amelia, wife of Dorritt C. Davis, also of Ellington.

CAPT. COMFORT BIRDSEY, of English descent, and a well-respected citizen of the town of Hanover, was born in the town of Paris, Oneida county, New York, November 23, 1813, and is a son of John J. and Clarissa Ward (Crampton) Birdsey. The first members of the Birdsey family who settled in the new world were two brothers, John and Joseph Birdsey, who came from England to Stratford, Connecticut, in 1639. John, the great-grandfather of Comfort Birdsey, in 1710, removed to Middletown (now Middlefield), Connecticut, where he purchased eight hundred acres of land. His son, Seth Birdsey (grandfather), was born in 1736, and while engaged at work in the woods was killed by a falling tree. He was married and left a widow and family of seven children, five sons and two daughters. One of the sons, John J. (father), was born in Middletown, Conn., in 1774, and in 1811 removed to the town of Paris, Oneida county, N. Y., where he died April 8, 1826. He was an industrious farmer, and married Clarissa W. Crampton, by whom he had two sons and three daughters (see sketch of Phineas Birdsey). Mrs. Birdsey, who passed away in 1857, aged 76 years, was a daughter of Josiah Crampton, an old Revolutionary soldier, who removed from his native State of Connecticut to Genesee county, N. Y., where he died when well advanced in years.

Comfort Birdsey was reared in Oneida county, where he attended the short winter schools of that day. He has always followed farming and, in 1828, came to the town of Hanover, in which he purchased his present desirable farm of one hundred and seventy-five acres of land. During the earlier years of his life he

was quite active in the military affairs of the county. He served in 1839 as second lieutenant, was promoted to first lieutenant the following year, and in 1841 was commissioned as captain of a light infantry company in the 9th Regiment of the New York militia. On November 24, 1842, he married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Waxham, a native of England, who came to the town of Hanover, in which he followed farming. They are the parents of four children, one son and three daughters: Abbie G., widow of Samuel Rollins, has five children—Archie B., Hortense, Eugene, Dana and Louis A.; Francilla B., who married Reverdy C. Clothier, an extensive farmer of Hanover, and has two children, Hamilton B. and Frederick B.; Mary, wife of Sheldon H. Burgess, of Silver Creek, and has one child, Cora M.; and Eugene G., married Cornelia Baker, and is a farmer by occupation.

Comfort Birdsey is a republican in politics, has served as commissioner of highways and has assisted in building quite a number of bridges in his community. Capt. Birdsey is well preserved for his years, has always taken an interest in the material and mental development of his community and is one of the substantial and successful farmers of the county.

PHINEAS BIRDSEY, of the town of Hanover, who has been successfully engaged in carpentering and cabinet-making for over fifty years, is a son of John J. and Clarissa Ward (Crampton) Birdsey, and was born in the town of Paris, Oneida county, New York, February 29, 1812. The Birdsey family in the United States was founded by two brothers, Joseph and John Birdsey, who came in 1639 from England to Stratford, Connecticut. In 1710 John (great-grandfather) settled in what is now Middlefield, that State, where his son Seth (grandfather) was born in 1736 and afterwards killed by a falling tree. One of his seven children was John J. Birdsey (father), who was born in 1774, and in 1811 removed to Oneida county, where he died in the town of Paris on April 8, 1826. He married Clarissa W. Crampton, a daughter of Josiah Crampton, an old Revolutionary soldier, who died in Genesee county. They had five children: Phineas, Capt. Comfort (see his sketch for full ancestral history); Eunice (deceased), who married Mr. Southridge, and after his death William Yates, who is now dead; Clarissa, widow of Samuel Russell, a republican politician and once portwarden of New York city; and Abbie, widow of Wells G. Russell, now a resident of Hamilton, Madison county.

Phineas Birdsey was reared in his native town, where he received his education in the common schools of that early day and learned the trades of carpenter and joiner and cabinetmaker, which he has followed ever since. He came to the town of Hanover, and is an industrious and useful citizen. He is a democrat in politics, always supports his party, but is no politician or office seeker.

He married Jeannette, daughter of Benjamin Horton, and they have two children: John J., a resident of the town of Hanover, who married Hattie Dagett and is extensively engaged in buying and selling lumber; and Elmer J., who was in the lumber business for ten years, married Mary Cockburn and is now engaged in farming and raising small fruits.

HENRY BURNMASTER, now resident of Irving and an industrious and respected citizen of the county, was born in Germany, December 21, 1823, and is a son of Cort and Isabella (Bronte) Burnmaster. His paternal grandparents were natives and life-long residents of Germany. His father, Cort Burnmaster, was reared and educated in his native land, where he followed farming until his death. He married Isabella Bronte, by whom he had eight children, of whom some did not live to reach maturity.

Henry Burnmaster received his education in the common schools of Schenectady, New York, to which city he had been brought from Germany at an early age. He also learned there the trade of broom-maker, which he followed successfully for many years and at times manufactured very large quantities to meet the demand made for his brooms, which always sold well in the markets as a reliable and first-class article. In 1856 he came to Irving, where he has resided ever since. He married Ann Waite, a native of Schenectady, New York, and a daughter of Oliver Waite, a carpenter, who came from Massachusetts to Schenectady, where he married Anna Reese, by whom he had six children. To Mr. and Mrs. Burnmaster have been born nine children: Helen L., wife of Lyman Newton, of Irving; Charles, a farmer, who married Lydia Taylor; Josephine, wife of Reuben McPherson, of Marion, Ohio, where he is in the employ of a railroad company; Anna, married to W. H. Parsons, a druggist of Forestville; Mary, wife of George Parks, a merchant of Irving; Kate, married to George Sackett, a farmer; Allen, married to Agnes Gleason and in the employ of a railroad company; Henry, married to Mary Baird and likewise in the employ of a railroad company; and Cora, wife of William Bolden, a grocer of Evans Centre.

Henry Burnmaster was formerly a whig and is now a republican in politics. He at one time gave some attention to farming in the town of Hanover, where he then owned one hundred and twenty-one acres of land. He is a member of the Irving Baptist church and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

CALVIN W. BARNES, one of the leading and most successful business men of the prosperous village of Ripley, is a son of Calvin W., Sr., and Anna (Frazee) Barnes, and was born in Oneida county, New York, June 23, 1823. The Barnes family is of English descent and grandfather James Barnes was born at Austin, and died in Oneida county, N. Y., where he had been a farmer for several years. He was an old-line whig, married Anna Marcy and reared a family of fourteen children. The Frazee family is of English extraction and Eliphalet Frazee (maternal grandfather) was a native of Blenheim, Albany county, but became one of the early settlers of the town of Verona, Oneida county. He was a farmer, a whig and a baptist, and married a Miss Soule, of Blenheim, by whom he had twelve children. Calvin W. Barnes, Sr., was born in the town of Floyd, Oneida county, about 1795, served in the war of 1812, and was engaged principally in farming until his death. In early life he was a contractor and builder, a life-long whig and a member and deacon of the Baptist church. He married Anna Frazee and they were the parents of eleven children; eight grew to manhood and womanhood.

After receiving a good common school education, Calvin W. Barnes left the farm to become a manager for a lumbering company which had large lumber interests at the village of Oneida. He remained seven years and then resigned his position and established a foundry at Durham, N. Y., which he operated for six years. In 1865, he removed to the oil regions of Pennsylvania and has owned and operated oil territory ever since. After one year's residence in Pennsylvania, he returned to New York and settled at Ripley, this county, where he established his present cider-mill and vinegar manufactory. In addition to the management of his factory and oil interests he owns a vineyard of thirty acres near the village and also deals in real estate, at the present time owning thirty-two village lots.

He married Alzuria Toby, who was a daughter of Franklin Toby, of Oneida county, and died in 1864, leaving one child that died in infancy. Mr. Barnes then united in marriage with Jane Y. Siggins, of Forest county, Penn-

sylvania. By his second marriage he has had three children: Alice, the wife of C. B. Clark, now engaged in the lumber business at Hendricks, West Virginia, has one child, Donna Virginia; Albert, who died in infancy; and Bertha, at home.

Calvin W. Barnes is a republican in politics but no aspirant for office, although he has been frequently solicited to become a candidate. He is a member of the Ripley Baptist church, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Equitable Aid Union.

CARLISLE DURAND, a prosperous farmer of the town of Ripley and a descendant from one of the early families of the county, is a son of Fisk and Nancy (Forsythe) Durand, and was born near the village of Westfield, in the town of the same name, Chautauqua county, New York, February 4, 1834. The Durand and Forsythe families are both of New England stock. Fisk Durand, Sr., (paternal grandfather) was of French descent and during his early life was engaged in the coast trade on the North Atlantic, between New England ports and Halifax, Nova Scotia. He served in the war of 1812, and three years later came to the town of Westfield. He reared a family of ten children, one of whom, Fisk Durand, was born in 1797, in Connecticut, and in November, 1855, died in the town of Westfield, this county, whither he had come in 1815. Fisk Durand was a carpenter by trade and built a great many houses during his forty years residence in this county, but the latter years of his life were devoted chiefly to farming. He was a republican and a well-thought-of-member of the Presbyterian church. Having married Nancy Forsythe, he reared four children, of whom three are yet living: Carlisle; Nellie, who married L. S. Terry, of Westfield; and Addie, the wife of H. C. Evans, now living at Chattanooga, Tennessee. Mrs. Nancy Durand is a daughter of Charles H. Forsythe, who, in 1805, came from New England to the town of Ripley, purchased a tract of five hundred acres, upon which, in 1834, he built the brick house where the subject of this sketch now resides. He was a prominent whig and republican.

Carlisle Durand attended the early common schools of his town and Westfield academy. He commenced for himself as a farmer which he has since followed without intermission.

Carlisle Durand married Frances Cordelia Coy, who is a member of the Presbyterian church and a daughter of Alvy Coy, who settled in the town of Clymer in 1816, and married Nancy Marsh, whose father was one of the early settlers of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Durand are the parents of six children, four sons and two daughters: Frederick C., an engineer by profession but now engaged as a postal clerk at Chattanooga, Tenn., married Kate McElroy; Herman F., married Minnie Shepherd, of Clymer; Donna, is the wife of C. C. Otis, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Sarah; Joseph, a telegraph operator and car inspector at Buffalo; and Louis.

Carlisle Durand is an active republican and has served as constable besides holding other town offices. He is a regular attendant at church and profitably conducts a farm which he owns. He is a member of the Knights of Honor and of the Ancient Order of the United Workmen.

ALFRED J. LUNT, the courteous and popular cashier of the Lake Shore National bank at Dunkirk, is a son of Thomas and Ann (Batchelor) Lunt, and was born in Dunkirk, Chautauqua county, New York, October 19, 1855. Thomas Lunt is a native of Liverpool, England, where he was born in 1829. When nineteen years old he decided to seek a home in America, and with this object in view came to the United States in 1848. He stopped in different places until 1850, when he came to

Dunkirk which has since been his permanent home. For thirty-five years he was roadmaster of the Erie railway. He married Ann Batchelor, by whom he had six children. Mrs. Lunt is still living, and is sixty-three years of age. Both she and her husband are members of the Episcopal church. He is a democrat, and has served as street commissioner in Dunkirk, and is also a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Irondequoit Lodge, No. 291.

Alfred J. Lunt is an example of what any American boy, with a good constitution, may accomplish. He was reared in Dunkirk, and educated in the public schools of the city. His first experience in business life was gained in the post-office where he was employed for three years. From here he went to the Lake Shore National bank, first serving as its messenger. His work was characterized by the careful and systematic manner in which it was performed, and it could not help but reach the favorable attention of his superiors. Courteous and respectful in manner, he retained the good-will and advanced in the estimation of his employers until, when a vacancy presented, he was advanced to fill it. Here, again, application to the work before him was observable, and this was a distinguishing feature through life. In 1883, when the bank needed a cashier, and the question was asked, "Who shall we get?" the answer met the eye when it fell on him. Mr. Lunt received the appointment because he deserved it and was prepared to fill it. Thus at the age of twenty-eight he was the executive manager of one of the strongest financial institutions in southwestern New York.

In 1884 Mr. Lunt married Dora Popple, daughter of Alexander W. Popple, a citizen of Dunkirk, and they have two interesting children, Helen and Gurney.

He is a member of the Episcopal church, one of its vestrymen, and has attained to the thirty-second degree in the Dunkirk Lodge, No. 767, Free and Accepted Masons. We were about to say that Mr. Lunt was a fortunate man, but his good fortune came because he was possessed of sterling qualities of integrity and social qualities of good fellowship, which, combined and intelligently administered, will bring good fortune to any man. He is a representative citizen of Dunkirk, esteemed by the business men, and admired by society. He is treasurer of the board of water works of the City of Dunkirk, of the Dunkirk wagon company, and of the F. & A. M.

ALBERT P. LOWELL, an enterprising business man and prominent hardware merchant of Brocton, is a son of James W. and Jane (Sellick) Lowell, and was born in the town of Pomfret, June 24, 1847. Mr. Lowell's ancestors came from Scotland. His grandfather, James Lowell, was born in Connecticut, but came to Chautauqua county, where he bought a farm in Pomfret town, which he tilled until his death in 1856. He was a democrat of the old school and an influential man among his associates.

James W. Lowell was born in Hartford, Connecticut, and, hoping to improve his condition, came to western New York, and settled at Pomfret. He has always been a leading farmer, having good crops and fine stock. Mr. Lowell is a democrat, and still lives on his farm in Pomfret, aged seventy-three years. He married Jane Sellick, and is still living at sixty-five years of age.

Albert P. Lowell was reared on his father's farm, and secured his education at the public schools and the academy in Fredonia. He prepared for teaching, and upon leaving school followed the pedagogue's profession for seven years with a remarkable degree of success; but, as many of the best teachers are doing to-day, on account of the meagre remuneration, he decided to enter a business more profitable. A person capable of becoming a first-class teacher can easily make two thousand dollars or more

per year in other pursuits. This is discouraging to the instructor who receives but one hundred dollars or less per month, and that for but seven to ten months in the year. In 1872 Mr. Lowell entered a partnership with H. B. Crandall, the firm being Crandall & Lowell, for the manufacture of fruit and berry baskets. This business was profitably and successively continued for fifteen years, during which time they turned out an immense quantity of baskets. In February, 1888, Mr. Lowell decided to open a hardware store, and stocked it with a complete line of shelf and heavy hardware. He still conducts this business, carrying a fine and assorted stock, and enjoys a large and increasing trade, and, like many another, can look back and smile quietly at thoughts of days spent as teacher in the little school-house.

Albert P. Lowell married Emily M. Risley in 1871. She was a daughter of Ira Risley, a farmer in Pomfret, and has one child: Anna S. He is a member of the Methodist church, where he is a steward, and belongs to the Royal Templars of Temperance and the Knights of Pythias. Politically a democrat, he has held the office of justice of the peace, and was the first "No License" excise commissioner of Portland town. Mr. Lowell is a pushing and enterprising man, who has reached the position in the business world he now occupies through his own efforts, and few men are held in higher esteem by their neighbors and acquaintances.

JAMES McALLISTER was born in the town of Gerry, on September 1, 1825, and is the son of John and Sarah (Brewster) McAllister. His great-grandfather, William McAllister, was born in Scotland and emigrated to New York State in the Adirondack region with a surveying party, where he was taken sick and died. His grandparents were born in the New England States, where also was born our subject's father. The father was by occupation a tanner, and in the earlier part of his life removed from Boston, Massachusetts, to Amsterdam, New York, where he operated a tannery and in conjunction therewith dealt in boots and shoes. In 1817 he moved to the town of Gerry and purchased a farm from the Holland Land company, upon which one of his sons now lives. Here he engaged in farming and other collateral lines, through which he acquired considerable money. In politics he first voted with the Whig party and afterwards allied himself with the Democratic party, under the latter of which he held the office of justice of the peace, supervisor and collector for a number of years. He was a member of the Baptist church, in which he held the offices of deacon and trustee at different times. His death occurred in the town of Gerry on the old farm, which he had originally cleared and improved, at the age of ninety years.

James McAllister was reared and educated in the town of Gerry, left school at an early age and worked with his father in the tannery and on the farm. He shortly afterward commenced his independent career on the old homestead, where he carried on the business of farming, lumbering and dairying. At the age of twenty-two he purchased the old farm, erected a saw-mill and increased his facilities for manufacturing and shipping lumber.

James McAllister, on June 21, 1863, was united in marriage to Laura, daughter of Jonas Willow, of the town of Poland, New York, who bore him five children: Cora Bell (deceased); Lottie (deceased); Joseph Lynn, a graduate of Sinclairville academy and a student at the University of Michigan, where in 1890 he was taken sick and died; Guy Brewster; and Ray Barnard.

James McAllister has always been a republican in politics, while his religious views were Unitarian.

ALEXANDER M. MINIGER. One of Westfield town's prosperous and contented farmers is the gentleman whose name appears above. He is of German descent; a son of Orville and Mary J. (Riddell) Miniger, and was born in Westfield, Chautauqua county, New York, May 25, 1840. The family is indigenous to the town and county almost since its formation. In 1806 Low Miniger, the paternal grandfather of Alexander M., bought a tract in section 26, and a year later, a part of section 18 from John McMahan, who had secured it from the Holland Land company. Previous to the first date mentioned, Mr. Miniger had lived about two years at Fredonia. This would place his arrival from Pennsylvania at about 1804, which is believed to be correct. He served bravely with the American army in the war of 1812, and died when eighty-four years of age, being a whig in politics. When Westfield town was formed he was elected the first overseer of the poor and one of the fence viewers, a committee of three to pass upon the quality of a fence in case of damages by a stock.

Orville Miniger, the father of our subject, was born in this town in 1813 and is now living in Ripley, aged seventy-eight years. He has always been a farmer, in which avocation he is still employed, and his farm is characterized by the neatness of all its surroundings. He is a pushing, energetic man and pushes the seasons instead of letting them push him in his farm work. Mr. Miniger is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and also belongs to the Republican party. Like many of the best thinking minds of this enlightened day, he is strongly in favor of the temperance movement and hopes to live to see it successful. He married Mary J. Riddell, who still comforts his advancing years and is in her seventy-sixth year. She is a member of the Presbyterian church. They reared a family of several children.

Alexander M. Miniger was reared on the farm and has spent his life in tilling the soil. His education was acquired in the public schools of Westfield. He is now the owner of forty-four acres of well-kept land, lying two and a quarter miles west of Westfield, on the Buffalo road, where he devotes considerable attention to grape culture—a fine vineyard in excellent cultivation being part of his farm.

In 1867 he married Martha A. Webster, a daughter of Warren Webster, of Gowanda, Cattaraugus county, New York. They have one son and a daughter—George W., aged twenty, and Martha E., who was born in 1876. Mr. Miniger is a republican politically and is one of the town's most enterprising men.

SILAS W. MASON, a member of the Chautauqua county bar, and a prominent prohibitionist of New York, is a son of Fitler M. and Ann (Haskins) Mason, and was born in the town of Ellery, Chautauqua county, New York, November 21, 1840. His paternal grandfather, Thaddeus Mason, who was of Scotch-Irish descent, was born either in Massachusetts or Connecticut, and served in the war of 1812. His maternal grandfather, Ira Haskins, was of English descent, and was a native of Clinton county, New York. His father, Fitler Mason, was born in Clinton county in 1802, and died in this county in 1886. He was a millwright by trade, and was engaged extensively for several years in Clinton county in the lumber business, besides building several mills. About 1832 he removed to the town of Ellery where he followed farming. He also worked at his trade and built a number of flouring-mills in different sections of the county.

Silas W. Mason was reared on the homestead and attended the public schools until he was fourteen years of age, when he became an insurance solicitor, which position he resigned after one year's service, to enter Westfield academy. After attending one year he taught one term in the public schools, and then returned to West-

field academy, from which he was graduated in 1859, at the age of nineteen years. After being variously employed for two years, he entered Bryant & Stratton's business college of Cleveland, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1861. During the next year he went to Venango county, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged for about six years in the real estate and oil business. He owned a one-fourth interest in the celebrated Foster oil farm, besides having an interest in several other good oil farms. In 1870 he returned to this county, where he read law at thirty years of age with Austin Smith, and two years later entered the Albany Law school, from which he was graduated in 1872. He was afterwards admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of New York, where he has practiced his profession successfully. In avocations of life other than professional, Mr. Mason has been actively engaged at different times. While giving close attention to his large law practice, he did not neglect his agricultural interests, and has greatly improved the tract of land which he owns.

In 1862 he united in marriage with Amanda F. Parsons, a native of Westfield, and a daughter of Paul Parsons, a business man, and formerly a resident of Westfield.

Silas W. Mason is one of the leading prohibitionists of western New York. In 1887 he was the prohibition candidate for Assembly in Chautauqua county, where the Prohibition party casts about one thousand votes. In 1889 he was the prohibition nominee for judge of the Supreme Court of New York, and the next year was nominated for judge of the Court of Appeals. He has always polled the full vote of his party and at each election has received an increased vote, although the prohibitionists have been so far in the minority.

HENRY FINCK, a prominent citizen and successful business man of the town of Dunkirk, Chautauqua county, New York, is a son of John A. and Frances (Thuilot) Finck, and was born in Prussia on October 19th, 1835.

His father was a native of Prussia and by occupation was a hotel-keeper and brick maker, while his mother was of French descent but born within the confines of Germany. The former was an active, energetic man, conducted his business with success and died in his native country at the age of fifty-four years.

Henry Finck was reared in Prussia, where he received his education in the common schools and passed the first seventeen years of his life. At the expiration of this time he emigrated to the United States and located in the city of Buffalo, New York, where he received employment as a brewer and continued in that business until the year 1869. During this period, however,—in 1855–56–57, he was employed on a steamer on Lake Erie as a dock hand at ten dollars per month. He also worked for a short time in the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and other places in the West. In 1869 Mr. Finck left Buffalo, New York, and located on the farm upon which he now resides. There was at that time erected upon it a small brewery of the French type, in which he commenced business. He continued the brewing business, gradually increasing the business in its capacity up to the year 1888, at which time he erected a large new brick brewery and equipped it with the most modern apparatus. This brewery is located within a short distance of the city of Dunkirk and is also within a short distance of two leading railroads, so that he is not lacking in facilities for delivery and shipment. His business has grown in extent and importance year by year until at the present time it is one of the most prominent in the town of Dunkirk. Mr. Finck has erected upon his farm a fine brick house of a modern style of architecture, where he lives in comparative ease and complacency, practically retired from the activities of a business life. The life of Henry Finck well illustrates what can be attained through industry, courage and unflagging

energy in the business world. His career has been marked by self-effort, by patient struggle with adverse circumstances, but withal honesty and an untiring zeal. He is now recognized, though born in a foreign land and reared under a widely different form of government and type of civilization, as a model citizen and in complete sympathy with our constitution, as well as the political and social fabric of America.

In the year 1864 Henry Finck was united in marriage to Margaret, daughter of Alexander Hadley of Baden, Germany, who has borne him two children, both sons—Henry and Albert.

RICHARD A. HALL, a gentleman well versed in the statute law of the State of New York, is a son of Artemus and Almira (Mount) Hall, and was born in the town of Cherry Creek, Chautauqua county, New York, in 1864. The paternal grandfather, Abraham Hall, was a farmer. Artemus Hall was a republican in politics and a farmer by occupation. He came with his parents to Cherry Creek and still resides here.

Richard A. Hall received a public school education, attended the Ellington academy and the Fredonia State Normal school. After leaving the latter he read law with the Hon. George H. Trout, of Cherry Creek, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1889. About the same time he associated himself in partnership with his former preceptor, who resides in Buffalo and has a law office there. The firm now do legal business in both Erie and Chautauqua counties, and in the different courts throughout the State. Richard A. Hall is a member of Cherry Creek Lodge, No. 463, I. O. O. F., and is a republican in politics.

He united in marriage with Stella Ellsworth, and they have two children: Eugenia, and an infant. Mr. Hall is a bright and shrewd lawyer, careful and conscientious in his business, upright in his character and seems destined to make a mark.

ALMERON McDANIELS, a descendant of a good old New England family and a staunch farmer of Chautauqua county, was born July 27, 1845, in the town of Villanova, Chautauqua county, New York. His parents were Leonard and Lydia (Howe) McDaniels. The McDaniels family were natives of the State of Vermont, where the paternal grandfather of our subject lived and died. His grandfather on the maternal side was a farmer of Massachusetts, of which State he was a lifelong resident. Leonard McDaniels was born and reared in Vermont and about the year 1841 changed his place of residence to the State of New York, town of Pomfret, Chautauqua county. Thence he moved into the town of Villanova, where he remained some time, and finally located in the town of Hanover on the public road leading from Silver Creek to Forestville. Here he purchased some land and went to farming, which he has since followed with success and good financial results. Politically, his tendencies were decidedly republican, although he always held himself aloof from partisanship and office seeking. He held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, where his family were constant worshipers. During the war of 1812 he was mustered into the service and took part in nearly all the notable campaigns of that war. Mr. McDaniels entered the bonds of marriage with Miss Lydia Howe, who is still living in the town of Hanover, at the age of seventy-seven years. They were the parents of seven children: Sarah, married to Philo Osborn (dead) and now living in the village of Silver Creek; Mary, married to Albert Bennett, a resident of near Forestville, New York; Ellen, married to Abner Stebbins a farmer of Erie county, Pa.; Emily (dead); Almeron; Adelaide, married to Mason Cushman, a farmer of the town of Hanover; and Charles (married to Nora Morris) living in Sheridan, Chautauqua county, a farmer.

Almeron McDaniels is indebted to the common school system for his education, and to his early life upon his father's farm for a strong, robust physical constitution. After leaving school he began his independent career as a clerk at Silver Creek, where he spent three years. At the expiration of this time he returned to farming, and in 1883 located where he now lives in Hanover township. In conjunction with his farm interests, he runs a dairy, which has proved quite a successful and profitable venture. He has been democratic in his political proclivities until within a few years, when his moral convictions led him to ally himself with the Prohibition party.

Almeron McDaniels united in marriage with Emily A. Brown, daughter of Sidney and Harriet (Green) Brown of Hanover Centre, New York, but formerly of the State of Vermont. He has two children: Sidney B. and Fred A., both young.

ISRAEL G. MOORE, a man of influence and a leading farmer of the town of Ellicott, is by birth and education a New Englander. He was born in West Boylston, Massachusetts, January 2, 1809, and is a son of Israel and Mary C. (Goodell) Moore. His grandfather whose name was also Israel Moore, had been born three generations prior at the same place, where he also died. The Moores have been a succession of farmers, grandfather Moore having been the owner of a large and well-improved farm in the native State. He was a follower of the Whig party and a member of the Congregational church, in which he held the office of deacon for many years. His marriage resulted in the birth of five sons and two daughters. Maternal grandfather Goodell was also a Massachusetts farmer in comfortable circumstances and of Puritan descent. He was a whig, a worshiper at the Congregational church, and reared a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters. His wife was Miss Eunice Lovell of the same place. Israel Moore, father of Israel G. Moore, was given birth at the old Moore homestead in Massachusetts in the year 1779, and died thirty-two years later. By occupation he was a farmer, in politics a whig and in religion a member of the Congregational church. He was united in the bonds of marriage with Miss Mary C. Goodell, who bore him two sons and two daughters, all of whom lived and died in the State of Massachusetts, except the subject. Mr. Moore inherited in a measure the religious convictions and social views of his Puritan ancestors. He was thoroughly imbued with the spirit of conservatism and firmly held to the faith and customs which have become such potent factors in shaping American life and institutions.

Israel G. Moore gained his education through the medium of the common schools, was reared a farm lad and, ever since attaining his majority, has engaged in the pursuits of agriculture. In 1836 he emigrated to New York State and settled in the town of Ellicott, where he now resides. At that time his present farm was entirely covered with a heavy growth of timber, but through his toil and tireless energy the scene has changed. To-day there is field and meadow, waving grain and lowing herds, where sixty years ago all was trackless forest relieved from the monotony of its primeval nature only by here and there the chipping of the surveyor's ax. This farm, which still remains in the ownership of the subject, is managed and operated by his sons.

On March 17, 1831, while still in Massachusetts, he was united in marriage to Abigail H. Partridge, by whom he had four children: Eliza J., wife of Alva Bush (deceased) who lives in Osage, Iowa; Alfred E., married to Mary Sunderland and now residing in Jamestown, New York, a carpenter by trade; Alman P. (married to Anna Lardle) living on his father's farm; and Abbie H., wife of Addison

E. Holandbeck, a hotel-keeper of Balake, Pa. In politics Mr. Moore is a republican, while in church membership he is a Congregationalist. As a citizen and as a man he is held in highest respect.

JONAS MARTIN, one of the early grape-growers of the town of Portland, and an active business man of Brocton, is a son of Jason and Elmira (Hill) Martin, and was born in the town of Portland, Chautauqua county, New York, November 26, 1828. The Martins and Hills were among the early settled families of Vermont, and many of them served with credit in the Revolutionary struggle for Independence. Zadoc Martin (grandfather) came into this county in 1816 with an ox team, and purchased two hundred and seventy acres of land in the town of Portland. He was accompanied by his wife and four children, none of whom are now living. He was a carpenter and joiner by trade, served in the war of 1812, and died in the autumn of 1851, at seventy-three years of age. His son, Jason Martin, (father), came with him in 1816, and settled one and one-half miles east of the village of Brocton, where he followed farming until his death in 1872, when, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. He was a prosperous farmer and an old-time democrat, and married Elmira Hill, of Vermont, who was born in 1808, and passed away in the same year in which her husband died. Her grandfather, Reuben Hill, (maternal great-grandfather), was a gunsmith, and made guns for the Continental army, in which his son, Zimri Hill, (maternal grandfather), served in a light-horse company and lost one of his hands. He was but eighteen years of age when he enlisted in the Continental army, and afterwards served as a soldier in the war of 1812.

In 1817, Zimri Hill, the hero of two wars, settled in Portland where he bought three hundred acres, one mile south of Brocton, and where he died in 1844.

Jonas Martin grew to manhood on the farm, and received his education in the common schools and a select school of the town of Portland. He commenced life for himself by working by the month as a farm hand, and in two years acquired sufficient means to purchase a small farm of fifty acres. After farming for some years he engaged in his present business of grape raising and speculating in real estate. He was among the first grape growers in the town of Portland, has over two hundred acres of bearing vineyards, and buys and ships large quantities of grapes.

In 1852 he married Elvira, daughter of Phillip Mericle, of Brocton. Mrs. Martin died in 1887, leaving one child, Jerome P., and in 1889 Mr. Martin united in marriage with Julia E., daughter of William Strasmer, of Buffalo. To this second union has been born one child, a son, William J.

In politics Mr. Martin is a democrat, and has served his town as assessor. He was the first man that ever shipped a full car load of grapes from Brocton. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and of the Knights of Honor.

GEORGE LE ROY MARTIN, the justice of the peace at Cherry Creek and a thriving merchant, doing business at the same place, a son of George W. and Sophronia (Thompson) Martin, was born in the town of Arkwright, Chautauqua county, New York, December 22, 1851. George W. Martin was born in the town of Arkwright, March 20, 1824 and is a son of Isaiah Martin. He was a farmer by occupation, married Sophronia Thompson, and had the following children: Edgar W., born May 10, 1847, married Cynthia Waite of Cherry Creek, is a farmer and has two daughters; Charles W., born November 22, 1849, married Addie Brown, of this town, is a merchant and has two daughters; George L.; Ella S., born April 26, 1854, married Dr. Charles

A. Beebe, a practicing physician, living at Marshall, Wisconsin, and has two sons; Dewrell C., born April 11, 1856, is a cheese maker in this town, married Cora Farnham, of Hamlet and has one son and two daughters; James E., born in October, 1858, is a butcher, married Effie Fluker and has one daughter; Annie S., born October 26, 1860, and resides in Arkwright with her mother; Orlin D., born March 8, 1863 (dead); Frank E., born April 21, 1865, is a butcher in Villanova and married Dolly King of Cherry Creek; Hattie E., born April 26, 1867, married Dewitt C. Erwin a farmer of Cherry Creek; and Otis J., born May 14, 1873, is at home in Arkwright.

George Le Roy Martin was educated at the graded schools at Rushville, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, where he entered business, remained seven years and then removed to State Line, McKean county, Pa., where he staid five years and then came to Cherry Creek and opened his business in October of 1883, since which he has carried a good stock of groceries, and being a careful business man and a popular gentleman, is doing probably the most thriving business in town. In politics he is a republican and three years ago was elected town clerk, a position which he still retains. He is a member of the Methodist church and belongs to Cherry Creek Lodge, No. 463, I. O. O. F., Pocahontas Tent, No. 101, K. of M., and the Equitable Aid Union.

He married Carrie Rice, a daughter of A. J. and Carrie Rice, of Riceville, Pa., and has a son Earl R., and a daughter Edith M.

COL. JEFFREY T. MOON, the well-known and popular chief of police, of Jamestown, was born March 22, 1828, about two and one-half miles north of Jamestown, Chautauqua county, New York, in what was then and still is known as Moon Hollow. His parents, Augustus and Olive (Clark) Moon, were early settlers of the locality. Charles Moon (paternal grandfather) was born at Cambridge, Washington county, and was a farmer until his death, which occurred accidentally. He was a captain in the Colonial army during the Revolutionary war, and served until hostilities were suspended. He married and had four children. Grandfather George Clark was a native of what at that time was known as Middlesex, now Ontario county, this State, and died there. Augustus Moon, father of our subject, was born in Washington county, N. Y., in 1797, and came to Chautauqua county in 1814, settling in what afterwards took the name of Moon Hollow, a short distance north of Jamestown. He took a tract of land containing six hundred and forty acres, being Section No. 37, Town No. 2, Range No. 11, in Ellicott town, the location being made in August, 1816. This plan Mr. Moon made his home until his death. While practically a farmer he was also a lumberman, and did a great amount of business for the times. Before coming to Chautauqua county he served in the American army when the United States had her second struggle with the mother country and remained fighting until the close of the war. Mr. Moon married Olive Clark and became the father of twelve children, of whom but four reached maturity.

Jeffrey T. Moon was educated in the Jamestown academy, and began to teach school when eighteen years old. Afterwards he was employed lumbering on the Allegheny river, which work he left for a farm. Mr. Moon came to Jamestown in 1862, where he has since lived, and was constable for the city twenty-seven consecutive years, and is now serving his second term as chief of police. He is a republican, and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

He married Electa J. Clark, a daughter of Giles Clark. They have been the parents of two children: Fred, a sign painter living in this city; and a daughter, the wife of C. S. Grant, who resides in St. Louis, Mo.

JOHN MAHONEY, father of the senior partner of the old and reliable firm of Mahoney Brothers, now Mahoney Brothers & Burland, is a native of the Emerald Isle, where he was born in July, 1833. His parents were Thomas and Mary (Neville) Mahoney, who were representative people of the Irish race. His grandfather, John Mahoney, Sr., never came to America nor did his son Thomas, the latter dying while our subject was yet young—leaving five children: John, James, Edward, Thomas and Kate. In 1853 John and James came to America and located at Jamestown and have lived here ever since. At a later date they brought over their two brothers and sister, all of whom now reside in this city. Shortly after his arrival John Mahoney bought a five acre tract of land and built the home where he now lives.

He married Margaret Finnell, a daughter of John Finnell, of Ireland. Their union has been blessed with eight children: John T., married Ella Quigley, daughter of Andrew Quigley, who is a resident of Jamestown. He is the senior member of the firm, Mahoney Bro's & Burland, contractors and builders, and dealers in quarry stone and building supplies. This long established company is without a superior in their line in western New York. The work they have completed stands a proud monument to their skill. N. W. Gokey's residence, built by them, is said to be without an equal in this section of the country—the Gifford block is without doubt the finest in the city and many others are all specimens of their ability to perform which has taken the services of seventy men all summer; Thomas, a twin brother of John T., is also a partner in the firm; James, is engaged in the furniture business at Reading, Pa., the establishment being one of the largest in the city; Dana is foreman for the Wright Fire Proof Tile company, of Chicago; Edward is employed as a mason by his brothers; David works in a foundry; Richard is engaged in the furniture store belonging to his brother James; and Julia. John Mahoney is the father of a remarkable family. Every son is a successful man and several of them are at the head of their respective lines of business. It would be a difficult task to find a parallel. The father of such a family must be a man of will and decision and the mother possessed of extraordinary love and intelligence.

Mr. Mahoney is a democrat politically as are all the male members of his family, and all are members of the Catholic church.

JOHN McCARTHY is another of our well-known citizens who early in life came to this country from Ireland. David and Nellie (Bristol) McCarthy were his parents, and he was born on the anniversary of America's independence, 1840. His grandfather, Florence McCarthy, was a native of Ireland, a carpenter by trade, and was married to Kitty Cahill, who bore him three sons and one daughter. His maternal grandfather Bristol, was a native of England but went over into Ireland, where he was a farmer until his death. David McCarthy (father) was born in Ireland and came to America in 1831 and first made his home on Long Island, New York, at a place called Greenport, but later went to Erie county, New York, where he died a member of the Roman Catholic church. He was a farmer by occupation and politically independent. He married Nellie Bristol, who is still living and is now eighty-one years old.

John McCarthy received his early education at an academy in Erie county and went to work as a freight shipper in the city of Buffalo which he followed for a time and then began the commission business, and later opened a grocery store and securing a good trade, which he continued for about twelve years, in the meantime going into politics and joining his fortunes with the Republican party. In 1876 the people of the Thirteenth ward, of Buffalo triumphantly

elected him supervisor of the ward and at the expiration of his term re-elected him. After this the deputy supervisorship of the penitentiary was awarded him, which responsible position he filled for four years. At the expiration of his term, which occurred in 1882, he came to Jamestown and buying the Buffalo house, on Lake street, opened a hotel. The house is a large three-story brick, forty by thirty-six feet, and is conducted in a first-class manner.

He married Catherine McCarthy and their union has been blest with one child: Florence S.

During the late civil war Mr. McCarthy enlisted for service but his father interfered and caused his discharge much against his will. He belongs to the Roman Catholic church in which Mrs. McCarthy is also a member.

SYLVANUS NORTON was born in Sinclairville, Chautauqua county, New York, November 17, 1842, and is the son of Alphonzo and Betsey Norton. His father was a carpenter by trade and a man of exemplary life and moral worth. He received a common school education, pursued his trade and in the year 1854, moved into the State of Illinois. Here he resided for a period of seven years, when he returned to the State of New York, and passed the remainder of his life, dying at the age of sixty-seven.

Sylvanus Norton spent most of his early life in the State of Illinois, from which State in 1861, at the outbreak of the civil war, he enlisted in Co. H., 12th regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry for a period of three months in pursuance of President Lincoln's first call for volunteers. At the expiration of the three months, he re-enlisted and served three years, the greater part of his service being in the army of the Cumberland and under Gen. William T. Sherman, besides considerable special duty as a scout under officers detailed particularly for that duty. Mr. Norton took part in the engagements at Belmont, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, where he was wounded, Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka, Vicksburg and Chattanooga. From Chattanooga he started under Gen. Sherman on his far famed and historic march to the sea. At Atlanta he received a serious wound from an artillery explosion, by reason of which he was discharged from a longer continuation in service. Upon his return to civil life, he went to Illinois, and for a while took up his residence at Sheffield, shortly afterward making a voyage to Chautauqua county, New York. From here he crossed the continent to California, located for a time in Humboldt county and again returned to Chautauqua county, where he engaged in the manufacture of harness. He has been deputy sheriff of Chautauqua county, a member of the excise committee and belongs to the Masons, Royal Arch degree, and G. A. R. In politics he is a republican. Mr. Norton is the patentee of a bridle-bit and also of an over check loop, which has attained a hearty commendation from experienced, practical horsemen.

Sylvanus Norton, on October 21, 1868, was married to Laura Foster of Farmington, Pa., who bore him four children: Leslie D., James H., Newell S. and Lyon F. After the death of his first wife, he married on August 7, 1881, Ida, daughter of Walter Cordot of Charlotte, N. Y., and they have one child, Clara Emma.

GEORGE NOBLES, a citizen and business man of good standing in the town of Gerry, was born in Pomfret, Chautauqua county, New York, on April 28, 1826, and is the son of Heziah and Polly (Lorrell) Nobles, his father being a native of Massachusetts and his mother of Connecticut. Heziah Nobles was a tanner by trade, a republican in politics and a Universalist in his religious belief. He first came to Chautauqua county in the year 1814, took up his residence and plied his trade at the village of Milford, at which place he died, aged eighty-one years.

George Nobles, his son, has been a life-long resident of Chautauqua county, having been educated in the common schools of the town of Pomfret, in which town he resided for fifty-one years. At the close of his school career, which was at the age of eighteen, he engaged in the tanning business with his father and completed that trade. Shortly afterwards he became a partner with his father, the new firm doing a large and profitable business. Upon his retirement from the tannery, somewhat later, he took up the business of growing fruit and manufacturing baskets for its shipment, in which line of business he is now engaged under the firm name of Nobles & Manton. Since 1876, his business interests have been located in the town of Gerry, where he has large orchards and extensive basket factories. Mr. Nobles was the pioneer manufacturer of fruit baskets in Chautauqua county. He is a democrat and a charter member of the Building and Loan association of Sinclairville.

On May 23, 1850, George Nobles was united in marriage to Nancy Cassady Crane, a daughter of Henry Crane, of Fredonia, New York. They have had but one child, a daughter, Mary Crane.

MILO P. NEVINS, the accommodating and efficient railroad agent at Smith's Mills, is a son of Lyman G. and Bethany (Gallett) Nevins, and was born April 20, 1849, in the town of Hanover, Chautauqua county, New York. His grandfather, Thomas Nevins, was a native of the Green Mountain State and died at Smith's Mills, Chautauqua county, New York. Prior to his coming to Smith's Mills, he was a citizen of Forestville, same county. He belonged to that sturdy, courageous force of pioneers to whom the splendid development of Chautauqua county is indirectly due. Upon his first arrival the county was still, practically, in its primitive garb, but, undaunted by all those hardships and privations and nondescript conditions that surround the pioneer, he steadily fell to work with strong determination and a hopeful heart. Through the joint efforts of himself and his co-laborers, the evidences of civilized life soon began to appear: the process of clearing continued, crops succeeded, homes and barns were built, roads laid out, villages arose, industry and education and religion obtained a foot-hold, and finally emerged the Chautauqua county of to-day, with all its machinery of government, its political and educational institutions, its judiciary, its homes and culture. All this he did not live to see, but he did live long enough to be cognizant of the law of progress. During the existence of the old Whig party, Thomas Nevins was one of its most enthusiastic supporters. He was one of those inspired with the spirit of patriotism, and during the soul-stirring and significant campaigns of that early day, his inspiration and feeling burst forth in poetry and song. As in love of country, so in religion he was a man of deep and abiding convictions, whose life was rich in wholesome fruition. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was twice married. His second wife was Abigail Baxter, who bore him nine children, four sons and five daughters. In the latter part of his life Mr. Nevins became a lay preacher in the Methodist church. His father had been a soldier in the war of 1812, and took part in the engagement at Buffalo, during the siege and burning of that city. The grandfather of Milo P. Nevins on the maternal side, Henry Gallett, was born in New England and emigrated to Ontario county, New York, where he ever afterward lived and died. He was a blacksmith by trade and united in marriage with Miss Lydia Martin, by whom he had a family of three girls and one boy. Lyman G. Nevins (father), was born in Forestville, Chautauqua county, New York, October 25th, 1814. He has always been a resident of Chautauqua county, and never was outside of the county

but once, and rarely left his home in Hanover town, where he owned a farm and devoted himself to its cultivation. His death occurred on July 20, 1890. Lyman G. Nevins was married on July 15, 1824, and is the father of two children: William, born March 2, 1844, married to Delilah Devinna, and now living in Monroe county, Michigan, where he is a farmer and mechanic; and Milo P.

Milo P. Nevins was educated in the common schools and Eastman's business college, Poughkeepsie, New York, where he was graduated in 1870. After graduation he became a brakeman on the Erie R. R., and in 1871 came to Smith's Mills and received the appointment of station agent and operator, in which capacity he is now employed.

In May of 1872, he was united in marriage to Miss Anna Wilson, daughter of Edward Wilson, an Englishman by birth. Mr. and Mrs. Nevins have four children: George, born November 1, 1873; Jennie, born June 14, 1877; Harry, born February 26, 1879; and M. Stanley, born August 3, 1890.

In matters of politics, Mr. Nevins is a supporter of the Republican party, though he takes anything but an active part in politics. He is a prominent secret society man, and is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons at Forestville, New York, and No. 152, A. O. U. W., at Smith's Mills, New York.

HUGH NEILL, a son of the Emerald Isle, who, by his wit and geniality has made many friends, and by his industry and economy has accumulated a fortune, is farming and growing grapes in Westfield village, this county. He is a son of Samuel and Sarah (Strean) Neill, and was born in County Down, Ireland, May 20, 1825. His parents never came to America. Grandfather Hugh Neill was a native of Scotland, making our subject of Scotch extraction. Samuel Neill was born in the same county in 1781. He followed farming and dealing in stock, and made quite a success. He married Sarah Strean, a Scotch girl, and had several children. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church, full of energy and ambition and died in 1848. His wife, also a member of the Presbyterian church, had died nine years previous, a good and noble lady.

Hugh Neill was reared on the farm and taught to work. He staid at home and helped his father until twenty years of age, when that love of adventure so prevalent in the breasts of his countrymen, and which was caused by the knowledge received from the geography studied in the national and private schools, caused him to think of trying his fortune in the new world. With his father's blessing, a purse in his pocket and a stout heart, he sailed from home in the spring of 1845, and on July 4th of the same year located in the town where he is now living. The first ten years were passed in the lumber business, getting out ties, etc., and then he settled down to farming, and has since given his attention to that. Of his farm, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more than one hundred and twenty-five of them lay inside the limits of Westfield village. He has a fine vineyard of grapes upon the place, which is handsomely located and highly improved.

He was married and had eight children, of whom seven are living: Fred S. died March 24, 1889, aged twenty-six years; Addie A. lives near St. Paul, Minnesota, the wife of James A. Cosgrave; Emma E. married John R. Fay and resides in this village; John H. graduated from a Medical and Dental school; Charles A. is engaged in the harness-making business at Watertown, Dakota; Frank C. is in business, also in Dakota; Alice S. married Frank B. Lamb and lives in Westfield; and Grace C. is unmarried and resides with her parents. Mr. Neill is a republican and a member of the Presbyterian church, as is his entire family.

He is a good friend, a pleasant old gentleman and a kind neighbor.

RICHARD A. OSMER. One who occupied a high pedestal in the love, esteem and respect of all who had knowledge of him, who fought his way from a fatherless boyhood to the success of manhood, and who served his country in her hour of need, has obeyed the summons, "Come up higher." Richard A. Osmer was born August 28, 1836, in Warren county, Pa., where he lived until 1858. His father died when he was eight years old. At twenty-two years of age he drove an ox-team across the plains to California, in which State he remained until 1866, excepting a term of service with the 2d California Cavalry, in which he rose to the rank of first lieutenant. While a part of the regiment was stationed in Nevada, Lieut. Osmer distinguished himself during an attack upon a camp of hostile Indians. One who participated in that fight writes; "You cannot bestow too much praise on Mr. Osmer. He is one of the kind who leads the way and says, 'Come on, boys,' not one of those who mount a horse and keeps out of the way of the bullets." In 1866, satisfied with his accumulations, he returned to this county and engaged in the clothing business with W. H. Proudfit.

On July 30, 1867, Mr. Osmer united in marriage with Amanda Proudfit, who died June 27, 1874. By this first marriage he had two children: Katie (dead), and William, a book-keeper for W. H. Proudfit, in Jamestown. In April, 1876, Mr. Osmer married for his second wife M. Nellie King, a daughter of John B. King, of Ravenna, Ohio, by whom he had one child: Richard A., born in 1880. Mrs. John B. King's mother, Mary Ann Wells, with her husband lived and died in Ravenna. The grandfather, John Wells, was a soldier in the war of 1812. By occupation he was a tanner, and at one time was in partnership with Jesse Grant, father of Gen. Grant, at Ravenna.

In all his public relations Richard A. Osmer was a leader. He was an active republican, was chairman of the Republican County committee in 1879 and 1880, and presidential elector on the ticket of 1880 and president of the village of Jamestown in 1876 and 1877. In May, 1875, he was chosen supreme treasurer of the Knights of Honor, which order was established January 1, 1874. He was re-elected five successive terms and held the office until his death. Over one million dollars passed through his hands while he was supreme treasurer. He was a member of the Royal Arcanum and Empire Order of Mutual Aid. Upon the organization of James Prendergast Hose company, No. 11, in 1873 he was chosen foreman, and unanimously re-elected each year until his death. He became subject to hemorrhage of the lungs and went to Florida for his health. While at Atlanta he was attacked with a hemorrhage and died. The Knights of Honor there took full charge of the funeral services, escorted the remains to the depot, and sent a guard of honor with them to Jamestown. He was greatly honored throughout the order for his honor, integrity and public-spirited character, and no one occupied a higher place in the affections of those who knew him. In all his social relations he made warm friends, by the many admirable qualities he possessed, being singularly generous, faithful and unselfish, reliable, steadfast and kind-hearted in his social life and intercourse with his fellow-men.

ELMER OSBORN. One of the many enterprising young business men of Silver Creek is Elmer Osborn, a member of one of the leading furniture firms of Osborn Brothers. He was born in Forestville, Chautauqua county, New York, April 14, 1861, and is a son of Philo and Sarah (McDaniels) Osborn. Philo Osborn (father) was a native of Sheridan, this county, where he was a farmer, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and

a republican in politics. He was a stirring, hard-working man, and died in July, 1885, at fifty years of age. He married Sarah McDaniels, a native of Silver Creek, where she now resides, in the sixty-first year of her age. She is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Elmer Osborn was reared on his father's farm, and inured to hard work until 1879, receiving meanwhile a common-school education. In that year he came to Silver Creek, and for a time was employed in teaming. In July, 1890, he formed a partnership with his brother, Havilla, under the firm name of Osborn Brothers, and engaged in the furniture business, in which they are now carrying a large and well-selected stock. In politics he is a republican.

In 1885 he united in marriage with Aurelia Lincoln, a daughter of James Lincoln, of Silver Creek. Mr. and Mrs. Osborn have three children,—one son and two daughters: Frank, Sadie and Olive.

DANIEL N. PALMER, a gallant and daring soldier during the civil contest between the northern and southern States, and who, when the strife had ended, adapted himself to the arts of agriculture and peaceful pursuits, is a son of Ralph and Mary M. (Chidester) Palmer, and was born in Warren county, Pennsylvania, August 15, 1835. His grandfather, Nehemiah Palmer, was of English origin, the last years of his life being spent in Toronto, Canada, where he died, aged ninety years.

Ralph Palmer was born in Otsego county, this State, and moved to Warren county, Pennsylvania. In 1865 he returned to the Empire State, and settled in Harmony town, where he has resided ever since. He has retired from active life, the infirmities of age making this step imperative; but for the many years that he was engaged in farming, none had a higher reputation for skill and execution than he. He married Mary M. Chidester, of Otsego county, who died in 1884, aged seventy-seven years, and had several children.

Daniel N. Palmer spent the first sixteen years of his life in Warren county, Pennsylvania, and attended the public schools, acquiring a good ordinary education. In 1851 he went to Tuscumbia, Alabama, and drove a four-horse stage for the Louisville and Nashville railroad, remaining there four years; but in 1855 he returned north, and engaged in lumbering at Spartansburg, Pennsylvania. September 13, 1862, he enlisted in Company L, Sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania cavalry, and served until June 15, 1865, when he was discharged at the General Hospital, near Alexandria, Virginia. The entire term was passed as a private, mostly on detail as a dispatch-bearer. When peace followed the four years of carnage and destruction, Mr. Palmer came to Chautauqua county, and settled on the farm in Portland town, four miles from Westfield, where he now lives. His property is advantageously located between the railroads and beautiful Lake Erie, and contains fifty-four acres, eight of which are set to vines that are bearing.

In the latter part of 1865 he married Helena A. White, a daughter of Levi White, of Spartansburg, Pa., and they have one daughter,—Eva M.

Daniel N. Palmer is a member of the A. O. U. W. and of James A. Hall Post, No. 292, of Brocton. He identifies himself with the Republican party, and is a very pleasant gentleman, who takes a personal interest in the welfare of public affairs.

ALBERT P. PEIRCE, a leading jeweler and a resident of Westfield for the past fifteen years, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, September 21, 1842, and is a son of Albert A. and Mary Knox (Stevens) Peirce. Albert A. Peirce was born in Boston and died at Westfield,

this county, in 1879. He was engaged for over twenty years in the jewelry business and then (1862) removed from Boston to Titusville, Pennsylvania, where he was an oil operator and dealt in oil, besides conducting a jewelry establishment until 1876, when he came to Westfield, which was his place of residence until his death, which occurred three years later. He married Mary Knox Stevens, whose people were residents of the State of Maine, of which she was a native.

Albert P. Peiree was reared in Boston and fitted for Yale college, which he did not enter, on account of embarking in the steamboat business between Boston and Newport, Rhode Island. He was associated with the firm of Andrew J. Warren & Company, and remained with them five years. He then went to Titusville, where he was in the pipe-line business for three years, at the end of which time he took charge of the Church Run pipe-line, which he managed until he came to Westfield, where he established his present jewelry establishment.

In 1873 Mr. Peiree married Julia Guild, daughter of Joseph O. Guild. To their union have been born four children, two sons and two daughters: James Alfonso, born January 3, 1874, and now engaged in the jewelry business; Clara Guild, Mary Knox, and Albert P., Jr.

A. P. Peiree has served as trustee, school director and member of the board of water commissioners of Westfield. By strict attention to business he has built up a lucrative trade as a jeweler. His establishment contains a first-class stock of jewelry, watches, clocks and everything else in his special line of business. The jewelry trade is a very important branch of commercial activity, and one deserving of mention in a review of the leading industries of any place. Mr. Peiree is a representative jeweler of his village, where he has met with good success.

K. R. PALMER is a prominent member of that class of business men so utterly indispensable in any community, a butcher and meat-market-man, and owns one of the largest and most completely equipped markets in this section. His qualifications for the business are partly inherited, as his father was also a practical butcher and market-man. Amos Palmer (grandfather) was born in Massachusetts, and came to Chautauqua county and settled in Fredonia, where he opened a blacksmith shop, being considered a very fine workman. He married and they had seven sons: Levi, Alonzo, Alvinsy, Nelson, Stephen, Orange and Charles. Orange Palmer (father) was born in Massachusetts and came with his father to this county and learned thoroughly the trade of a butcher with a Mr. Hughes. After a few years devoted to this business, he, with his brother Nelson, opened a meat-market and conducted it until his death, which occurred in October, 1861. In politics he was a democrat. He was a member of Forest Lodge No. 386, F. & A. M. at Fredonia. He was married to Lucy Comstock and had three children, one son and two daughters: Cassie married Benjamin Pond an operator in the stock exchange; Elzora (deceased) was married to Charles E. Bartram, a butcher; and one whose name is not given. Mrs. Palmer died in 1865 and was buried beside her husband.

K. R. Palmer was born in Fredonia, Chautauqua county, New York, July 3, 1844, and is a son of Orange and Lucy (Comstock) Palmer. He was educated in the common schools, and worked in his father's market. In 1868 he, with his cousin, George H. Palmer opened a meat-market, under the firm name of Palmer & Palmer, and have more than kept pace with the demand of the times.

K. R. Palmer is a member of the Baptist church, of which body he has been a trustee for several years. He was elected a member of the board of trustees of Fredonia on the democratic ticket in March 1889 and still holds the

office. He has also been the chief of the fire department since 1885. K. R. Palmer was married to Florence E. Powell, a daughter of Charles Powell, a pattern-maker in Brooks' Locomotive works at Dunkirk, this county.

ABRAHAM S. PRATHER. One of the most important industries of early Jamestown was its lumber trade, and to-day it is still a leading business. Among the well-known representatives of that line is Abraham S. Prather, who has been engaged for some years as a manufacturer and dealer in this commodity. He was born in Venango county, Pennsylvania, February 24, 1841, and is a son of Abraham C. and Sarah Prather. The Prather family is originally from England, the first of the name, the great-great-grandfather of our subject, coming to Maryland during the seventeenth century. Henry Prather (great-grandfather) was born in Maryland, the same year that Washington was given to the world. He married Elizabeth Hicks, a lady of Danish parents, and among their other children was Thomas Hicks Prather, born in 1755, the grandfather of Abraham S. Prather. The homestead of the original Prather in Maryland, was a grant direct from King George. Thomas Hicks Prather remained upon it and married Elizabeth Crunkelton, after which they removed to Franklin county, Pennsylvania, where on September 19, 1786, Abraham C. Prather (father) was born. About the year 1798, his father moved to Venango county, Pennsylvania, and was one of the first settlers there, the country being thickly populated with Indians many of whom were not friendly. He was a tanner by trade and also followed farming. During the war of 1812 he enlisted and was present at the battle of Fort Erie. He married and had ten children. Mr. Prather was a whig and member of the Presbyterian church, in which faith he passed away July 7, 1850, aged sixty-four years.

Abraham S. Prather was educated in the public schools, supplementing them with a course in Duff's business college at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. His business career began with Prather Brothers, lumber dealers in Venango county, after which he was banking and producing oil successively.

He married Lucy J. Holender, daughter of Thomas Holender, who is of English extraction, and has had three children: John H., born in 1866, studied law with C. R. Lockwood and was graduated from the Buffalo Law school in June 1890 and in January, 1891, was admitted to practice in all the courts of the State of New York. He located at Jamestown where he is now practicing; I. Myrtle and Alhama.

In addition to the business mentioned, Mr. Prather operated a brick factory in Jamestown until February 4, 1881, when it was destroyed by fire and he turned his attention to a binding office, but for some years has been in the lumber business. In politics he is a republican, and a member of the Congregational church. He joined Co. I, 142d regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry, in August, 1862, and served until 1863, when he was discharged on account of disabilities, being at that time first sergeant of the company.

GILBERT W. STRONG, a prominent financier and business man residing in the village of Sherman, is a son of Henry and Mary (Christman) Strong, and was born in Erie county, New York, November 19, 1843. Both parents were natives of Herkimer county, and the father was a prominent farmer and business man. He conducted a tannery in addition to his farm, and when the Erie canal was under construction he took a number of contracts upon it. George Strong, father of Henry Strong, was a Connecticut Yankee of English descent, and our subject's grandfather, Christman, was a Mohawk Valley Dutchman. Great-grandfather, John Herkimer, was a brother of

Gen. Nicholas Herkimer, who was killed at Oriskany while on his way, at the head of eight hundred troops, to relieve Fort Schuyler, at the time besieged by the British colonel, St. Leger. Herkimer county, New York, was named commemorative of this family. Subject's mother's grandfather, Captain Small, also lost his life in the Revolutionary struggle, being killed and scalped by Indians.

Gilbert W. Strong was reared upon his father's farm and received his education at the Springfield, Erie county, academy, and upon leaving school, he learned tanning with his father. When twenty-two years old he established himself in the same business at Yorkshire, Cattaraugus county, where he pursued a successful career for five years. Succeeding this, he went to the oil regions and remained ten years, being moderately successful, but in 1883 Mr. Strong came to Sherman and built the "Strong Block," a two-story and basement structure, fifty by sixty-five feet in dimensions. Mr. Strong is a democrat with free trade proclivities, and in 1889 he was the nominee of his party for the Assembly, but the opposing party has such a large majority in the district that he was defeated. For the past six years he has been a member of the school board and was two years its president. Gilbert W. Strong is identified with the State bank of Sherman, being one of its stockholders, and is the owner of three hundred and fifty acres of oil and timber lands in McKean county, Pennsylvania.

In 1871 he was married to Mary Whitney, of Yorkshire, New York, and they have three children: Mary, Harry and Howard.

Mr. Strong has a fine home and happy surroundings, and is one of those who can afford to survey the strife of the world with nonchalance.

LAURENS G. RISLEY, a gentleman with many friends, and a prominent wholesale liquor dealer in Dunkirk besides being similarly engaged in New York city, is a son of General Elijah, Jr. and Nabby (Brigham) Risley, and was born in Fredonia, Chautauqua county, New York, March 7, 1819. Elijah Risley, Sr. (grandfather), was early identified with the interests of Connecticut, where he was born December 7, 1757, and removing from that State to Cazenovia, N. Y., and from thence to Fredonia, reaching the latter place via Buffalo in 1807. He settled on the west side of Canadaway creek, built the first house located there, and also erected the first bridge that spanned its banks, in the year 1809. His home was located in the northern part of the town, and was portions of lots No. 32–33, township 5, range 12, which was located in September, 1806. He died in 1841. He was a soldier during the Revolution, and was a pensioner at the time of his death. Mr. Risley married Phœbe Bills, who was born July 24, 1761. They had twelve children, nine of whom attained majority: Betsey, married Seth Risley; Horace, married Harmony Road, and moved to Illinois, where he died; Elijah, Jr.; Philena, wife of Thomas Warren; Fanny, married James Brigham; Phœbe, wife of Philip Fellows; Sophia, married George French, who was a Dunkirk merchant: William, and Levi, who lived in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. All are dead. Elijah Risley, Jr., was born in East Hartford, Conn., May 7, 1787, coming with his father to America prior to the beginning of the present century. He resided at this place until 1807, when we find him at Fredonia, this county. His first week in Chautauqua county was accompanied by the unusual adventure of killing a bear that had a few hours before succeeded in disabling an Indian. In 1809 Mr. Risley opened the first store at Fredonia, selling groceries and general merchandise, and a couple of years later erected an ashery for making potash, at that time a staple industry of the county. Following this he engaged in manufacturing and agricultural business, which he followed for twelve years, and was the pioneer

garden-seed grower, profitably and successfully conducting their production for over twenty-five years, commencing in 1833. When military titles were not merely honorary, but were a recognition of ability and services performed, he rose step by step from a captain to major-general in the State militia, and in the latter position he was honorary escort to General Lafayette when he made his fraternal visit to the United States in 1825. Mr. Risley was active in politics, and became the whig nominee for sheriff in the fall of 1824, and was elected and served three years. In 1835 he represented Fredonia on the board of supervisors, and in 1848 was elected by the whigs to a seat in the National Congress, serving with honor, credit and distinction to himself and his constituents, through the Thirty-first Congress, serving in 1849 and 1850. He took an enthusiastic interest in educational matters and did much to advance its standard, and having a kindly disposition and ready to extend a helping hand to every good cause he was well liked by all. Among his early business investments was some stock of the (now) Erie railway, in which company he was one of the first directors. He was a prominent member of F. & A. M., being a charter member of both the Lodge and Chapter. General Elijah Risley died January 8, 1870, respected and esteemed by all. He married Nabby Brigham, of Madison county, and they had six children: Florilla C., wife of Chauncey Tucker, dead; Hanson A., became prominent for services rendered in the treasury department during the war and otherwise; Sophrona, married Charles F. Matteson, of Fredonia, and died in 1875; Laurens G.; Delia, wife of Thomas P. Grosvenor, living at Dunkirk; and Minerva, married Frank Cushing, who died in 1855. Mrs. Risley survived the General a number of years.

Laurens G. Risley was reared on the old homestead and at Fredonia, receiving his education at the Fredonia academy. Upon leaving school he engaged in the mercantile business at Fredonia, and in 1851 came to Dunkirk and established a produce and commission house which received much favor for a number of years. He then engaged in the wholesale liquor business which is still conducted in connection with a similar one at the metropolis.

He married Henrietta Houghton, daughter of Hon. Stern Houghton, of Fredonia, and has one son, George H., who is managing his father's branch business in New York.

Politically Mr. Risley is a republican and has served several terms as mayor of Dunkirk, as well as filling several other city offices. He is a member of F. and A. M., has been District Deputy Grand Master, and was one of the organizers for the first lodge of I. O. O. F. instituted in Fredonia.

ARTEMUS ROSS, M. D., a physician in active practice at Clymer, is a son of George and Barbara (Ross) Ross, and was born in the town of Clymer, Chautauqua county, New York, April 4, 1841. According to tradition there were three Scotchmen by the name of Ross who came to America and from whom all the Rosses of this country are descended. The paternal great-grandfather of Dr. Ross was Samuel Ross of Scotch-Irish descent who was a resident of Chenango county and had served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His son, Charles Ross (grandfather), settled first in Chenango county but afterwards came to this county where he purchased one hundred and eighty acres of land about four miles north of the site of the village of Clymer. He was a democrat, married Amy Woodburn, a cousin to Horace Greeley's mother, and had nine sons and four daughters, all of whom lived to maturity. One of these sons, George Ross (father), was born in 1807 in the town of Cherry Valley, Chenango county, and in 1825 came to the town of Clymer where he died March 29, 1889. He was a farmer and stock-dealer, a Jacksonian democrat

and had served as justice of the peace in Clymer and also in Mina where he resided once for several years. As a man of considerable legal knowledge he was frequently counselled in important cases. He married Barbara Ross, who still survives him and is now in the eighty-third year of her age. They had four sons and four daughters all of whom are living except two of the sons. Mrs. Ross is a daughter of Benjamin Ross, who married Polly Coom, by whom he had seven children. He was a farmer and a democrat and removed from Chenango to Allegany county where he died.

Artemus Ross received his education in Normal schools and Alfred university of Allegany county. He read medicine with Dr. D. W. Martin of Mina, and entered (1868) the University of Pennsylvania from which he was graduated in 1872. He then opened an office at Corry, Pennsylvania, but at the end of one year came to Clymer as a wider field for the practice of his profession, where he now has an extensive and remunerative practice. Dr. Ross is a democrat politically but has never been an aspirant for office and gives his time and attention to his profession. He is a member of Olive Lodge, No. 575, Free and Accepted Masons at Clymer.

In 1874 he married Evangeline, daughter of Oscar Bush, a native of Erie county, Pa. Their union has been blessed with two children: Winifred, born December 7, 1877; and George, born February 18, 1883.

RICHARD REED, the proprietor of one of the largest hardware and tinning establishments of Sinclairville, was born in Devonshire, England, April 28, 1831, and is a son of John and Mary (Kell) Reed. His parents were natives of Devonshire and came in 1836 to the town of Charlotte, in which they settled on a farm one mile from Sinclairville, where the husband, John Reed, died in 1853.

Richard Reed was reared in England and on his father's Charlotte farm until he was eighteen years of age and received a practical education in the English and American rural schools. At eighteen years of age he was apprenticed with Ensign Baker, of Fredonia, to learn the trade of tinner. At the end of one year he was "sold" or his apprenticeship transferred to S. Judd, who had purchased the tin and hardware establishment of Mr. Baker. He worked with Mr. Judd until he closed up business. Mr. Reed afterwards went to Dunkirk, where he apprenticed himself to Daniel Lord for two years in order to finish his trade. After the expiration of his apprenticeship he traveled as a journeyman for some time and in 1854 purchased the stock of tin and tools of E. H. Brown, of Sinclairville, with which he opened a stove and tinware store. In 1857 he built his present business establishment, and in 1870 associated a Mr. Reynolds with him as a partner under the firm name of Reed & Reynolds. Mr. Reed now carries a large first-class stock of hardware, stoves and tinware which is worth over eight thousand dollars. Much credit is due him for the push and energy that has characterized his successful efforts in the establishment and judicious management of his present business. He possesses fine social qualities and ranks high as a good business man.

On May 28, 1858, Mr. Reed united in marriage with Therese Burlingame, a native of New York. They are the parents of two children: Charles M., a graduate of the Albany Law school and now in the active practice of his profession; and John B., who is engaged in the grocery business.

WILLIAM H. ROBINSON, a well-known and highly respected citizen of the town of Hanover, is a son of Jared and Martha (Head) Robinson and was born on May 9, 1817, in Otsego county, New York. The paternal grandfather, Ziba Robinson, was in all

probability a native of Ireland, and it is supposed that he came to America when a child, and that he passed most of his life in Otsego county, where he followed farming and, during the Revolutionary war, served on the staff of General Washington. He was three times married: first, to Rebecca Temple, by whom he had six children; the name of his second wife is forgotten and his third wife was the widow Swetland, by whom he had two children. Jared Robinson was born in Otsego county, March 7, 1792, and lived there all his life. He was a farmer by occupation and in politics a whig and republican. He married Martha Head, a daughter of William Head, and by her had five children, two sons and three daughters.

William H. Robinson was educated in the common schools of Otsego county, and there passed his life until he had attained his majority. He acquired a superior education and taught school for twelve terms. In 1838, he removed to Cattaraugus county, and lived there until 1864. In the mean time he had married Emily Scofield, who became the mother of one child, Emory S., born October 12, 1846, and married Gertie Randall and is now living with his father and pursues farming. Upon the death of his first wife William H. Robinson married Mrs. Polly (Scofield) Slawson, with whom he is now living, and with her came to Chautauqua county in 1864, where they have since made their home in Hanover town. Mr. Robinson is recognized as a farmer of no mean ability; politically he is a republican and has been honored by being elected to the offices of school inspector and justice of the peace in Cattaraugus county and was assessor in Chautauqua county, twelve terms. He belongs to the Methodist church, in which he holds the honorable positions of class leader and steward.

JOHN B. RUSH, a Jamestown merchant who came from an old family, is a son of Israel and Elizabeth (Russell) Rush, and was born in the town of Ellery, Chautauqua county, New York, May 1, 1833. His paternal grandfather, Jacob Rush, was a native of Canada, and descended from English ancestors, but came to Chautauqua county, and settled in the town of Ellery during January, 1811, at which time he purchased in sections No. 13, and No. 20 of Township No. 2, Range No. 12, his house being built on section No. 13, where he followed farming until his death which occurred at Ellery. He was married twice, his second wife being Rhoda Silsman, who bore him three sons and one daughter. Grandfather, John Russell, came to Chautauqua county in 1811. He was an artisan, being skillful with the saw and with the trowel and also employed himself in farming. Mr. Russell married Rhoda Scofield and became the father of nine sons and four daughters. Israel Rush (father), was born in Cassadaga, in 1807, and came to Chautauqua county with his father. He followed farming and, although at the commencement of life a very poor man, at his death had by industry and economy accumulated a competency and owned four hundred acres of land in Ellery. He married Elizabeth Russell, by whom he had four children: Lewis, a farmer residing in Ellery; James B.; Rhoda, married Alvah Smiley, who is a successful farmer living at Bemus Point, near her early home; and one dead. Politically Mr. Rush was a democrat and a conscientious, God-fearing, church-going man. He died at Ellery in the fear of the Lord, June 4, 1889.

John B. Rush secured his education in the common schools of Ellery, and commenced life as a farmer at the scene of his birth. This life he continued until 1886, when he moved into the city, but still owns his farm, containing one hundred and thirty-one acres of the old homestead.

He married Mary A. Brownell, a daughter of Peter R. Brownell, a late resident of Chautauqua county, but now living in the city of Jamestown. To this marriage have been born two children. Mary, who is the wife of Clayton Price, son of Anson A. Price (see his sketch), has one child, Carrie; Mr. Price is engaged in the mercantile business; and Carrie T., wife of Linden Peterson, a butcher living in Jamestown; they have one child, Mabel. His younger daughter prepared herself for an active business life by a thorough course in the business department of the High school.

Politically Mr. Rush is a democrat and as such is of recognized influence.

JOHN A. SKINNER, cashier of the National bank of Westfield, was born in the town of Lancaster, Erie county, New York, October 14, 1848, and is a son of Rev. Levi A. and Laura (Patterson) Skinner. John A. Skinner is of English and Scotch-Irish lineage. His paternal grandfather, Levi Skinner, was a farmer and Presbyterian of Connecticut, who removed to Oneida county, this State, where he died in 1850. (For additional history of him and his family, see sketch of Edward A. Skinner.) Rev. Levi A. Skinner, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1811 and died at his residence at Westfield, in 1876. He entered the ministry of the Presbyterian church and preached in Erie and Chautauqua counties until loss of voice compelled him to relinquish ministerial labors in 1854. From 1854 to 1876, he was connected with the Westfield bank and its successor, the First National bank of Westfield, as cashier and stock-holder of the former and as director, cashier and president of the latter. He married Laura, daughter of John Patterson and reared a family of several children. As a minister he was earnest and successful, as a bank officer prompt and reliable and as a financier was prudent and safe.

John A. Skinner, at five years of age, was brought by his parents to Westfield where he received his early education in the public schools of that place. In 1865 he attended school at Clinton, Oneida county, this State and in the fall of 1867 entered Kimball Union academy of Meriden, New Hampshire, from which institution of learning he was graduated in 1869. In the fall of the last named year he entered Hamilton college at Clinton, this State, but was compelled to leave when well advanced in his sophomore year on account of ill health. In February, 1871, he went to Ottawa, Kansas, where he became a clerk and book-keeper of the First National bank of that place, in which his eldest brother, Edward A. Skinner (now president of the Westfield bank), was then a stock-holder. He held that position until April, 1872, when he returned to Westfield and entered the First National bank of that place as teller. That position he held until 1876, when he withdrew to embark in the fire insurance business in which he was engaged until 1884. In April of that year, at the organization of the National bank of Westfield, he was elected cashier and has served as such until the present time. Mr. Skinner was clerk of the board of village trustees for eight years and treasurer of the village for nine years. He has been treasurer of the Westfield Union school for several years and is a trustee and deacon of the Westfield Presbyterian church of which he has been a member for many years. He is one of the charter members of the Royal Arcanum, which was organized in 1878, has been a director for several years in the National bank of Westfield and is a republican in politics. He understands banking in all of its many intricate details as well as the general principles upon which it is based. Mr. Skinner is pleasant and courteous and to all whom he meets, brings to the discharge of his duties years of valuable experience and always strives to afford every possible accommodation to the business public.

In October, 1873, he united in marriage with Jennie A. York, of Westfield. To their union have been born three children, two sons and one daughter: George York, Edward Levi and Grace R.

REV. CHARLES SIMPSON, who has been the popular pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Sherman since 1877, was born in Ithaca, Tomkins county, New York, January 26, 1839, and is a son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Denman) Simpson. His maternal grandfather, Jacob Simpson, was a native of New Jersey, but emigrated to Tomkins county, this State, where he spent the remainder of his life, being by occupation a farmer. In religion he was a member of the Presbyterian church. He married a Miss Townley and had eight children. The paternal grandparents were of Scotch-Irish descent, who lived in Steuben county, this State, for a time and then removed to Washington county. Alexander Simpson (father) was born in Salem, Washington county, this State, and spent most of his life in Ithaca, by occupation a farmer. In politics he was first a democrat, and in his latter years an active republican. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812, being promoted to major. Alexander Simpson married Hannah Smith and had seven children—four sons and three daughters. The mother dying, he married Elizabeth Denman, by whom he had five children—two sons and three daughters. Eugene, brother of Charles, entered the army during the late war at the age of nineteen, and was killed at the battle of Antietam, in Maryland, September 17, 1862. The mother is now living in Ithaca, at the age of eighty-one years.

Charles Simpson was educated at the academy in Ithaca, this State, and then entered Hamilton college, this State, where he graduated in 1866. He taught one year at the military school at Peekskill on the Hudson river, and then entered the Union seminary in New York, and graduated in May, 1870, entering upon his ministry at Addison, Steuben county, from which place he was called to Pike, in Wyoming county, and then supplied a church at Lansing, Michigan, for a year, and then came to Sherman. The church of which he is now pastor was organized as a Congregational church June 23d, 1827, most of the original members being from Farmington, Connecticut. The church united with the presbytery at Buffalo, and its first minister, Justin Marsh, from Connecticut, was installed in October, 1828. The church edifice was built on Presbyterian Hill, near Ruler's Corners, and dedicated March 7, 1833. This house was taken down and moved to Sherman village in 1845, and eleven years later it was enlarged and repaired. In the spring of 1871 the church adopted the Presbyterian form of government, and was connected with Presbytery. In politics Rev. Charles Simpson is of republican proclivities, but rather inclined to be independent in his vote. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. During the war he was appointed a member of the Christian Sanitary Commission.

Rev. Charles Simpson was married to Mary E. Sherrill, a daughter of Abram E. Sherrill, and has two children—a son and daughter: Clarence E. and Eleanor A.

JOHN T. SPEAR was born in Boston, Massachusetts, July 29, 1855, and is the son of Thomas Spear (see sketch of Thomas Spear in another part of the book). His ancestors were of Irish birth and lineage, he himself being removed from the land of his father, Ireland, by one generation. When his parents removed to Chautauqua county, he was but nine years of age. He attended school and remained in Chautauqua county until he was eighteen years of age, when he returned to Boston and remained three years. When about twenty-four years of age he crossed the continent to the Pacific coast, and after traversing a part of the coast, remained three months in San

Francisco. At the expiration of this time, he again returned to the east, came to Chautauqua county and engaged in the hardware business at Sinclairville, first independently, and then subsequent to 1880, in partnership with his brother. In addition to his mercantile business, he has also been a dealer in real estate and at the beginning of President Harrison's administration received the appointment of postmaster at Sinclairville. He is a thirty-second degree Mason; a stalwart republican, politically, and although a religious man by nature and in life, he is not connected with any particular denomination. He is a good business man, is an efficient and accommodating postmaster and is altogether regarded as a substantial, enterprising citizen.

John T. Spear, on April 28, 1880, was united in marriage to Florence A., daughter of Nelson Osborne of Chautauqua county, New York.

THOMAS SPEAR is an American citizen only by adoption. His native country is that of Ireland, where in the year 1818, in the county of Tyrone he was born, a son of Robert Spear. His father was by occupation a tenant farmer, a member of the Episcopal church, and in 1847 left his native land and emigrated to America.

Thomas Spear was a puddler by occupation and followed that trade in connection with the foundry business for a number of years, after which he purchased a general store, which he operated for ten years, finally purchasing a farm in Charlotte Centre, upon which he resided for four years, thence removing to the place upon which he now lives. Besides carrying on the regular work of the farm, he has made cattle-raising a special adjunct business. He takes a lively interest in everything that pertains to agriculture and stock-raising and was one of the charter members of the Grange of his county. In politics he votes with the Republican party, under which he was elected to the office of excise commissioner. He and his family are attendant members of the Episcopal church.

On May 24, 1844, Mr. Spear married Mrs. Eliza Jones (*née* Harper) and has four children: John T., Samuel, William Nelson and Fred.

Thomas Spear is still living, at the age of seventy-four years, but is practically retired from business. His wife is also living, at the age of sixty-three. Thomas Spear has always been regarded as a model farmer and a good citizen.

E. P. STEARNS, a leading farmer and dairyman of Gerry, New York, is a son of Phineas and Louisa M. (Ficher) Stearns and was born in Gerry, Chautauqua county, New York, June 23, 1849. His father was a native of Vermont, while his mother was a native of New York, the former dying on May 10, 1870. Grandfather Daniel Stearns was a Vermont farmer and came into Chautauqua county about 1820. He was of Scotch lineage, an old-line whig in his political bent and a typical Vermont mountaineer. His death occurred at the age of eighty.

E. P. Stearns was educated in the Gerry common schools, in which he received anything but an extensive education, and at the age of twenty learned the blacksmith trade in connection with carriage-building, which he has followed to within five years ago, when he built a creamery and equipped it with the best and most improved apparatus. His creamery is now capable of manufacturing sixty thousand pounds annually; the product is known as "Gerry Creamery," most of which is shipped to Providence, Rhode Island. In politics Mr. Stearns is a steadfast republican and has been honored by his party with the offices of collector, inspector and justice of the peace. He is also a member in good standing of the A. O. U. W. and the Royal Templars of Temperance. He is a man who has put great energy

into every enterprise which he has undertaken and this together with his manner of dealing with his fellow-men, has crowned his efforts with what the world is pleased to call success.

On August 18, 1859, Mr. Stearns was joined in marriage to Eliza Ketcham, daughter of the late James Ketcham of Troopsburg, Steuben county, New York. Their marriage has been blessed by the birth of two children; Inez G. and Hallie Z.

HIRIAN SEARS was a native of Sullivan county, New York, born, March 9th, 1811, and is a son of William and Thirsa (Sears) Sears. His father was a native of the southeastern part of Connecticut, where he owned a farm, commanded a company of militia and voted the Republican ticket. His death occurred after his emigration to Sullivan county, after he had passed the eighty-fifth year of his life.

Hirian Sears, the subject, passed the first sixteen years of his life in Madison county, New York, where he attended school in the winter time and performed the duties of a farmer boy in summer time. At the age of twenty-one, he engaged in school teaching, which he used as a stepping-stone to further his purposes and assist him in getting a fair start upon his life's career. In 1833 he came to the town of Gerry, farmed in the summer and taught school in the winter and thus continued to alternate farming and teaching for a period of ten years, finally purchasing the farm which is now occupied by himself and family. His business now is that of farming and dairying, which latter business claims most of his attention. He has a herd of twenty-two Jersey cows and makes about five thousand pounds of creamery butter per annum. Mr. Sears takes quite an active interest in politics, in which he is a republican, has held the office of school superintendent, assessor, road commissioner and also belongs to the Grange. Religiously he is a member of the Congregational church and is regarded as conservatively orthodox.

On January 3rd, 1840, Mr. Sears married Lourilla Shepardson, daughter of Reuben Shepardson of the town of Gerry. He married a second time, in December, 1850, to Lucretia Bush of Busti. Upon the death of his second wife, he married a third time, March 25th, 1852, to Mary A. Gates, daughter of Ezra Gates of Lebanon, Madison county, New York. He is the father of one child, a daughter—Ophelia L., now living in Norfolk, Virginia.

DAVID SMITH, JR., was a man of fine and commanding appearance and with a disposition which attracted friends. He was a son of David and Phebe Smith, and was born in Otsego county, New York, March 9, 1815. David Smith, Sr. (father), came to Chautauqua county where the virgin forests stood where fertile fields now bear cereals, succulents and grasses that furnish food for countless sheep and cattle. He was a minister of the Congregational church and was a son of an old Revolutionary officer and had a brother, also a minister, but of the Universalist faith. Mr. Smith married and had five children. He was an active Mason and the first person to be buried with Masonic honors in this county.

David Smith, Jr., was possessed of good natural ability and was well educated, although the common schools were the fountain source of his knowledge. He lived in Chautauqua town and owned a large farm of two hundred and fifty acres in Hartfield besides a tract of timber lying between Mayville and Westfield, all of which he disposed of and removed to Jamestown about the year 1870, where he engaged in the dry goods business conducting it until 1881.

He married Julia Wingert, a daughter of John and Catherine (Frank) Wingert, the former a native of Somerset county, Pa., who removed to Cumberland county, Md., and engaged in milling and wool carding and at one time owned

three hundred acres of land. He had six children at the time of his death, which occurred in Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were the parents of six children: Andrew J., married Savina Wood and lives in Westfield, this county, following the business of a traveling salesman; Julia is the wife of P. E. Slocum, a merchant of Lancaster county, Ohio; David, a traveling man for the North American Photograph Co., married Rose Smith and at present resides with his mother; Moses (dead); Arthur E., a Jamestown dentist, married a Miss Fairbanks; and Nettie, who lives in Brooklyn, N. Y., where her husband, Daniel Taturn, is a cotton goods broker.

He was a republican, and actively engaged in political matters, and died July 23, 1883. Mrs. Smith now resides at her beautiful home in Jamestown.

DOCTOR ALLEN A. STEVENS, a prominent practitioner of Sinclairville, a gentleman of commanding appearance, fine address and comprehensive intellect, is a son of Allen A. and Eliza (Luke) Stevens, and was born in the town of Charlotte, Chautauqua county, February 21, 1848. Allen A. Stevens, Sr., was a native of Wayne, Schuyler county. His wife, whose maiden name was Eliza Luke, was born at Sinclairville. Her father, Nathan Luke, came to this county from the "Green Mountain State," and settled at Charlotte Centre; with five brothers he founded the settlement now known as the Luke settlement. They were all farmers, and a prosperous, contented family. Allen A. Stevens, Sr., is still living, aged seventy-three years, and has been honored by election to some of the important town offices.

Allen A. Stevens was reared on his father's farm, and educated at the Union academy, Fredonia, and the Jamestown Union schools and Collegiate institute. In 1870 he began to read medicine with Doctors Harrison and Hall of Sinclairville, and graduated from the Buffalo Medical college in February, 1875. Since 1873 he has been practicing, and now has a large office and surgical practice. He is a member of the Chautauqua County Medical society, and takes an active interest in its welfare.

In 1876, he married Mary E. White, of Norwalk, Ohio, and they have been blessed with five children—three of whom survive: Allen White, Clarence Luke, and Catherine Price.

Doctor Stevens keeps well informed upon current matters, and is deeply read in many branches of literature. Professionally, he stands high with his fellow-practitioners; socially, he is a favorite, and is fine looking and entertaining. In stature he is over six feet tall and admirably proportioned.

JONATHAN H. SLOCUM is one of seven children born to James B. and Maria (Hall) Slocum, and first saw the light in what was then Carroll, now Kiantone town, Chautauqua county, New York, on August 16, 1840. His grandfather, Jonathan Slocum, was a native of the Mohawk Valley, this State, but moved to, lived and was married in Vermont, to Esther F. Bowen, a daughter of that State, by whom he had one son and three daughters. He gained a livelihood by farming, and died at his home. His maternal grandfather, Azariah Hall, was also a native of Vermont, but went to Kiantone where he married Maria Orr, followed farming and reared a family of one son and two daughters. James B. Slocum (father) was an only son, and in 1829 he left his Vermont home, and striking into the almost unknown forests, forced his way through them and settled at Kiantone. Of a pushing disposition, he soon established in business, owning and operating a stage line from Dunkirk, this State, through to Warren, Pa., following very closely the present line of the Allegheny Valley & Pittsburg R. R. This line required a great many horses with which to run it. Later he

owned and conducted a hotel at what was then Carroll village, this State, and in addition to this he had a farm which he personally managed, and continuing to branch out engaged in the cattle, lumber and general merchandise business during the high tide of Ohio river rafting. He married Maria Hall, whose father came from Vermont, and they became the parents of seven children, three sons and four daughters. He died at Kiantone.

Jonathan H. Slocum was reared at Kiantone, and inherited a great deal of energy from his father. When still a young man the mantle of his father fell upon him which he tried to sustain, but when the bells of war were ringing he relinquished the chase for the American dollar, and joining the 7th regiment of N. Y. sharpshooters, on August 9, 1862, he went with them to the front and served gallantly in the battles of Deserted Farm, Wilderness, was at the siege of Suffolk, and in several skirmishes until he found himself in the hospital. Remaining there for some time with poor prospects of an early recovery, he received his discharge on February 17, 1864. After returning home and recovering his health, he again took up his business, that of stock-dealing and lumbering, which he followed until 1868, when he disposed of his active business and bought a farm in Kiantone. Later he kept a hotel at Frewsburg for a year, and then entered the mercantile business in which he continued until 1876. On March 2, 1889, he removed with his family to Jamestown, where they now reside on Warren street. Mr. Slocum has had a busy life, and has made many friends. Politically, he favors the Republican party, but he thinks more of his family and a quiet life now than he does of the world.

He united in marriage with Eliza I. Phillips, a daughter of Aaron J. Phillips, who resided at Busti, this county. He was a native of Westmoreland, Vermont, but came to Chautauqua county and married Aurelia Carey, by whom he had two daughters: Eliza J. (Slocum), and one whose name is not given. Mr. and Mrs. Slocum have had six children, of whom but four are living, three still at home: James M.; Aurelia, wife of George Hopkins, a farmer, residing in the town of Ellicott; George; Gertrude and Richard (both dead); and J. Mamie.

CHARLES J. SHULTS was born in Ellicottsville, Cattaraugus county, New York, February 23, 1865, and is a son of J. C. and Angie (Burlingham) Shults. William Shults (paternal grandfather) was born in the year 1802 and died in South Dayton, New York, March, 1890, at the age of eighty-eight years. He was a wool carder by occupation and was united in marriage to Betsey Johnson (who still survives), who bore him four sons and five daughters. J. C. Shults, father of Charles J., is by occupation an architect, contractor and builder, which business he now pursues. He is the father of two sons: Charles J. (subject) and Edward W., born April 14, 1867, at present a spirit medium

Charles J. Shults was educated at the Union schools at Ellicottsville, having been left motherless at the age of six years. He learned the printer's trade with R. H. Shankland, a friend and co-worker of Horace Greeley, in the office of the *Cattaraugus Union*, published at Ellicottsville. After the completion of his trade he entered a law office and pursued the study of the law for eighteen months and also took up the study of medicine, which he pursued six months. His first newspaper venture was the purchase of the *Pine Valley News*, at Pine Valley, Cattaraugus county, which he conducted for three years. He afterwards bought the *Cherry Creek Monitor*, consolidated both papers and evolved a new paper, which he called the *Cherry Creek News*. Since obtaining control of the *News*, Mr. Shults has made it one of the best and most reliable papers of its character in the State. It is at present the official paper of Chautauqua county. In April, 1890, he purchased the *Gowanda*

Herald, and at the present time is the proprietor of two vigorous and well-edited journals. He is an ardent republican in politics, conducts his papers in the interests of that party, and in 1887 and 1888 served as clerk of his town. He is a member of the Methodist church and a man prominent in secret orders, belonging to the Free and Accepted Masons, Cherry Creek Lodge, No. 384, and a number of other secret societies. On May 4, 1887, Mr. Shults was united in marriage to Eva M. Morian, daughter of William and Marilla Morian, of Cherry Creek. They have one son—Harry H., born April 8, 1888.

MICHAEL W. SWEENEY decends from Edmund and Margaret (Sullivan) Sweeney, and was born in Cork, Ireland, in 1835. The ancestors of Mr. Sweeney were Irish and the family antedates the feudal times. His grandfathers and father were farmers on the Green Isle and their bones rest with those of their fathers. Edmund Sweeney, (father) married Margaret Sullivan, who also came from one of the oldest families of the country, and together were the parents of six children, two sons and four daughters, all of whom came to America. Miles is living at Hornellsville, New York, where he settled and for many years followed the railroad as a means of livelihood, but becoming an old man and his condition no longer requiring that he should labor, a few years ago, quit it, and is now living comfortably and quietly; Mary, married James Buckley and is dead; Ellen, Ann and Johanna.

Michael W. Sweeney lived with his parents until thirteen years of age and in 1848 came to seek his fortune in the new world. Landing at New York he first settled at Walton, N. Y., and from there went to Elmira, in the same State. He remained at Elmira a number of years and in 1861 came to Jamestown where he has lived ever since. He is a moulder by trade and followed it through his earlier life.

M. W. Sweeney led Kate Maloney to the altar and they were united in marriage. Three children have blest this marriage: Katie, Agnes and Mary.

Like other people of thrift and economy he is now the possessor of considerable property, the fine, large three-story brick building, 27x60 feet in dimensions located near the boat landing belonging to him, and in it he conducts a first-class grocery store.

In politics Mr. Sweeney is independent, feeling bound to no political party but is a member of the Jamestown Catholic church, which he regularly attends. Like many other of our American citizens of Irish birth, who early emigrated to this, from the mother country, Mr. Sweeney has made a success of life.

JAMES H. SWEET, who has been a resident of Jamestown for the last quarter of a century, is a son of James and Sallie (Clark) Sweet, and was born on the site of Jamestown, Chautauqua county, New York, March 13, 1813. His paternal grandparents were lifelong residents of Rensselaer county, while his maternal grandparents were among the early settlers of Chautauqua county. James Sweet was born in Rensselaer county, and came to the town of Busti, where he settled at what is now Lakewood. He was drafted in the war of 1812, but could not leave his family exposed to the wolves and bears then so abundant in his wilderness home. He was one of the organizers of the first Methodist church in his town, in 1814, while his house and barn were used for preaching places for several years. He was a whig in politics, a peaceable citizen and a pious, honest and hard-working man. He brought his wife and five children in an ox-team to Buffalo, and thence through the wilderness to where he had purchased his farm of two hundred acres, of which he cleared out a part during his life-time. He and his wife spent seventy-five years of wedded life together, died

upon the same day and their remains were buried in the same grave. They reared a family of six sons and five daughters: James (dead); Sallie, wife of Judge Abner Lewis; Clark, who died at Panama in 1889; William and Angeline, now in Wisconsin; James H.; Maxon of Poland; Ann, Amy, Finley and Mary.

James H. Sweet possessed but few advantages to obtain an education during his boyhood days, and spent a few months in winter subscription schools, which he often attended through severe snow storms. After working on his father's farm until he was of age, and then for a short time as a farm hand in his immediate neighborhood, he went down the Mississippi river to Louisiana, which he soon left for the western states and territories, in which he remained for a few years. At the end of that time he returned to Chautauqua county, where he erected a saw and grist-mill on French creek, which three years later he exchanged for a farm of one hundred and seventy-four acres of land in the town of Busti, where he followed farming for twenty years. In 1866 he sold his farm and came to Jamestown, where he purchased some valuable lots and erected his present convenient and comfortable residence.

He married Lois Moore, who died and left two children: Franklin M., of Jamestown, who married Eliza Gray; and Adaline, wife of N. W. Hall, a tobacco dealer of Corry, Pa. He married Lois Hart, and his children by this second union are: Albert L., of Jamestown, who married Augusta Davis; Reuben E. married Angie Stirdevant, has one child, Edith, and resides in Buffalo; and Emma M., wife of D. S. Horton.

James H. Sweet is a republican in politics, having been formerly a whig, and has been a member for over sixty years of the Methodist church, of which his wife has been a member for many years.

ELIAL W. SKINNER. One of the best known and most successful of Portland town's grape growers is Elial W. Skinner, who is a son of David and Mary (Williams) Skinner, and was born on the farm where he now resides, September 30, 1838. David Skinner is a native of Chenango county, New York, and came from there to Chautauqua county in 1820, when he located in what is now Portland town and has ever since resided there. Although now (1891) in his eighty-ninth year, he is active and vigorous and enjoying much better health than would be expected of one of his age. He has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits on an extensive scale; at one time he was the largest individual real estate owner in that town, and kept great numbers of live stock. Mr. Skinner is a democrat and is a great worker. His staying powers in any kind of work were at one time a matter of renown. He is of Irish descent, while Mary Williams, his wife, was Scotch. She is still living, aged eighty-seven years, and is quite an active old lady.

Elial W. Skinner has spent his entire life on the farm. He received his education at the common schools and academy. He owns forty acres of his father's homestead and has a very fine vineyard and is one of the leading farmers.

In 1870 he married Bessie, daughter of Luke Haight of Brocton and they have two children, one son and one daughter: William and Lillian.

Elial W. Skinner is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and the Equitable Aid Union. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. E, 154th regiment, New York Volunteers and served three years as a private, participating in the battles of Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg. At the latter place on July 1, 1863, he was taken prisoner and held for eighteen months. Ten months of the time were spent in the vile and notorious Andersonville, where so many perished from want of the necessaries of life. June 25, 1865, he was dis-

charged at Elmira, New York, and returned to his home. Mr. Skinner is a companionable gentleman and has a pleasant home, in which his friends are royally entertained. He is intelligent and well informed and has the courage of asserting his convictions.

ASA TEFFT was born in the town of Lebanon, Madison county, New York, February 1, 1819, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Dye) Tefft. Both parents were natives of the State of Rhode Island, where his father was engaged in farming. At that time he belonged to the predominant political party—the Whig; while religiously he never allied himself with any special sect or denomination. When past the middle of life, he migrated into the State of New York and died in Lebanon at the age of fifty-one years. His wife was by descent a Quaker. Grandfather Tefft came to Madison county, New York, from Rhode Island about ninety years ago, where he engaged in farming and passed the remaining years of his life.

Asa Tefft lived in Madison county until he was fifteen years of age, where he received a common school education and began his career in life. Upon coming to Chautauqua county he engaged in farming in the town of Ellery and in 1851 purchased the farm in the town of Stockton upon which he now resides. He is still living at the age of seventy-two years, enjoys good health and is as actively engaged in farm duties as when in the prime of life. Two years ago he became a member of the order of Patrons of Husbandry; religiously he is a spiritualist, while politically he has always given the Republican party his warm support, at the hands of which party he has been a member of the excise committee on various occasions. Besides farming, he takes a special interest in breeding fine stock, notably Durham and Jersey cattle and is also the owner of a large and well-equipped dairy.

On August 28, 1841, Mr. Tefft became united in marriage to Elizabeth C., daughter of Nathaniel Miller of Forbes, Onondaga county, New York. They have had one daughter: Alice, who died in 1861.

LEWIS B. THOMPSON, a rising young business man of Kennedy, who, by his industry and intelligence, has reached an eminence in the business community of his town second to none, is a son of William and Roxana (Bates) Thompson, and was born in Buffalo, Erie county, New York, July 7, 1860. His grandfather Thompson was a native of Canada, but came across the lake and settled in the Empire State, where he followed shoemaking until he died. Joseph Bates (maternal grandfather) was a native of Ellington, and was a miller by trade. He married and reared a family of eight children,—three sons and five daughters. He was a devout church member.

William Thompson was born in Toronto, Canada, in the month of September, 1830, and coming to the town of Silver Creek, followed shoemaking. From Silver Creek he went to Meadville, Pa., where he still resides. In 1854 he married Roxana Bates, a daughter of Joseph Bates, of Ellington, and they were blessed with one child, Lewis B. William Thompson spent nearly thirty years in various capacities on the railroad. He was conductor on the Erie, and held the same position on the old N. Y., P. and O., which is now a division of the Erie railroad.

Lewis B. Thompson is the only child of his parents. He came to Forestville with his parents, where he spent his childhood and youth until ten years of age, attending the common schools. His folks then went to Ellington, then to Poland, and finally down into the Keystone State. He spent three years at the latter place, and then began life braking on the railroad,—an employment that kills no less than three young men, the flowers of the coun-

try, for every working day in the year, and maims more than five times the number. Finding that there were much easier employments with superior remuneration and less risk, he left the railroad and its excitements, and learned the secrets of making confectionery. In 1886 he began the manufacture of baskets at Greenfield, Pa., and stayed there three years, but in 1889 came to Kennedy, where he is now located. The factory is one of the leading industries of the place, and employs from thirty to fifty men, making about three thousand to eight thousand baskets per day, or a total of over a million per year.

On November 7, 1883, he was united in marriage with Lola M. Luce, a daughter of Timothy J. Luce, of Kennedy, and they have two children: Harry L., born August 24, 1884, and Ford C., born July 14, 1886.

L. B. Thompson is a republican, and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, to which he has been attached for a number of years.

ALMON N. TAYLOR, A.M., principal of the Westfield academy and Union schools, is a son of Gurdon M. and Catherine (Mosher) Taylor, and was born in the town of Portland, Chautauqua county, New York, November 1, 1855. The Taylors are of English origin and the grandfather of Prof. Almon N. Taylor was Erastus Taylor, one of the early settlers of Portland. He was a farmer and served in the war of 1812, in which he was wounded. His son, Gurdon M. Taylor (father), was born in 1821, in Portland, where he died in 1863. He was a prosperous farmer and respected citizen of his town which he served as supervisor for several terms. He was a democrat in political matters, and had been a member of the First Congregational church of the town of Portland for many years prior to his death. He married Catherine Mosher, who is a member of the M. E. church.

Almon N. Taylor, after attending the schools of his native town, entered the University at Ann Arbor, Michigan, from which well-known educational institution he was graduated in 1882. During the same year, after graduation, he became a law student in the office of Clinton & Clark, of Buffalo, with whom he read for eighteen months. At the end of that time he accepted the position of baggage-master on the W. N. Y. & P. R. R., which he held for one year. He then turned his attention to teaching and was elected annually for five years as principal of Sherman. In 1889 he left Sherman to accept of the principalship of the Westfield academy and Union schools. Prof. Taylor was re-elected in 1890 and again in 1891, and has labored faithfully and efficiently in the advancement of the academy and these schools. He has taken great interest in the culture of grapes in the town of Portland, where he has a flourishing vineyard of forty-seven acres. He is a democrat in politics and a member of the First Presbyterian church of Westfield. In Masonry he passed through lodge and chapter and is now a member of Dunkirk Commandery, No. 40, Knights Templar.

In 1882 he united in marriage with Adelaide L. Vincent, daughter of James Vincent, of Sherman, and a graduate of Syracuse university. They have two children: Almon V. and Catherine M.

JOHN TALLMAN is the son of Abner and Thankful (Sparks) Tallman, and was born in Broome county, New York, September 8, 1823. His maternal grandfather, John Sparks, took passage on the first continental ship that sailed from an American port, and he fought all through the Revolutionary war on land and sea. The Tallmans are of Scotch descent. Abner Tallman (father) was a native of Essex county, this State, and came to this county in 1834 and located in Dunkirk. He was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and died at Arkwright this county, in October, 1849. He married

Thankful Sparks, a native of Washington county, this State, who was a member of the Free-Will Baptist church, and died in Dunkirk in 1837, at the early age of forty-six years.

John Tallman was reared in Chautauqua county, received a common school education, and learned the carpenter's and joiner's trade with his father, in which business he continued until September, 1864, when he entered the Union service, enlisting in Co. A, 188th regiment, N. Y. Vol. Infantry, and served till the close of the war, being honorably discharged at Washington, D. C., May 30, 1865. While in the army he contracted chronic rheumatism and has never seen a well day since, being very badly drawn out of shape. He has been granted a pension to relieve his mind from anxiety as to provision for his comfort, and owns a large brick house and a lot of land in Forestville, where he resides. In 1844 he moved to Great Valley, Cattaraugus county, this State, where he served five years as constable, and where he resided—excepting the time he was in the army—until the spring of 1890, when he came to Forestville. In politics Mr. Tallman is an uncompromising republican.

John Tallman was married in 1844 to Elmira, daughter of Jarvis Bennett, of Villanova, this county.

EDGAR B. TOLLES belongs to the class of thrifty and intelligent farmers of the town of Sheridan, Chautauqua county. His paternal grandfather, Chester Tolles, was of Puritan lineage, a native of Connecticut, and came to the shores of the placid Skaneateles while the forests and lands were still free from the marks and innovations of Anglican progress. His companions were pioneer farmers and foresters, but he was a blacksmith and farmer, and instead of conducting a crusade of destruction against primeval forests and virgin soil, he set up a forge and smithy, which, to the aboriginal natives, was quite as curious and awe inspiring as was the forge of Vulcan to the mythical inhabitants of the orient. His career, however, as pioneer adventurer was short-lived; while crossing the lake in a canoe, it was suddenly capsized and he was drowned. At this time his son Buel (father of subject) was four years old. Subsequently his widow married Nathan Thompson, a soldier and officer in the Revolutionary war. Captain Thompson came to Chautauqua county in the year 1828, bought a tract of land from the old Holland Land company, settled on and improved it and there lived out his days. He was a member of the Baptist church. Grandfather Zerubabel Curtis was born in the State of Vermont, but later became a resident of Malone, St. Lawrence county, New York, where he died. He was a farmer, contractor and lumberman and through his business tact, his foresight and careful judgment in the transaction and control of his various interests, accumulated quite a good deal of property, both real and personal. In his gifts to charitable, educational and religious causes he was uniformly liberal. He was a member of the Baptist church, a Revolutionary sailor of valor and captain in the New York State militia. He married Esther Thompson, and had a family of thirteen children, twelve girls and one boy. Buel Tolles (subject's father) came to Chautauqua county, town of Sheridan, about 1830, having been born in Skaneateles, Onondaga county, New York, November 29, 1810. He was a cabinetmaker by occupation, and worked at that business for a considerable length of time after coming to Chautauqua county. Farming also came in for a minor share of his attention. He was a democrat in politics and was elected by his party to the office of supervisor for eight successive years. As illustrative of the entire confidence in which he was held by his fellow citizens, it is sufficient to say that he has, without solicitation on his part, been elected to every political office within the gift of his town. He

married Sarah S. Curtis (born March 3, 1816, and died April 24, 1889), who bore him the following named children: Almira D., died in 1863; Euphemia A. lives at home; Eliza, married to Alfred Hall, of the town of Sheridan; and Edgar B. (subject). Buel Tolles was a member of I. O. O. F., and died in 1877.

Edgar B. Tolles was born April 30, 1846, in the town of Sheridan, Chautauqua county, New York. In his childhood and youth he was surrounded with pastoral scenes, reared as a farm lad and educated in the common schools. He is and has always been a farmer throwing into it a rare business tact and penetration.

On November 12, 1873, he married Mary Bentley, a daughter of David and Ruth Keech Bentley, of the town of Hanover. Mr. and Mrs. Tolles have no children.

ZEBEDEE TRUESDELL. One of the most aged and venerable of Jamestown's citizens is Zebedee Truesdell, who was born to Jacob and Alice (Gates) Truesdell, at Calwell, Warren county, New York, July 14, 1806. With him was born a twin sister, who many years ago married Henry Dixon. She is still living, and with Zebedee, probably makes the oldest pair of twins in the State of New York, if not in America. Richard Truesdell (paternal grandfather) was born near New York city, and was the descendant of English ancestors, and gained a livelihood from his farm, supplementing it by shoemaking. He lived to the unusual age of one hundred and five years. Jacob Truesdell was born at the same place, but removed to Calwell, where he resided until nearly seventy-five years of age, when, in 1833, he removed to Harmony, this county, where he died in 1850. Mr. Truesdell's life-long occupation was farming. Politically he affiliated with the republicans, and was a member of the Baptist church. His wife, Alice Gates, became the mother of six sons and two daughters, of whom one of each are living.

Zebedee Truesdell spent his early life helping his father, getting such schooling as he could, and learning a trade—he chose to be a carpenter, paying particular attention to ship-carpentry, and many of the boats that run on the Erie canal contained many results of his labor. Later, about 1842, he bought a farm in Harmony, upon which he lived for twenty years. In 1881 he removed into Jamestown and since has lived a quiet and retired life.

He married Ellen Campbell, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Dobbins) Campbell. William Campbell was a native of Ireland, but coming to America, he located at first in Philadelphia and afterwards in Westchester county, this State, where he died. He was a painter by trade, and had a family of twelve children. Mr. and Mrs. Truesdell have two children: Almira J., wife of William Peckham, a carpenter and house-builder, living in Jamestown—they have one child, Clayton J.; and William H., engaged in the grocery business at Jamestown, married Alice Peckham, a daughter of George Peckham, who came from Rhode Island and now resides at Harmony.

Politically a republican, Mr. Truesdell is also a member of the Methodist church, where he usually officiates as class leader.

ERASTUS H. TAYLOR, an enterprising farmer of Scotch descent, was born in Portland town, Chautauqua county, New York, February 1, 1850, and is a son of Gurdon and Catherine (Masher) Taylor. His paternal grandfather, Erastus Taylor, was a native of Connecticut and after serving in the American army through the second war with England, he came to this county and settled in Portland in 1816, where he followed farming until he died. Gurdon Taylor was born in Portland town in 1821 and died March 4, 1863, aged forty-two years. He was a pushing, industrious man with a disposition that made many friends and no enemies. His labor was rewarded with pros-

perity and when he died his family was in comfortable circumstances. He married Catherine Masher. Mr. Taylor was a member of the Congregational church and the Masonic fraternity. In politics he voted with the democrats and served one term as supervisor of the town. She was born in 1828 and is still living, aged sixty-three years.

Erastus H. Taylor was reared on his father's farm in Portland town. He got his education at the Dunkirk schools and when arrived at man's estate began farming on his own account which he has ever since followed. A fine tract of seventy-six acres of land, lying on the main road, four miles east of Westfield, is his property and upon it are forty acres of well kept vineyard and a young orchard of great promise containing one-tenth that area.

In 1875 Mr. Taylor married Ada Munson, a daughter of Milton J. Munson, a sterling farmer living near by, and by her has had one child, Lottie M.

E. H. Taylor is a democrat, an enterprising farmer and a courteous gentleman.

WILLIAM USBORNE is a son of William H. and Fanny F. (Brooks) Usborne, and was born in Westfield, Chautauqua county, New York, February 28, 1854. His father and mother were natives of England and came to the United States the year previous to his birth, locating in Westfield. His father was a skillful tool dresser and driller, did a great deal of work in the oil country and worked for several years in the machine shop in Westfield. In religion he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, a republican in politics and held the office of road commissioner in the town of Westfield for four years. He was killed in the terrible Prospect disaster in 1872, being forty-seven years of age at the time of his death. He married Fannie F. Brooks, who was for some years a member of the Methodist Episcopal church but is now a presbyterian and resides in Westfield, in her sixty-seventh year.

William Usborne was reared in Westfield and received the best education the schools of his native town afforded. After leaving school, in 1868, he went to work in the York machine shop, owned and operated by George P. York, where he learned the trade of a machinist and worked in that shop until 1889, when the death of Mr. York necessitated the closing of his place of business. In the same year Mr. Usborne formed a partnership with William H. Wilson, under the firm name of Wilson & Usborne and erected the buildings, on North Portage street, they now occupy, where all kinds of machinery repairing and steam and water fitting is done. They are also the general agents for the Adriance, Platt & Co. mowing machines, reapers and binders, have the best harvesting machinery in the market and have charge of the extra parts for the celebrated Buckeye mowing machine, both old wood frame and new model, formerly manufactured by George P. York. They have a large and constantly growing business. Mr. Usborne is a democrat, has held the offices of trustee and assessor of the town of Westfield, is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Equitable Aid Union and is a very stirring and energetic man.

William Usborne married in 1875 Martha E. Van Ness, daughter of Philo Van Ness, of Westfield. To their marriage have been born two children: Thomas W. and William H.

THEOPHILUS J. VANDERGRIFT, a well-known citizen of Jamestown, is a son of William and Sophia (Sarver) Vandergrift, and was born in the city of Pittsburgh, Penn., November 25, 1846.

The paternal grandfather, Jacob Vandergrift, was a native of the city of Brotherly Love, although his ancestors came from Holland; he emigrated to Pittsburgh about 1815 and followed boat building for many years. William

Vandergrift was born in Philadelphia about 1806 and died in Pittsburgh in 1876. He, too, was a boat builder and followed that occupation through life. He married Sophia Sarver, who is still living, aged eighty-seven years. William Vandergrift was a whig in early life and after its assimilation by the Republican party, he cast his fortunes with the latter. By his marriage he became the father of ten children, five sons and five daughters

CHARLES H. WICKS, though a resident of Panama, Chautauqua county, New York, is one of the active, progressive and enterprising real estate dealers in the beautiful and well-known summering place of Lakewood in the same county. He was born October 15, 1849, in the town of Ellery, Chautauqua county, New York, and is a son of James H. and Sophia (Ward) Wicks. Paternal grandfather, John Wicks, was of English extraction, born in Saratoga county, New York, and immigrated to Chautauqua county in 1818, settling in the town of Ellery. While here he pursued the occupation of farming, until he was borne to his last resting place at a green old age. Grandfather Andrew Ward was a native of the widely-known Mohawk Valley, but, like many of his predecessors, followed the star of empire on its western course. He located in the town of Ellicott, where he took up, cleared and improved a large tract of land, on which he continued to reside the remainder of his life. Considerable of his life was spent in active military service, which he regarded not only a duty but as an extreme pleasure. He married Angelina Trueax, who lived to be over one hundred years of age, and bore him seven children, five boys and two girls. James H. Wicks (father) was born in Saratoga county, New York, on August 2, 1817, removed to the town of Ellery where he lived for a time, then removing to the town of Gerry where he died March 1891. He was accounted a good farmer and an upright citizen. He held the office of justice of the peace for sixteen years continuously, at the hands of the Republican party, and was also an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His first wife, Sophia Ward, bore him five children: Jane married to Walter Strong, a farmer of the town of Gerry; Lavina, married to L. F. Hadley, farmer and stock-dealer, now living in Jeffrey county, Missouri; Andrew W., married to Minnie Scofield, lives at Panama, Chautauqua county, but is engaged in the real estate business at Lakewood; he was assistant librarian of the New York Assembly in 1890 and is active in the politics of his party; and John W., (adopted son) graduated from Cornell University and is at present superintendent of city schools of Dunkirk, New York. By his second wife, Asenith Corl, he had two children: Mary, married to Francis Rose, a farmer living in the town of Gerry; and Etta, unmarried. James H. Wicks was married a third time to Eliza Pickard.

After passing through the common schools of his native county, Charles H. Wicks, our subject, supplemented his education in the Jamestown High school. He first took up the profession of teaching, became principal of the Clymer and Panama Union schools successively, and held the same for ten years. In 1878 he was elected school commissioner for the first district of Chautauqua county and held that office until 1891, the longest continuous service of any commissioner in the State. At the expiration of his term, he embarked in the real estate business at Lakewood in conjunction with his brother Andrew, which business they have pushed with vigor and advantage ever since. The business outlook for this energetic firm was never brighter than at present, and they are looking forward to a still more prosperous and profitable era. Both members of the firm belong to the I. O. O. F. at Panama.

Charles H. Wicks married Florence R. Robbins, a daughter of Levi H. Robbins of Clymer,

New York, and has two children: Carrie Jane, born March 12, 1883; and Mary E., born November 4, 1889.

WILLIAM H. WILSON, the inventor of some very practical labor-saving machinery, and a member of the firm of Wilson & Usborne, is a son of John and Elizabeth (Borne) Wilson, and was born at Westfield, Chautauqua county, New York, August 7, 1834. John Wilson was a native of England, where he learned the trade of carpenter, and spent seven years of his apprenticeship in working on Canterbury cathedral. In 1831 he came to Westfield, where he made his home from that year until his death in 1857. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church and always supported the Democratic ticket after becoming a citizen of the State of New York. His widow, Elizabeth (Borne) Wilson, who was a native of Kent county, England, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, survived him until January, 1884, when she passed away.

William H. Wilson was reared at Westfield, where he attended the public schools until he was fifteen years of age, when he went to learn the trade of painter, at which he worked for three years. He then run a stationary engine for three years, and at the end of that time learned the trade of engine finishing. After completing that trade he became foreman of the Chautauqua agricultural works, which position he held until 1861, in which year he formed a partnership with George P. York and Abel Patchen, under the firm name of Patchen & Co. They embarked in the manufacture of engines and made the first oil tools that were used in the oil region. In 1863 Mr. York purchased the interests of Mr. Patchen and Wilson, and the latter served as foreman of the works until Mr. York's death, August 19, 1888. In 1889 Mr. Wilson formed a partnership with Mr. Usborne (see his sketch) and they erected their present machine shops on North Portage street, where they make a specialty of repairing mowers and reapers, and have for sale repairs for, and parts of, the Buckeye mowers and reapers.

On March 9, 1858, he married Emma A. Sweet, daughter of Ralph Sweet, of Westfield. They have three children: Clarence E., Mary C., and Ralph W.

William H. Wilson is a liberal democrat and a vestryman of the Protestant Episcopal church, and has served his village as trustee for two terms. He has not only studied carefully the construction of machinery for the purpose of its construction and repair, but has given much thought and time to its improvement, and the invention of new machines. In 1873 he took out a patent on a machine which he had invented for grinding mowing knives, and on February 20, 1877, he received a patent for another of his inventions in the shape of a base-burning and self-feeding boiler, which he improved in 1884, and received a patent on the improvement. He secured a patent for his "Wilson's Vertical Tube Boiler." In 1888 he took out patents on his inventions of a saw gauge and a double tube radiator. Mr. Wilson's five inventions are practical and useful, and have given satisfaction wherever they have been used.

ELMER H. WIGGINS, the present responsible and efficient postmaster at Forestville, and a successful and highly respected business man of German extraction, is the son of Jacob and Catherine (Case) Wiggins, and was born in Hannibal, Oswego county, New York, January 22, 1853. His father, Jacob Wiggins, was born in 1825, and for a number of years was engaged in the hotel business in the counties of Oswego, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua, but has now retired from active business, and resides with his son in Forestville. He is a republican in politics, married Catherine Case, who was born in Geneva, Ontario county, this State, in 1835, and died in 1889, at the age of sixty-four years.

Elmer H. Wiggins was reared in Newark, Wayne county, this State, receiving a common school education. After leaving school he was engaged in clerking, and continued in that avocation until 1879, in Newark and Forestville, when he opened a hardware store in Forestville and has continued in that business until the present time. He enjoys a large and constantly increasing business, built up by his own unaided efforts and square and honorable dealing, and on September 1, 1889, was appointed postmaster of Forestville, and still holds that office. He is a republican in politics, and has held several village offices. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Ancient Order United Workmen, and also the Chicago and Northwestern Masonic association. He is one of Forestville's substantial merchants, and an affable, genial gentleman.

In 1873 Elmer H. Wiggins united in marriage with Josephine Barnum, of Newark.

SAMUEL WOOD came to Jamestown with his father in 1839. He was born at Chesterfield, Massachusetts, on March 28, 1826, and is a son of Tabor and Eliza (Fuller) Wood. His grandfather, Gideon Wood, came from English parents but was born in Massachusetts, and died at New Bedford, same State, in 1837. His life employment was cloth manufacturing, the mysteries of which were also learned by his son. He married Thankful Tabor, a representative daughter of a prominent New Bedford family of Quaker proclivities, who are still the leading people of their town. She became the mother of children. His grandfather, Samuel Fuller, was a farmer in western Massachusetts, where he died. His wife was a Miss Haskell. Tabor Wood (father), was born in New Bedford, March 4, 1800, and came to Jamestown with his family in 1839, having been married to Eliza Fuller, who bore him seven children. One son, Edwin A. Wood, was a soldier in the struggle between the states, entering the service in the 108th Ohio regiment. After his arrival here he formed a partnership with Daniel Hazeltine, and engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods. The mill they operated is the same one now occupied by the Jamestown Woolen Mills. They were in partnership about six years when Mr. Wood sold his interest and went to Buffalo, where he remained a short time engaged in the same business, after which he removed to Alerio, Ohio, and began to farm which he followed continuously until 1887, since which time he has been quietly enjoying the pleasures of the accumulations of a well spent life. While in Ohio, Mr. Wood was an active politician belonging to the Republican party, and was elected to the office of county commissioner in Shelby county. He was also interested in educational matters and assisted in the organization of the Union schools of Loramie's. A practical supporter of the church he was rightly known as a Christian gentleman.

Samuel Wood secured his early education in the common schools and at the Jamestown academy, and began life as a book-keeper and clerk for a railroad contractor, in which capacity he was employed for about ten years. At one time he engaged in the furnishing goods business, but soon returned to book-keeping which has mainly been his life employment, but for the five years preceding this writing he has been manager for the Acme Oil company at Jamestown, a branch of the Standard Oil Trust.

Mr. Wood united in marriage with Sarah Harrington.

Samuel Wood is an unassuming republican and a member of Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 145, F. and A. M., with additional membership in Encampment, No. 61, Knights Templar of Jamestown.

RESIDENCE OF MRS. R. S. LIVERMORE, SILVER CREEK.

EMORY W. LIVERMORE, a successful grape culturist, of Silver Creek, was born in Vermont in 1824. In early life he came to Chautauqua county, where he has resided ever since. He has an exceedingly fine grape farm of thirty acres at Silver Creek, and is a successful farmer.

In 1873 he united in marriage with Miss R. S. Bailey, and they have one child, a son, Carlton B., who was born in 1874. Mrs. Livermore is a daughter of the late William Bailey, who died at her residence at Silver Creek on February 8, 1883, aged eighty-nine years and eleven months.

William Bailey was born at Shoreham, Vermont, March 11, 1793. He learned the trade of mill-wright, was a volunteer in the war of 1812, but did not reach his regiment until fighting had ceased, and at twenty-two years of age, on December 29, 1814, married Juliette Rawson, of Townsend, who died in 1873, at Nashville, this county. In 1815 he removed to the site of the village of Morley, in St. Lawrence county, which he left in 1830 to settle in Onondaga county, where he resided for half a century, during which time he was postmaster of Brewerton. From Manlius, in that county, he came to Nashville in 1880, and two years later passed away at Silver Creek, where he resided with his youngest daughter, Mrs. E. W. Livermore, who supplied everything that could make his declining years happy and free from care. He was a strictly temperate man, and in early life became an intimate friend of Silas Wright, to whom he suggested the idea of our free schools. At twenty-one years of age he was initiated into a Masonic Lodge in Vermont, and in 1868 dimitted from Military Lodge No. 93. According to his expressed wish his remains were interred in Nashville cemetery, with Masonic honors by Silver Creek Lodge, No. 757.

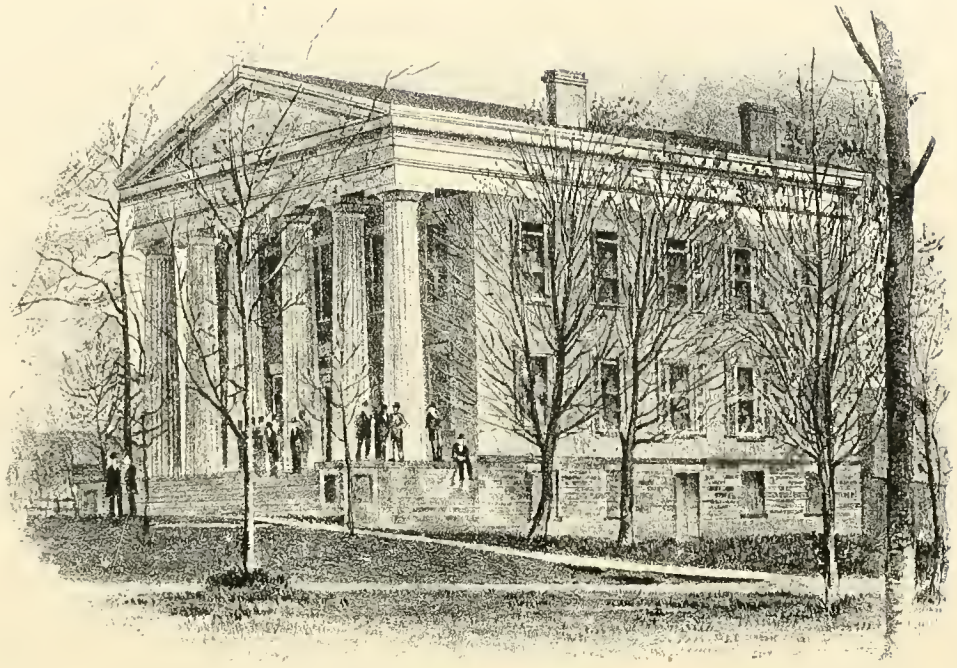
His youngest daughter, Mrs. E. W. Livermore, is a lineal descendant through her mother, of Sir Edward Rawson, who came to America nearly three centuries ago. She is a woman of good taste and judgment, and was the architect of her present neat and tasteful home at Silver Creek, which contains eight rooms in the first and seven in the second story, all of which are well furnished. Mrs. Livermore has been actively interested for many years in temperance. She is a member of the Free Air society which seeks to obtain temporary country homes for city children, and the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, of Dunkirk, whose object is mutual co-operation and sympathy among women, and to secure their educational, industrial and social advancement.

JOHN M. ZAHN, of the hardware firm of Case & Zahn, is of German parentage and a man who, though very modest concerning himself, has, by his own energy and industry, gained the reputation of being a successful business man. His father, Joseph Zahn, was born in Germany in 1827, but his parents emigrated from the Vaterland to America before he had attained his first birthday anniversary and settled in Collins, Erie county, New York, where Joseph was educated in the public schools. He went to Buffalo when he was sixteen years of age and learned the blacksmith's trade with Chamberlain Brothers. He served a three years' apprenticeship with them as a carriage blacksmith and a journeyman until 1862, in which year he came to Fredonia and went to work for Taylor and Day, carriage manufacturers, with whom he remained two years. He then engaged with Obed Bissell, who was in the same business, and continued in his employ until his death, which occurred in 1870. The succeeding firm was Mullet, Green & Bissell and Mr. Zahn was employed by them for six years, when they sold out. He then moved to Silver Creek and entered the employ of August Heine, who owned a third interest in the Excelsior Machine works, which manufacture the

excelsior disintegrating middlings purifier. Their machines are sold all over the United States, England, Ireland and Scotland, Canada and the South American States. He is still in their employ and enjoys the reputation of being one of the best blacksmiths in America. He is a member of the German Catholic church in Silver Creek. He was married to Mary Schefley, a most estimable lady, in 1850, and there have been born to them four sons and four daughters, of whom John M. is the first-born. Following were Samuel S., a butcher in Fredonia; Louisa, married to Albert Scheller, a baker in Syracuse, Onondaga county, New York; Stephen, in a hotel in Dunkirk, this county, who married Carrie Long; Amelia, married to Herman Morganstein, a machinist at Westfield; Albert, a mechanic, married to Lida Quigley; and Carrie, who married Michael Zahn, a brewer in Syracuse, Onondaga county, New York.

John M. Zahn, son of Joseph and Mary (Schefley) Zahn, was born in Buffalo, Erie county, New York, April 23, 1853, and was educated at the district school in Fredonia, which he attended until he was fifteen years old, when he went to learn the trade of a tinsmith with Allenbrand & Groff, at Dunkirk, this county, with whom he served a three years' apprenticeship. He then went to Silver Creek and worked one year in the Excelsior Machine works, and in 1872 came to Fredonia and entered the employ of W. W. Scott & Co., remaining with them two years, after which, he was employed by D. L. Shephard, in the store where he is now partner, with whom he remained seven years, at the expiration of which time, he engaged in the hardware business, associating with F. W. Case, under the firm name of Case & Zahn.

He started in the battle of life with nothing but untiring energy and indomitable pluck and has acquired considerable property, and no citizen is more highly and generally respected than he. For three years he was chief of the Fredonia Fire department. He married Florence Knight, a daughter of Henry Knight, a blacksmith of Silver Creek, April 6, 1873, and has one child, a bright and promising son, Sylvester J., born March 28, 1874, and who is now in school. The mother died a day or two after the birth of the son, and November 25, 1877 Mr. Zahn married Mary Zinck, of Fredonia, who is still living.



CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY COURT-HOUSE

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

By the act of 1808 creating the counties of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus, the Governor of the State was required to appoint three commissioners to fix on sites in these counties for the erection of court-houses, and to make report of such to the Clerk of Niagara county, New York. The commissioners appointed to locate the county sites were Isaac Southerland, Jonas Williams and Asa Ransom. The act also required the supervisors of each county to raise the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars for the erection and completion of county buildings. A contract was accordingly made with Winsor Brigham to build a court-house and jail of wood; and the house of John Scott, in the village of Mayville, was designated as the place for holding courts until the court-house should be completed.

The first court-house in the county was the two-story frame building built between 1811 and 1818, the war of 1812 having retarded its completion. The June term of the court in 1814 was held in the unfinished building, but not the fall and winter terms. In 1815 the building was finished and occupied, the lower story containing three prison cells,—two for criminals, and one for debtors. In front of these, and divided from them by a narrow hall, was the dwelling part of the jailor and his family. The upper story was for court and jury rooms and the accessory use of the judiciary.

In 1832, the prison rooms being too contracted, and having become dilapidated and unsafe for the detention of prisoners, the Legislature required the supervisors to provide for the erection of a new jail. They had been authorized the preceding year to do so; but, notwithstanding the fact that in their presentment they had adjudged the old jail to be insecure and unsafe, yet they refused to provide for the building of another. The recommendation, however, was finally made, and three thousand five hundred dollars in three annual installments was appropriated for the erection of a new jail, which was completed in 1833.

In 1834, on the petition of many citizens, an act was passed directing the building of a new court-house. It is not strange that county buildings costing but one thousand five hundred dollars were, after the lapse of more than twenty years, insufficient for the various county purposes. The commissioners appointed by the act to contract for and superintend the erection of the court-house were Thomas B. Campbell, William Peacock and Martin Prendergast. The supervisors were required to assess and collect, therefor, five thousand dollars in five annual installments, commencing in 1837. This time was fixed in time to allow the jail instalments to be fully paid before additional taxes were imposed. The money for building was loaned to the county by the State at six per cent. interest, the first installment to be paid March 1, 1838.

The commissioners contracted with Benjamin Rathbun, of Buffalo, for erecting the exterior of the building. The work was done the

same summer, and was accepted by the commissioners. The plan was submitted to the Board of Supervisors in 1834, and a committee was appointed with instructions to report to the board at the next meeting. At an adjourned session held the next month (December, 1834), the committee reported resolutions declaring that all the money borrowed had been expended on the exterior of the building, disapproving the acts of the commissioners as tending to burden the county with a heavy expense for a larger and more costly building than was needed, with the purpose of advancing the interests of Mayville at the expense of the county, and asking the Legislature to remove William Peacock and Martin Prendergast, and appoint Elial T. Foote and Leverett Barker as commissioners in their stead. The report was accepted.

The action of the next Legislature upon the subject was the passage of a law requiring the additional sum of four thousand dollars to be raised to complete the building, and authorizing the comptroller of the treasury to loan it as before; and instead of removing the two commissioners, Elial T. Foote, of Ellicott, and Leverett Barker, of Pomfret, were appointed additional commissioners. With this appropriation the building was completed, the five commissioners discharged, and the court-house which is in use to-day as the seat of Chautauqua county's judiciary was formally accepted by the people. The first president judge to occupy the new court-house was Zattu Cushing, who was assisted by Matthew Prendergast, Philo Orton, Jonathan Thompson and William Alexander, associate judges. The present county judge is the Hon. Almon A. Van Dusen.

SKETCH OF THE EARLY HISTORY

OF

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY,

BY

HON. OBED EDSON.

Boundaries.—Chautauqua county lies in the extreme western part of the State of New York. It is bounded on the east, for a distance of twenty-five miles, by the county of Cattaraugus. On the south, twenty-four miles, and on the west, eighteen miles, it is bounded by the State of Pennsylvania. On the north-west by Lake Erie, which extends along that border of the county about forty miles. A distance of about four miles on the north-east, it is bounded by the county of Erie, from which it is separated by the Cattaraugus creek. The county contains 1099 square miles. It is nearly as large as the State of Rhode Island, more than one-half as large as the State of Delaware, and has a territory greater in extent than many of the smaller German states.

Topography.—A belt of grass covered hills extends through the central portion of Chautauqua county, from its eastern boundary south-westerly to the State of Pennsylvania, forming a water-shed that divides the waters that flow into Lake Erie, from those that flow into the tributaries of the Mississippi. The more precipitous face of this water-shed is presented towards Lake Erie, where steeply rise irregular hills, to a considerable height above the low lands that border the lake. The northern side of the water-shed extends in an irregular line substantially parallel to the shore of Lake Erie, and at a distance varying from three to six miles. From the foot of these hills northward is an undulating region gradually descending as it extends toward the lake where it terminates in a bluff, of the average height of twenty feet above its waters.

As Lake Erie is 573 feet above the sea level, no part of the county is less than that height above the ocean, while the hills that extend along the northern border of the water-shed, known as the ridge, rise to an altitude of 1000 to 1200 feet above the lake, equivalent to 1600 or 1800 feet above the ocean. From the summit of these hills, a fine and extended view of the surrounding regions may be had. To the north lie cultivated fields that extend from the foot of the hills to the shore along the northern border of the county. Beyond is Lake Erie, so distant that the waves and surf fade from the sight. In the summer time the lake is as blue as if it had been painted upon canvas, with nothing to relieve the monotony of color, but the long black lines of smoke from the propellers and the white sails of the lake craft, which thickly speck the surface—distance rendering them motionless, apparently as "Painted ships upon

a painted sea." Over beyond the lake, and forty miles away, the distant shores and hills of Canada are visible from Fort Erie to Long Point, while southward at some points, the hills of Pennsylvania can plainly be seen.

The water-shed of the county is deeply furrowed into a series of wide valleys that extend in nearly parallel lines across it, at right-angles with the shore of Lake Erie. Between the valleys, extending in a like direction, are high ridges which the waters have seamed and scored into chains of hills. These hills as they extend to the south-east slightly decrease in altitude, and finally quite abruptly terminate in the south-eastern part of the county. There these long and wide depressions between the ranges of hills merge together, forming the broad valley of the Conewango.

The valleys that cross this highland region have all the same level with scarcely any descent, as they extend to the south-west into the larger valley of the Conewango, each being a little more than 700 feet above Lake Erie. In each, near its northern terminus, are one or more lakes and ponds. In these little lakes all of the principal streams of the county that flow southward into tributaries that feed the Mississippi, have their origin. These lakes all lie very near the northern face of the ridge, so near that a few rods of low land only intervene and but a little labor would be required to turn their waters northward to be discharged into Lake Erie. In the wide valley that extends along the eastern part of the county, flows the Conewango, the principal stream in Chautauqua county. It empties into the Allegheny near Warren, Pennsylvania. It has its source in two of these lakes that lie near the northern verge of the ridge, known as Mud lake and East Mud lake.

In the deep and wide valley that extends through the central part of the county, flows the Cassadaga, a large and crooked stream, emptying into the Conewango a little north of the Pennsylvania line. The Cassadaga has its source in a cluster of little lakes, five or more, that sparkle near the northern declivity of the highlands, the largest one so near that many years ago its waters were, by the labor of a few men, in a short time, almost turned northward into tributaries of Lake Erie through a ditch surreptitiously cut for that purpose. The law was invoked in season to prevent the change. Bear creek flows through another of the valleys into the Cassadaga. It has its source in Bear lake which also lies very near the northern verge of the ridge.

In the valley, next west of the Bear and Cassadaga valleys, and extending, like the others in the same direction to the northern face of the ridge, is that in which lies Chautauqua lake, the largest in the county and one of the finest in the State. There, in this notch cut so deeply across the hills, gleams its bright waters—a paradox among lakes. Though poised in the crest of the highlands where the sky only is reflected in its crystal depths, so near to Lake Erie that we look to see its waters pour down the steep declivity to join it, and finally meet the sea upon the cold and barren coast of Labrador, we find them running southward, and after a long and sinuous journey of over 2500 miles, flowing consecutively through its outlet, the Cassadaga, and the Conewango, Allegheny, Ohio and Mississippi rivers, mingling at last with the waters of the Gulf of Mexico. The Mississippi seems to put forth an arm beyond its own great valley, far into the north-east to receive the pure waters of this highland lake. The cool dews of the elevated region in which it lies, the pure air and gentle winds bearing health and strength upon their healing wings, combine with the great beauty of the lake to bring annually thousands to its shores in search of rest and pleasure.

The hills that rise to the westward of the valley in which lies Chautauqua lake, divide the waters which flow into it from those that

flow into the Broken Straw and French creeks, important tributaries of the Allegheny. Findley's lake, the second in size in the county, lies somewhat farther from the northern face of the ridge than the other lakes of the county, and discharges its waters into a tributary of French creek.

The streams in the northern part of the county are generally shorter and have less volume than those in the southern part. They rise among the hills that form the ridge and run northerly and empty into Lake Erie. Each of these great valleys that bisect the ridge has a corresponding stream that flows northerly in nearly the same course as extends the valley. These are the largest streams north of the ridge, and each one has usually two forks or branches, flowing from opposite sides of the valley it represents. Twenty Mile creek has its source in the valley in which lies Findley's lake. The Chautauqua and the Little Chautauqua flow from opposite sides of the valley in which lies Chautauqua lake, unite a little above Westfield, and flow northward in the course of the valley of Bear lake. The east and west branches of the Cassadaga flow from opposite sides of the Cassadaga valley and unite above Laona. The Walnut and Silver creeks have their sources in opposite sides of the Conewango valley and unite at Silver creek. The Cattaraugus creek, which flows along the northern border of the county, is much the largest of the streams that empty into Lake Erie. It is also the longest water-course of the county, being over fifty miles in length. No other stream of the county flows into Lake Erie from beyond the highlands that divide the waters that run into the tributaries of the Mississippi, from those that flow into Lake Erie. The Cattaraugus rises in the county of Cattaraugus and follows a deep depression among the hills. It passes beyond the ridge into Lake Erie. At Gowanda in Cattaraugus county, thirteen miles from Lake Erie, it is but four miles east of the head waters of the Conewango, which flows southerly and yet according to the railroad survey its waters are six hundred feet below the head-waters of the Conewango, and but two hundred feet above Lake Erie.

Geology.—The topographical features of the county, which we have described, are the result of causes and forces operating far back in the past. We must look to geology for an explanation of their existence. All geologists at present agree that the first dry land that appeared above the shallow ocean that anciently covered this continent, was a long narrow area, composed principally of granite and other crystalline rocks, extending from the coast of Labrador, in a southwesterly direction, north of, and parallel to, what are now the St. Lawrence and the two lower of the great lakes. At this point, abruptly turning, this belt of a continent, thence extended in a northwesterly direction to the Arctic Ocean. It included within its area, nearly all of what is now the Province of Canada, and was called the Laurentian continent. Scattered here and there, in this ancient ocean, were a few rocky islands. In Minnesota was an isolated and limited area of dry land. The Iron mountains of Missouri, the Black Hills of Dakota, the Laramie range in Nebraska, and the Ozark mountains in Missouri, had emerged from the ocean, forming islands. The Adirondack region, in the State of New York, formed either an island or a peninsular appendage of this Canadian continent. All the rest of North America, including the county of Chautauqua, and the outlaying Allegheny mountains, and the loftiest peaks of the Rockies, was then covered by a vast sea.

Fossils, representing the lowest and earliest forms of life, faintly appear in the metamorphic rocks of this early continent. Slowly, during ages of time, its boundaries continued to extend further and further westward and southward, until the whole area, as it now appears, had emerged from the ocean. Indeed,

the process is still going on. The first addition to this incipient continent by the rising of the land and the recession of the sea, was a narrow strip of territory, extending in an easterly and westerly direction along the south and western border of the azoic rocks of the Adirondacks. The rocks that compose this region are the Potsdam sandstone, and belong to the Primoidal, or Cambrian period, and contain fossils of extremely low forms of life. South of the Potsdam sandstone, and extending in nearly an easterly and westerly direction, over the length of the northern half of the State of New York, in long and narrow strips in regular order, lie rocks of the succeeding periods, which make up that long era of time known in geological history as the Silurian age, or the age of Mollusks, in which, with the exception of the trilobite and a few other articulates, but little animal life existed higher than shell fish. The periods represented by these rocks in the State of New York, are successively known as the Trenton, Niagara, Salina, Lower Helderburg, and Oriskany periods. These rocks were successively formed in the bottom of the sea, during long periods of time, by rivers and other agencies, and as the deposits were elevated above the water, the rocks came to constitute the surface in a regular order, as they were formed beneath the sea. In like manner were formed the rocks of the succeeding age, or grand division of geological time, known as the Devonian age, or age of fishes, which commenced with the corniferous period, that extends from the Hudson to the vicinity of Buffalo. South of the corniferous rocks, lie in a long and narrow strip, the rocks of the Hamilton period. And next succeeded the rocks of the Chemung period, which extend in a wide band over the whole southern portion of the State of New York.

As the rocks that underlie Chautauqua county belong to the Chemung formation, a brief account should be given of their origin and growth, the character of the shells and fossil sea-weeds found in them, the mud cracks that appear to have been made by a fiery sun shining upon clay shores, and upon the bottom of shallow seas at ebb-tide, the oblique and irregular lamination of these rocks, the ripple marks, made in what was then the shifting sands, of what is now the enduring rocks, relate to the circumstances of their creation. They inform us that the area included within the county of Chautauqua during the Chemung period, was usually covered by a shallow sea of muddy waters, spread over great sandy flats and salt meadows, which were swept by the waves and tidal currents. The character of some of the rocks of this period indicate that at times the submergence was greater, and that they were formed in deeper seas. The great thickness of the rocks of this formation in Chautauqua county, teach us that during the progress of their growth there was a great subsidence of the land.

The Chemung period is made up of two epochs: the Portage and the Chemung. The rocks of the Portage are the oldest, and lie beneath those of the Chemung. In the northern part of the county these rocks extend south from the shore of Lake Erie to the ridge, or water shed, that divides the waters that are discharged into Lake Erie from those that flow into the Allegheny river, and up the northern face of the ridge to an altitude of about eight hundred and forty feet above Lake Erie, or fourteen hundred feet above tide. In this part of the county these rocks lie just beneath the drift, or the loose gravel and sand, that everywhere in western New York covers the surface of the earth, and of which we shall speak more fully a little later. These rocks are best exposed to view along Lake Erie, where they compose the high perpendicular bluffs that frown along its shores, rising in some places to a height of one hundred feet. Along the beds and sides of the channel worn by the Canada-

way creek, through the hills of Arkwright, and from that point to Lake Erie, the Portage rocks may be seen to great advantage, particularly at the falls of the Canadaway, and of its west branch. Along the banks and beds of the Silvan and Walnut creeks the rocks are well displayed, and also along the Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, and Little Chautauqua and Twenty Mile creeks, and at various places in the northern part of the county, where smaller streams have removed the drift from the surface and exposed the underlying rocks. At Wheeler's gulf, in the town of Pomfret, where, in the construction of the Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburgh Railroad, excavations have been made in the upper strata of these rocks, the line can be seen where they gradually merge into the overlying rocks of the Chemung group. The Portage formation in Chautauqua county has a thickness of perhaps fourteen hundred feet. But few fossils are there found, with the exception of fucoids, or sea weeds. It contains, however, some crinoids, brachiopods, lamelli branches, bellerophous and gonitates. The crinoids—the potenicrinus, occurs in great numbers, but broken into fragments at a place in the town of Portland, on the shore of Lake Erie.

Above the Portage formation lie the rocks of the Chemung epoch, which extend from the northern face of the ridge, south through the whole of the south part of the county, with generally nothing but drift covering them. The waters that run northward into the gulf of St. Lawrence seem to be divided in Chautauqua county, from the waters that run southward into the gulf of Mexico, by the same line that divides the rocks of the Portage from those of the Chemung epoch. They are exposed to view along the banks of the streams and in the ravines of the south part of the county, and are best seen along the upper waters of the Chautauqua and Little Chautauqua creeks, the outlet of Chautauqua lake at Dexterville, a part of the Twenty Mile creek, and at points along the Canadaga and Conewango creeks, and along the banks of the smaller streams flowing into them. They are less than 1500 feet in thickness in Chautauqua county, and are composed of sandstones and coarse shales, with ripple-marks, oblique lamination and shrinkage cracks, denoting the deposits to have been made in shallow waters. There are many fossils in the rocks of the Chemung epoch—avicula, brachiopods in great numbers, including the broad-winged spirifers, and some producti; a huge gonitate, four or five inches in diameter, and sometimes a trilobite, and rarely a tooth of a fish.

A conglomerate, sometimes called the Panama and Salamanca conglomerate, composes the upper strata of the Chemung group, and is the last formed of the stratified rocks of Chautauqua county.

Thus we have seen that the foundation rocks of the county were formed in the Chemung period. During the great stretch of time that followed, the continent continued to rise above the sea and gradually extend its limits west and south, until its boundaries became those of the present time. The Catskill period came after the Chemung, and closed the Devonian age. Then followed amazing sweeps of time, known as the Carboniferous age, and the age of Reptiles, and of Mammals, usually called Mesozoic and Cenozoic time, during which Chautauqua county remained substantially above the sea, although it may have been at times temporarily submerged. What vegetable growths and living creatures existed upon its surface during the millions of years included in these vast eras of time, down to the recent period, known as the Glacial period, we have no evidence. They have all been swept away by water and ice. During this era of the world's history Lake Erie was excavated by ice during recurring periods of intense cold. There is little doubt that during this time the region that included Chautauqua county underwent important and extensive changes.

Geology informs us that the Tertiary age closed with a long period of intense cold; that at its close, which was the beginning of that comparatively recent period in the world's history known as the Glacial or Ice period, a vast field of ice of great thickness spread over the northern part of the United States, including the county of Chautauqua—the evidence of which exists in the vast accumulations of gravel, earth and sand, called drift, that lie in great heaps and beds everywhere over the foundation rocks of the county. The moraines left by the retiring glaciers at the close of the Ice period had the effect to dam the waters of the county, and cause an extensive and irregular lake to extend like the fingers of a man's hand up the valleys of the Conewango, the Casadaga and Bear creeks, the evidence of which remains in the fine assorted material, peculiar fresh-water deposits, stratified drift and beds of marl, a product of fresh-water life.

The semi-tropical era that followed the Glacial period, known as the Champlain, fitted this region for the growth of semi-tropical vegetation, the relics of which may be traced even now north of the ridge—the milder part of the county, where there is, in a measure, an absence of evergreens and some growth of more southern species, among which are magnoliads, represented by the cucumber and the white-wood. Tropical animals also existed here during the Champlain period. Among them was the mastodon and North American elephant, which frequented the marshes that bordered these waters. Their teeth and other bones have been found in the Casadaga valley. The skeleton of a large mastodon, with tusks ten feet in length, the twigs of the ancient conifers, upon which he fed, preserved with his remains, were found near Jamestown, and are now preserved in the museum of the city school.

We have now given some account of the wonderful changes that occurred in pre-historic time —a theme of unfailing interest. If space and time would admit, and the subject were more appropriate to this paper, a history could be given of the strange life that once existed within the limits of this county, the record of which is preserved by the fossils in its foundation rocks. The details of the physical changes and processes by which nature has prepared our county for its present existence would be a story of exceeding interest.

Prehistoric People. — When man first made his appearance upon this continent; when he first became an occupant of this county; must ever be a subject of conjecture. The pioneers found our county an unbroken wilderness. Yet often when exploring its silent depths, where forest shadows hung deepest, they were startled at the discovery of unmistakable evidences of its having been anciently inhabited by a numerous people. Crowning the brows of hills that were flanked by dark ravines, along the shores of its lakes and streams, in its valleys at numerous points, were the plain traces of their industry. Earthworks or fortifications, mostly circular, pits bearing marks of use by fire, ancient highways, and mounds in which lay buried mouldering skeletons; and later, where forests had given place to cultivated fields, the spade and plow in the spring-time made strange revelations of rude implements of war and peace, and oftentimes the crumbling relics of an ancient burial place.

Beyond the limits of the county these evidences were thickly strewn. Commencing near the centre of the State, they extended westwardly. In the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi these ancient remains were still more numerously found, and of larger dimensions, and it is evident were of much greater antiquity. There, for a long period of time, must have dwelt a numerous and industrious people.

When the pioneers first visited western New York and the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, these remains were more distinct than now. Rev. Samuel Kirkland, the principal founder of the

academy that subsequently became Hamilton college, a celebrated and early missionary among the Oneida Indians, whose influence during the Revolutionary war induced them to remain neutral, or to join the American cause, visited several of these ancient remains west of the Genesee river as early as 1788. The description that he has given of those visited by him near the present village of Batavia is valuable because of his intelligence as an observer, and the excellent opportunity that he had to examine them at that early day, before they were disturbed by the plow or harrow. He came to a place in Genesee county, on the river Tonawanda, where now is the village of Batavia, called by the Indians "Joaki," which means in the Indian tongue "Racoon." Thence he walked out six or seven miles with a Seneca chief to view the ancient fortifications to be seen there, which he describes as follows:

"This place is called by the Senecas Tegatain-asghque, which imports a double fortified town, or a town with a fort at each end. Here are the vestiges of two forts; the one contains about four acres of ground; the other, distant from this about two miles, and situated at the other extremity of the ancient town, encloses twice that quantity. The ditch around the former (which I particularly examined) is about five or six feet deep. A small stream of living water, with a high bank, circumscribed nearly one-third of the enclosed ground. There were traces of six gates or avenues around the ditch, and a dug-way near the works to the water. The ground on the opposite side of the water was, in some places, nearly as high as that on which they built the fort, which might make it necessary for this covered way to the water. A considerable number of large, thrifty oaks had grown up within the enclosed grounds, both in and upon the ditch; some of them, at least, appeared to be two hundred years old or more. The ground is of a hard, gravelly kind, intermixed with loam, and more plentifully at the brow of the hill. In some places at the bottom of the ditch I could run my cane a foot or more into the ground, so that probably the ditch was much deeper in its original state than it appears to be now. Near the northern fortification, which is situated on high ground, are the remains of a funeral pile. The earth is raised about six feet above the common surface, and betwixt twenty and thirty feet in diameter. From the best information I can get of the Indian historians, these forts were made previous to the Senecas being admitted into the confederacy of the Mohawks, Onondagas, Oneidas and Cayugas, and when the former were at war with the Mississangas and other Indians around the great lakes. This must have been near three hundred years ago, if not more, by many concurring accounts which I have obtained from different Indians of several different tribes. Indian tradition says also, that these works were raised and a famous battle fought here, in the pure Indian style, with Indian weapons, long before their knowledge and use of fire-arms, or any knowledge of the Europeans. These nations, at that time, used in fighting bows and arrows, the spear or javelin, pointed with bone, and the war-club or death-mall. When the former were expended, they came into close engagement in using the latter. Their warrior's dress or coat of mail for this method of fighting, was a stout jacket made of willow sticks, or moon wood, and laced tight around the body; the head covered with a cap of the same kind, but commonly worn double for the better security of that part against a stroke from the war-club. In the great battle fought at this place between the Senecas and western Indians, some affirm their ancestors have told them there were eight hundred of their enemies slain; others include the killed on both sides to make that number. All their historians agree in this, that the battle was fought here, where the heaps of the slain are buried, before the arrival of the Europeans. Some say three, some say four, others five ages

ago. They reckon an age one hundred winters or colds. I would further remark upon this subject that there are vestiges of ancient fortified towns in various parts throughout the extensive territory of the Six Nations. I find, by constant inquiry, that a tradition prevails among the Indians in general, that all Indians came from the west. I have wished for opportunity to pursue this inquiry into the more remote tribes of Indians, to satisfy myself, at least, if it be their universal opinion.

"On the south side of Lake Erie, are a series of old fortifications from Cattaraugus creek to the Pennsylvania line, a distance of fifty miles. Some are from two to four miles apart, others half a mile only. Some contain five acres. The walls or breast-works are of earth, and are generally on grounds where there are appearances of creeks having flowed into the lake, or where there was a bay. Further south there is said to be another chain parallel with the first about equi-distant from the lake.

"These remains of art, may be viewed as connecting links of a great chain which extends beyond the confines of our State, and becomes more magnificent and curious as we recede from the northern lakes, pass through the Ohio into the great valley of the Mississippi, thence to the Gulf of Mexico, through Texas into New Mexico and South America. In this vast range of more than three thousand miles, these monuments of ancient skill gradually become more remarkable for their number, magnitude and interesting variety, until we are lost in admiration and astonishment, to find, as Baron Humbolt informs us, 'in a world which we call new, ancient institutions, religious ideas, and forms of edifices, similar to those of Asia, which there seem to go back to the dawn of civilization.'

"Over the great secondary region of Ohio, are the ruins of what once were forts, cemeteries, temples, altars, camps, towns, villages, race grounds and other places of amusement, habitations of chieftains, videttes, watch-towers and monuments."

Some of the inferences and conclusions of Dr. Kirkland have been proved by the researches of later antiquarians not to be well founded. Yet his observations respecting these ancient relics, made at such an early date, are very interesting, and instructive.

On either side of the valley of the Cassadaga, from its source to its mouth, along the valley of the Conewango, until it enters the State of Pennsylvania, around Chautauqua lake, in the western and in the lake towns of the county, they were thickly strewn. A brief description of a few of these ancient monuments, will serve for a description of all the rest.

Around the lakes at Cassadaga, occur quite extensive remains. From the end of a point which extends from the south-western side into the lower of these lakes, is a conspicuous mound. Its length is about seven rods, its width five. Its top is about twelve feet above the lake, and eight feet above the low strip of land in its rear, that connects it with the shore, whether it is an artificial or natural mound is not clear, it was however once occupied, Indian relics have been found here in abundance. Across this cape for a distance of twenty rods, along the edge of the higher land in its rear, was a breast-work. Further in the rear, was another earth-work. Near here large quantities of pottery and stone utensils have been found. Not far from the north shore of the lake, was formerly a large high mound, said to have been twelve feet high. Notwithstanding repeated plowing, it is still distinct and plain. About the year 1822, it was opened and a large number of skeletons taken from it. At many other points around Cassadaga, have relics of a former occupation been found, as pipes, pottery, extensive fire beds, and human bones.

Extensive remains exist where now is situated Sinclairville. A mile south of that village when that region was first settled, was

an old earthwork, circular in form, enclosing several acres. After the forest trees were removed, many Indian relics in flint and stone were found, and so many skeletons as to excite the superstition of the people living there. Some fifty years or more ago, one or more burial pits were discovered, in which it was said were found the bones of fifty human beings, mingled together without order. Twenty years later, and near this earthwork, twenty-five human skeletons were disinterred; they were buried in two ranks, and in a sitting position. The greater part of their intrenchment was obliterated by the plow. About one hundred feet of its eastern wall still remains. Two hundred feet away, where a grove of maple trees until lately grew, a low mound about twelve feet in diameter was discovered in the spring of 1888, which mound upon being opened, disclosed the presence of skeletons which by actual count exceeded fifty in number. Above them, was a thin covering of earth. They were mingled together in all positions, evidencing the confusion in which they were gathered to their final rest. No arrows, pottery, or other relics were found with them, save the tooth of some large animal. Richard Reed, Dr. G. F. Smith, of Sinclairville, and others, were present on the last, and the writer on the two last occasions mentioned.

The condition of these bones do not indicate that many centuries have passed since they were buried. Other relics, found at various points within the county, seem to indicate a much greater antiquity. Some of the arrows, stone axes and other articles, have a ruder finish, and seem to be the implements of an older people. It does not follow that they are the works of a contemporaneous people. It is not impossible that man was here, when the great glacier that once overspread this region was retiring before the warmth that followed the Ice Period, and it is not wholly improbable that he may at some future time be proved to have existed in our county at the close of the Glacial and during the Champlain periods, cotemporaneous with the mastodon and elephant, whose bones have occasionally been found within the limits of the county; that the rude implements that he used at that early period, may be found at some future time imbedded in the Great Terminal Morain, that bounded the lower limits of the Great Glacier, which it has been ascertained extended into the southern border of our county. There can be but little doubt, that relics found here are not the works of one people, but of succeeding races who have inhabited the county. Who were the authors of the more recent of these remains, we are able to determine to a reasonable certainty, by the light of the records that have been preserved by the Jesuits who two hundred and fifty years ago, traversed the wilds bordering on the great lakes, and by the help of knowledge obtained from other sources, that we have of the tribes of Indians that inhabited this county since then.

When the interior of this continent first became known to Europeans, the Huron-Iroquois family who lived here, were composed of the most warlike tribes that inhabited North America. They possessed all of Upper Canada, Northern Ohio, nearly all of New York, including Western New York, the greatest part of Pennsylvania, and a portion of Lower Canada, a compact region of which Chautauqua county formed a part. They spoke in the same generic tongue, called the Wyandot. The affinity between their languages, their traditions, and the light which history has thrown upon the subject, prove their ancestors to have been the same people; that later, as their numbers increased, dissensions arose among them, the hive swarmed, and in process of time independent nations were the result, between whom, as often happens among kinsmen, bitter feuds existed, and savage wars were waged. The Huron-Iroquois were greatly superior in intellect, courage and military skill, to all the other Indians o

North America. They dwelt in permanent villages, situated in defensible positions, rudely fortified with a ditch, and rows of palisades. They practiced agriculture to a limited extent, frequently by a long and laborious process of burning and hacking with axes of stone, cleared extensive tracts of land, which they rudely cultivated with hoes of wood and bone. They raised corn, beans, gourds, pumpkins, sunflowers, hemp and tobacco. By reason of their relative superiority, and their having fixed places of abode, they became more advanced in the arts of life than the other wandering tribes of North America.

Entirely surrounding this family of warlike nations, but always shrinking before their fierce valor, was a greater number of independent tribes, speaking in languages bearing a close affinity to each other, but radically different from the Wyandot. The affinity between their languages, and the general resemblance that has been found to exist in their practices and customs, has caused them to be classed under the general name Algonquin. They were usually nomadic in their habits, subsisted more by hunting and fishing, and less by cultivating the soil, than the Huron-Iroquois people. To this race belonged the Pequots, Narragansetts and Mohicans of the New England States, the Delawares of Pennsylvania, the Miamis, Illinois, and the Chippewas of the West, and a great number of other tribes that dwelt in the United States and Canada. The Shawnees are an extreme type of this race, representing their wandering propensities in a marked degree. Beyond the territory of the Algonquins, in the southern and western portions of the United States, were still other tribes and races speaking in languages radically different from either that of the Algonquins or the Wyandot.

The Huron-Iroquois family of tribes were sub-divided into several formidable nations; of these the Hurons dwelt in many villages upon the small peninsula lying between the Georgian bay of Lake Huron, and Lake Simcoe in Upper Canada. Near to, and south of the Hurons, among the Blue mountains of Canada, dwelt the Tobacco nation. South of the Huron and Tobacco nation, was the country of the Neutral nation or Kahkwas, as called by the Senecas. Their territory extended one hundred and twenty miles along the northern shore of Lake Erie, and across the Niagara river into the state of New York, as far east as the western limits of the Iroquois. They dwelt in forty villages; three or four of which were east of the Niagara river and Lake Erie. One of their villages was located, it is believed, on a branch of the Eighteen Mile creek, near White Corners, in Erie county, in this State. The Andastecs dwelt upon the lower Susquehanna. The most famous of the Huron-Iroquois were the Iroquois who dwelt in New York.

The remaining member of the family was the Eries, or the Nation of the Cat. The Eries dwelt south and east of Lake Erie. They occupied northern Ohio, northwestern Pennsylvania and southwestern New York as far east as the Genesee river, the frontier of the Senecas. They were the first occupants of the soil of Chautauqua county, of which we have an account. Bagueneau, the Jesuit, say they were there in 1648. The Jesuits never had a mission among them. Etienne Brule, Champlain's enterprising interpreter, is said to have visited them in the summer of 1615, over two hundred and seventy-five years ago. If so, he was the first white man, of whom we have any account, that ever penetrated the region in which lies Chautauqua county. Flint, a Frenchman, is said to have visited this region as early as 1626. The Jesuits, Le Mercier and Bagueneau, frequently refer to this nation. The latter informs us that its name is derived from the multitude of wild cats found within their territory. The Eries were noted warriors, and fought with poisoned arrows, and were long a terror to the Iroquois. They were finally, totally destroyed

in a great war with the Iroquois, an account of which will be given hereafter. After the destruction of the Eries, no Indians inhabited Chautauqua county, except small bands of Senecas, who at a few points, on the shore of Chautauqua lake, and in the valley of the Conewango near the Pennsylvania line, cultivated small tracts of land. It is consequently quite probable that the burial places that we have described, the earthworks last constructed, and the more distinct remains scattered over the country, were the works of the Eries. But as the remains exist in that part of the Eries' domains that were nearest to the territory of the Neutral nation, and also near to the Andastecs, who inhabited east of the Allegheny river in the State of Pennsylvania, there remains a little doubt that they may not have been their work. An abundance of proof exists, which the writer of this paper has gathered from various sources, relating to the customs and ceremonies of the Wyandot speaking nations, to show that the later remains found in our county were their work.

Brabeuf, an early Jesuit who resided for many years among the Hurons, of whom the Eries were probably an off-shoot, has given a full account of their burial ceremonies and the manner in which they interred their dead. He informs us that the Hurons first laid the bodies of their dead upon a scaffold, and sometimes buried them in the earth, but that was only a temporary disposition. That at intervals of ten or twelve years the Huron tribes gathered their dead, removed what flesh remained upon their bones, and buried them with great ceremonies, which were participated in by all the nation. He witnessed one of these great funerals at the principal Huron town, Ossossane, on the Nottawassaga bay, in 1636, over two hundred and fifty years ago. They gathered the bones and corpses of the dead, and arranged them in order in the largest houses of the different villages of the nation, amid weeping and howling mourners, who believed the souls of the dead resided with their bones until this general burial. Brabeuf described the funeral feast that followed: The march of the Indians from the different villages through the dark and tangled forest to the place of burial at Ossossane, bearing the bones of their kinsmen in bundles on their shoulders, and the corpses of their recent dead upon litters, chanting wild dirges as they slowly filed along the forest trails. He described the great concourse that assembled from the different villages at this principal town to participate in the funeral games, according to their custom; filling the houses full to overflowing, or gathering around the countless camp-fires that illuminated the surrounding woods. Brabeuf informs us that the place of burial was in the midst of a large field near Ossossane, in which was dug a large pit. He described the weird scene that occurred when the funeral gifts and the bones of the departed were being suspended from the cross-poles which extended over the grave; the frightful scenes that followed when a bundle of bones happened to fall before its time into the pit, hastening the ceremonies to a close; the wild outcry as the actors frantically discharged the bones of their ancestors and kinsmen into the common grave, falling in a hideous shower around the men who were hastily arranging them in their final resting-place with poles; and, finally, the covering of the bones with earth and stones and logs. These rites have also been described by Charlevoix and other Jesuits. The description by Lafitan is illustrated with engravings. Sixteen bone-pits have been examined in the Huron country, that contained from six hundred to twelve hundred skeletons of both sexes and all ages, all mixed together promiscuously.

There is no doubt that the Eries buried their dead in like manner, and the collection of bones that are found at various points within the county, were not those of warriors killed in battle, but the usual burial places of the race,

where the burials have been made in accordance with the custom above mentioned.

Indian Wars.—The Huron-Iroquois family of nations were the most powerful of any dwelling on this continent at its discovery. Of these, the most formidable were the Iroquois. They excelled all others for their courage and sagacity. They were the most intelligent and advanced, and also the most terrible and ferocious. Such was their eloquence and energy of character, and the extent of their conquest, that Volney, the French historian, called them "The Romans of the West." Parkham says: "The Iroquois were the Indians of Indians—a thorough savage, yet a finished and developed savage. He is perhaps an example of the highest elevation which man can reach without emerging from his primitive condition of the hunter." The Iroquois were often called the Five Nations, and after they were joined by the Tuscaroras in 1812, the Six Nations. They called themselves Ho-de-no-sau-nee, or People of the Long House. Their original home was wholly in New York. Their territory extended through the State from East to West in the following order: Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga and Seneca. The fiercest and most numerous of these tribes was the Seneca, who occupied as far west as the Genesee river.

The Iroquois were bound together by a remarkable league, which was the secret of their power and success. They constitued a confederacy, in some respects like our Federal Union, in which the nations represented States, to which were reserved general powers of control, that the several nations exercised with great independence of each other, while certain other powers were yielded to the confederacy as a whole, for the general good, and which were faithfully respected and preserved by all. Their Grand Councils were held in the Long House, in the country of the Onondagas, by a congress, consisting of fifty sachems, of which the Mohawks were entitled to nine representatives, the Oneidas nine, the Onondagas fourteen, the Cayugas ten, and the Senecas eight. They had some very curious customs respecting their methods of life, and regulations in the administration of their affairs, showing great wisdom, and which contributed in a remarkable degree to perpetuate their union, and make them powerful and formidable.

"In each nation there were eight tribes, which were arranged in two divisions, and named as follows:

Wolf, Bear, Beaver, Turtle,
Deer, Snipe, Heron, Hawk.

"The division of the people of each nation into eight tribes, whether pre-existing, or perfected at the establishment of the Confederacy, did not terminate in its object with the nation itself. It became the means of effecting the most perfect union of separate nations 'ever devised by the wit of man.' In effect, the Wolf tribe was divided into five parts, and one-fifth of it placed in each of the five nations. The remaining tribes were subjected to the same division and distribution; thus giving to each nation the eight tribes, and making in their separate state, forty tribes in the confederacy. Between those of the same name—or in other words, between the separate parts of each tribe—there existed a tie of brotherhood which linked the nations together with indissoluble bonds. The Mohawk of the Beaver tribe recognized the Seneca of the Beaver tribe as his brother, and they were bound to each other by the ties of consanguinity. In like manner the Oneida of the Turtle or other tribe, received the Cayuaga, or the Onondaga of the same tribe, as a brother; and with a fraternal welcome. This cross-relationship between the tribes of the same name, and which was stronger, if possible, than the chain of brotherhood between the several tribes of the same nation, is still preserved in all its original strength. It doubtless furnishes the chief reason of the tenacity with which the fragments of the old confederacy still

cling together. If either of the Five Nations had wished to cast off the alliance, it must also have broken the bond of brotherhood. Had the nations fallen into collision, it would have turned Hawk tribe against Hawk tribe, Heron against Heron, in a word, brother against brother. The history of the Hodenosaunee exhibits the wisdom of these organic provisions; for they never fell into anarchy during the long period which the league subsisted; nor even approximated to a dissolution of the Confederacy from internal disorders.

"The confederacy was in effect a league of tribes. With the ties of kindred as its principal union, the whole race was interwoven into one great family, composed of tribes in its first sub-division (for the nations were counterparts of each other); and the tribes themselves, in their sub-divisions, composed parts of many households. Without those close inter-relations, resting as many of them do, upon the strong impulses of nature, a mere alliance between the Iroquois nations would have been feeble and transitory.

"In this manner was constructed the Tribal League of the Hodenosaunee; in itself, an extraordinary specimen of Indian legislation. Simple in its foundation upon the family relationship; effective in the lasting vigor inherent in the ties of kindred; and perfect in its success in achieving a lasting and harmonious union of the nations; it forms an enduring monument to that proud and progressive race, who reared under its protection, a wide-spread Indian sovereignty.

"All the institutions of the Iroquois have regard to the division of the people into tribes. Originally, with reference to marriage, the Wolf, Bear, Beaver and Turtle tribes were brothers to each other, and cousins to the remaining four. They were not allowed to intermarry. The opposite four tribes were also brothers to each other, and cousins to the first four, and were also prohibited from intermarrying. Either of the first four tribes, however, could intermarry with either of the last four; thus Hawk could intermarry with Bear or Beaver, Heron with Turtle, but not Beaver and Turtle, nor Deer and Deer. Whoever violated these laws of marriage incurred the deepest detestation and disgrace. In process of time, however, the rigor of the system was relaxed, until, finally, the prohibition was confined to the tribe of the individual, which among the residue of the Iroquois is still religiously observed. They can now marry into any tribe but their own. Under the original as well as modern regulation, the husband and wife were of different tribes. The children always followed the tribe of the mother."

The wisdom of this social and political organization of the Iroquois made them the strongest of Indian nations, and the greatest conquerors. Schoolcraft says:—"At one period we hear the sound of their war cry along the Straits of St. Mary's, and at the foot of Lake Superior. At another, under the walls of Quebec, where they finally defeated the Hurons, under the eyes of the French. They put out the fires of the Gah-Kwas and Eries. They eradicated the Susquehannocks. They placed the Lenapes, the Nanticokes and the Minesees under the yoke of subjection. They put the Metoaeks and Manhattans under tribute. They spread the terror of their arms over all New England. They traversed the whole length of the Apalachian chain, and descended like the enraged yagisho and megalonyx on the Cherokees and Catawbas. Smith encountered their warriors in the settlement of Virginia, and La Salle on the discovery of Illinois." Such was the prowess of the Iroquois.

When the first mission was established among the Hurons by the Jesuits, they found them and the Iroquois implacable foes. The wars between them continued during the residence of the Jesuits among them, until 1648, when they were overthrown, and the missionaries residing among

them and many of their people massacred. The Hurons were driven from their villages, and ceased to exist as a nation. The Wyandots, of Ohio, are the last remnant of this race.

Although the neutrals maintained a strict neutrality between the Hurons and Iroquois during these wars, it did not save them. In 1650 the latter commenced a savage war upon them. The destruction of the neutrals was so great as to wholly wipe them out as a nation. The scene of their final overthrow is believed to have been near the city of Buffalo.

The Iroquois now turned their attention to the Eries, who then occupied the soil of our county. The accounts of this war are given in the relations of the Jesuits Le Moyne, Le Mercier, Du Quen, Chaumonot and Dablon. Its cause, as related by these Jesuits, was as follows:—The Eries had sent a deputation of thirty of their principal men to the Senecas, to confirm a treaty of peace. A Seneca happened to be killed in a casual quarrel with one of the Eries, whereupon the Senecas rose up and murdered the thirty ambassadors. A war ensued. A famous Onondaga chief was captured by the Eries, who resolved to give him to the sister of one of the murdered ambassadors. The sister, by the Indian law, had it in her choice to receive him as her brother or to cause him to be put to death. She choose the latter, against the remonstrances of her people, who feared the consequences. The chief was bound to the stake and burned. The whole Iroquois confederacy prepared themselves for revenge. In 1656 from 1200 to 1800 Iroquois warriors moved into the territory of the Eries, who withdrew at their approach, with their women and children. The whole of this fierce horde of Iroquois embarked in canoes upon Lake Erie, and coasted along the shore of Chautauqua. A more wild and savage scene cannot well be imagined than this ferocious gathering of barbarians, as they proceeded on this bloody expedition of revenge. They found the Eries gathered in a position, the location of which is now unknown. The Iroquois were first repelled by the poisoned arrows of the Eries. They renewed the assault with such savage fury as to enable them to carry the fort, and a slaughter so terrible ensued as to wholly destroy the Eries, and now no trace remains of this warlike and powerful tribe, that once possessed the territory of this county, but their name. This fierce battle occurred somewhere in Northern Ohio, Northwestern Pennsylvania or Western New York. It may have occurred within the limits of Chautauqua county.

La Salle.—Robert Cavalier de la Salle, was the pioneer navigator of our great lakes; one of the boldest and most remarkable explorers that ever visited this continent. To follow La Salle in his journeyings through the wilds of North America, during the twenty years following 1667, would be regarded at this day, with all the modern facilities for travel that exist along the route of his wanderings, as no small achievement.

The Jesuits and other missionaries who came from France were most excellent men. In their zeal to Christianize the Indian, they became the pioneers of the Northwest. One of their number, Allouez, in 1665, explored the country about Lake Superior, and taught the Indians there. He first discovered the Pictured Rocks, and learned of the copper mines. La Salle, inspired by the discoveries and adventures of these early pioneers, resolved to explore these regions and the vast prairies of the West, and to reach the Ohio and Mississippi, of which the Indians had informed him. July 6, 1669, he left La Chine in Canada, ascended the St. Lawrence, coasted along the southern shore of Lake Ontario to the Irondequoit Bay, and thence penetrated into the State of New York to the Indian villages of the Senecas, near the Genesee river, with a view of traveling further in that direction, until he should reach the headwaters of the Allegheny and Ohio. After remaining here awhile he abandoned this design, and with

his companions from thence traveled west, crossed the Niagara river into Upper Canada, and passed the winter of 1669 and 1670 on Grand river, near to the shore of Lake Erie. In the spring following he coasted along the northern shore of the lake, west, to the east side of Long Point; and thence he returned to Montreal by the circuitous route of Sault de St. Marie and the Ontario river, where he arrived June 18, 1670.

La Salle first conceived the design of uniting the French possessions in Canada with the valley of the Mississippi, by a line of military posts, to secure its commerce to his country, and at the same time completely encircle the British Colonies of North America. Having obtained the sanction of Louis XIV. to his projects, in the fall of the year 1678, he, with a party of Frenchmen, in a large canoe entered the Niagara river and established at its mouth, on its eastern bank, a trading post, which he inclosed with palisades. This constituted the first occupation of Western New York by civilized men, and the founding of Fort Niagara—a fortress which, for nearly a century and a half, filled an important place in the history of Canada, the northern portion of the United States, and of the Indian tribes dwelling in that region.

In January, 1679, La Salle commenced building a vessel at the mouth of the Cayuga creek, a stream that empties into the Niagara river, at the village of La Salle, Niagara county, in the State of New York. He named it the "Griffin." It was the first vessel that ever spread its sails to the breezes of Lake Erie. Accompanying La Salle was the Missionary Father Hennepin. The following is from his account of the building and launching of the "Griffin," and the first voyage over Lake Erie:

"On the 14th day of January, 1670, we arrived at our cabin at Niagara, to refresh ourselves from the fatigues of the voyage. We had nothing to eat but Indian corn. Fortunately the white fish, of which I have heretofore spoken, were just then in season. This delightful fish served to relish our corn. We used the water in which the fish were boiled in place of soup. When it grows cold in the pot it congeals like veal soup.

"On the 20th I heard, from the banks where we were, the voice of the Sieur de La Salle, who had arrived from Fort Frontenac in a large vessel. He brought provisions and rigging necessary for the vessel we intended building above the great fall of Niagara, near the entrance into Lake Erie, but by a strange misfortune that vessel was lost through fault of the two pilots who disagreed as to the course.

"The vessel was wrecked on the South Shore of Lake Ontario, ten leagues from Niagara. The sailors have named the place *La Cap Enrage* (Mad Cap). The anchors and cables were saved, but the goods and bark canoes were lost. Such adversities would have caused the enterprise to be abandoned by any but those who had formed the noble design of a new discovery.

"The Sieur de La Salle informed us that he had been among the Iroquois Senecas, before the loss of his vessel, that he had succeeded so well in conciliating them, that they mentioned with pleasure our embassy, which I shall describe in another place, and even consented to the prosecution of our undertaking. This agreement was of short duration, for certain persons opposed our designs, in every possible way, and instilled jealousies into the minds of the Iroquois. The fort, nevertheless, which we were building at Niagara, continued to advance. But finally, the secret influences against us were so great, that the fort became an object of suspicion to the savages, and we were compelled to abandon its construction for a time, and content ourselves with building a habitation surrounded with palisades.

"On the 22d we went two leagues above the great falls of Niagara and built some stocks, on which to erect the vessel needed for our voyage. We could not have built it in a more convenient

place, being near a river which empties into the strait, which is between Lake Erie and the great falls. In all my travels back and forth, I always carried my portable chapel upon my shoulders.

"On the 26th, the keel of the vessel and other pieces being ready the Sieur de La Salle sent the master carpenter named Moyse, to request me to drive the first bolt. But the modesty appropriate to my religious profession induced me to decline the honor. He then promised ten Louis d'or for that first bolt, to stimulate the master carpenter to advance the work.

"During the whole winter, which is not half as severe in this country as Canada, we employed in building bark huts of one of the two savages of the Wolf tribe, whom we had engaged for hunting deer. I had one hut especially designed for observing prayers on holidays and Sundays. Many of our people knew the Gregorian chant, and the rest had some parts of it by note.

"The Sieur de La Salle left in command of our ship-yard one Tonti, an Italian by birth, who had come to France after the revolution in Naples, in which his father was engaged. Pressing business compelled the former to return to Fort Frontenac, and I conducted him to the borders of Lake Ontario, at the mouth of the river Niagara. While there he pretended to mark out a house for the blacksmith, which had been promised for the convenience of the Iroquois. I cannot blame the Iroquois for not believing all that had been promised them at the embarking of the Sieur de La Motte.

"Finally the Sieur de La Salle undertook his expedition on foot over snow, and thus accomplished more than eighty leagues. He had no food except a small bag of roasted corn and even that had failed him two days' journey from the fort. Nevertheless he arrived safely with two men and a dog which drew his baggage on the ice.

"Returning to our ship-yard, we learned that the most of the Iroquois had gone to war beyond Lake Erie, while our vessel was being built. Although those that remained were less violent, by reason of their diminished numbers, still they did not cease from coming often to our ship-yard, and testifying their dissatisfaction at our doings. Sometime after, one of them, pretending to be drunk, attempted to kill our blacksmith, But the resistance which he met with from the smith, who was named La Forge, and who wielded a red hot bar of iron, repulsed him, and together with a reprimand which I gave the villain, compelled him to desist. Some days after, a squaw advised us that the Senecas were about to set fire to our vessel on the stocks, and they would, without doubt have effected their object had not a very strict watch been kept.

"These frequent alarms, the fear of the failure of provisions, on account of the large vessel from Fort Frontenac, and the refusal of the Senecas to sell us corn, discouraged our carpenters. They were moreover enticed by a worthless fellow, who often attempted to desert to New York, (Nouvelle Jorck) a place which is inhabited by the Dutch, who have succeeded the Swedes. This dishonest fellow would have undoubtedly been successful with our workmen, had I not encouraged them by exhortations on holidays and Sundays after divine service. I told them that our enterprise had sole reference to the promotion of the glory of God, and the welfare of our Christian colonies. Thus I stimulated them to work more diligently in order to deliver us from all these apprehensions.

"In the meantime the two savages of the Wolf tribe, whom we had engaged in our service, followed the chase, and furnished us with roe-buck, and other kinds of deer, for our sustenance, by reason of which our workmen took courage and applied themselves to their business with more assiduity. Our vessel was

consequently soon in a condition to be launched, which was done, after having been blessed according to our church of Rome. We were in haste to get it afloat, although not finished, that we might guard it more securely from the threatened fire. This vessel was named the Griffin, (La Griffin) in allusion to the arms of the Count de Frontenac, which have two griffins for their supports, for the Sieur de La Salle had often said of this vessel, that he would make the Griffin fly above the crows. We fired three guns, then sung the Te Deum, which was followed by many cries of joy.

"The Iroquois who happened to be present partook of our joy and witnessed our rejoicings. We gave them some brandy to drink, as well as to all our men, who slung their hammocks under the deck of the vessel, to sleep in greater security. We then left our bark huts, to lodge where we were protected from the insults of the savages.

"We set sail on the 7th of August, 1679, steering west-south-west. After having chanted the Te Deum, we fired all the cannons and arquebuses in presence of many Iroquois warriors, who had brought captives from Tintonha, that is to say from the people of the prairies, who live more than 400 leagues from their cantons. We heard these savages exclaim, ganorou, in testimony of their wonder.

"Some of those who saw us did not fail to report the size of our vessel to the Dutch at New York, (Nouvelle Jórck), with whom the Iroquois carry on a great traffic in skins and furs, which they exchange for fire arms, and blankets, to shelter them from the cold.

"The enemies of our great discovery, to defeat our enterprises, had reported that Lake Erie was full of shoals and banks of sand, which rendered navigation impossible. We therefore did not omit sounding, from time to time, for more than twenty leagues, during the darkness of the night.

"On the 8th, a favorable wind enabled us to make about forty-five leagues, and we saw almost all the way, the two distant shores, fifteen or sixteen leagues apart. The finest navigation in the world, is along the northern shores of this lake. There are three capes or points of land which project into the lake. We doubled the first which we called St. Francis.

"On the 9th, we doubled the two other capes, or points of land, giving them a wide berth. We saw no islands or shoals on the north side of the lake, and one large island, towards the southwest, about seven or eight leagues from the northern shore, opposite the strait which comes from Lake Huron.

"On the 10th, early in the morning, we passed between the large island, which is towards the southwest, and seven or eight small islands, and an islet of sand, situated towards the west. We landed at the north of the strait, through which Lake Huron is discharged into Lake Erie."

"Aug. 11th. We sailed up the strait and passed between two small islands of very charming appearance. This strait is more beautiful than that of Niagara. It is thirty leagues long, and is about a league broad, except about half way, where it is enlarged, forming a small lake which we call Saint Claire, the navigation of which is safe along both shores, which are low and even."

This strait is bordered by a fine country and fertile soil. Its course is southerly. On its banks are vast meadows, terminated by vines, fruit trees, groves and lofty forests, so arranged that we could scarcely believe but there were country seats scattered through their beautiful plains. There is an abundance of stags, deer, roebucks and bears, quite tame and good to eat, more delicious than the fresh pork of Europe. We also found wild turkeys and swans in abundance. The high beams of our vessel were garnished with multitudes of deer, which our people killed in the chase.

"Along the remainder of this strait, the

forests are composed of walnut, chestnut, plum and pear trees. Wild grapes also abound from which we made a little wine. There were all kinds of wood for building purposes. Those who will have the good fortune some day to possess the beautiful and fertile lands along this strait, will be under many obligations to us, who have cleared the way, and traversed Lake Erie for a hundred leagues of a navigation before unknown."

La Salle and his companions in this expedition, were the first Europeans of whom we have any account, that beheld the rugged and forest covered hills of Chautauqua. La Salle, continued his voyage, until the Griffin cast anchor in Green Bay, on the northwestern coast of Lake Michigan. She was loaded with a cargo of furs, and sent upon her return voyage, but was never heard of more. After the departure of the Griffin, La Salle for a while awaited her return, with a portion of his party, at the mouth of the St. Joseph's river. Cruelly disappointed, but undismayed, he pushed on into the State of Illinois, where he built a fort which he called Creve Cœur, in token of his grief. He sent Hennepin, with two companions, to the Mississippi, which they ascended to the Falls of St. Anthony.

In 1681 or 1682 it is believed that he journeyed westward from Onondaga, with the design that he had formed when he penetrated western New York, in 1669, to reach the headquarters of the Ohio. After fifteen days of travel, says his ancient biographer, he came to "a little lake, six or seven miles in extent, south of Lake Erie, the mouth of which opened to the south-eastward." There is but little doubt that this was Chautauqua lake, and this famous explorer and his companions were probably the first Europeans who visited it.

La Salle afterwards descended the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, and again journeyed back to Canada and crossed the sea to France, where his government furnished him four vessels, with which he again crossed the ocean and landed at the bay of Matagorda, in the State of Texas. With a few companions he traversed Texas, and penetrated as far as New Mexico, where he spent much of the year 1686, with twenty others. While on his way from New Mexico to Canada, he was assassinated by a treacherous companion. Thus perished this bold pioneer, who will long be remembered as one of the most remarkable explorers that ever visited the American continent.

Houton.—Baron La Houton, a French officer, who in 1687 was stationed in Canada, had coasted along the northern shore of Lake Erie, and had visited its southern shore in Ohio, in his letters and memoirs gave a very interesting description of that lake and the country bordering upon it. His description will apply to that part of Chautauqua county that lies between the highlands and the lake. Yet the country extending along the southern shore of Lake Erie was but little known to Europeans, until as late as 1750. La Houton writes: "Lake Erie is justly dignified with the illustrious name of Conti, for assuredly it is the finest upon earth. You may judge of the goodness of the climate from the latitude of the countries which surround it. Its circumference extends two hundred and fifty leagues, but it affords every where a charming prospect, and its shores are decked with oak trees, elms, chestnuts, walnut, apple, plum trees, and vines which bear their clusters up to the very tops of the trees, upon a sort of ground which lies as smooth as one's hand. Such ornaments as these are sufficient to give rise to the most agreeable idea of landscape in the world. I cannot express what quantities of deers and turkeys are to be found in these woods, and in the vast meads that lie upon the south side of the lake. At the bottom of the lake we find wild beeves (buffaloes), on the banks of two pleasant streams that disembogue into it, without cataracts or rapid currents. It abounds with sturgeon and white fish, but trout are very scarce

in it, as well as other fish that we take in the lakes Hurons (Huron) and Illinese (Michigan). It is clear of shelves, rocks and banks of sand, and has fourteen or fifteen fathoms of water. The savages assure us that it is never disturbed by high winds except in the months of December, January and February, and even then but seldom, which I am very apt to believe, for we had very few storms when I wintered in my boat, in 1688, though the boat lay open to the Lake of Hurons."

CELORON.—In 1749 the two rival countries, England and France, proceeded directly to assert their rights to the territories lying west of the Alleghenies. The French in that year sent from La Chine in Canada, Captain Bienville de Celoron, with two hundred and fourteen soldiers and Canadians, and fifty-five Iroquois and Abenakies Indians to the Ohio country, to take posession of those disputed regions in the name of the King of France. In June, 1749, this party ascended the St. Lawrence, coasted along the eastern and southern shore of Lake Ontario, passed up the river Niagara and along the southern shore of Lake Erie as far west as the mouth of the Chautauqua creek, arriving there July 16. A journal was kept by the expedition, and we will quote from a portion of it that relates to Chautauqua county, believing that the original will be more interesting to the reader than any account substituted in place of it.

The journal describes the lake at the mouth of the Chautauqua creek to be "extremely shallow, with no shelter from the force of the winds, involving great risk of shipwreck in landing, which is increased by large rocks, extending more than three-fourths of a mile from the shore." The journal further says of the position here: "I found it ill-adapted for such a purpose (as a military post) as well from its position as from its relation to the navigation of the lake. The water is so shallow that barks standing in cannot approach within a league of the portage. There being no island or harbor to which they could resort for shelter, they would be under the necessity of riding at anchor, and discharging their loading by batteaux. The frequency of squalls would render it a place of danger, besides there are no Indian villages in the vicinity—in fact they are quite distant, none being nearer than Ganongou and Paille Coupée (Broken Straw). In the evening Mm. de Villiers and le Borgne returned to lodge at the camp, having cleared the way for about three-quarters of a league."

The journal continues: "On the 17th, at break of day, we began the portage, the prosecution of which was vigorously maintained. All the canoes, provisions, munitions of war and merchandise intended as presents to the Indians bordering on the Ohio, were carried over the three-quarters of a league, which had been rendered passable the day previous. The route was exceedingly difficult, owing to the numerous hills and mountains which we encountered. All my men were very much fatigued. We established a strong guard, which was continued during the entire campaign, not only for the purpose of security, but for teaching the Canadians a discipline which they greatly needed. We continued our advance on the 14th, but bad weather prevented our making much progress, as on the preceding day. I consoled myself for the delay, as it was caused by a rain which I greatly desired, as it would raise the water in the river sufficient to float our loaded canoes. On the 19th, the rain having ceased, we accomplished half a league. On the 20th and 21st we continued our route with great diligence, and arrived at the end of the portage on the banks of Lake Chatacoin, on the 22d. The whole distance may be estimated at four leagues. Here I repaired my canoes and recruited my men." On the 24th the voyage was continued over the lake and through the dark and winding outlet to the highlands at Jamestown.

Here Celoron and his party encamped for the night. The journal, in describing the voyage over the rapids from Jamestown, says: "We proceeded about a league with great difficulty. In many places I was obliged to assign forty men to each canoe to facilitate their passage. On the 26th and 27th we continued our voyage, not without many obstacles; notwithstanding all our precautions to guard our canoes, they often sustained great injury by reason of the shallow water. On the 29th, at noon, I entered the *La Belle Rivière*. I buried a plate of lead at the foot of a red oak, on the south bank of the river Oyo (Ohio) and of the Chanougon, not far from the village of Kanaouagon, in latitude 42° 5′ 23″. Chanougon is now called the Conewango, and the Indian village Kanaouagou stood upon the site of the present village of Warren, Pa. The latitude of the place, as given in the journal, is about fifteen miles too far to the north. Celoron continued his journey down the river Ohio as far as the mouth of the Great Miami. He then ascended that river and returned to Canada. He buried a leaden plate at each of the following places: The famous rock below Franklin, known as the Indian God; at the mouth of Wheeling Creek, in West Virginia; at the mouth of the Muskingum, which plate was found by some boys in 1798; at the mouth of the Great Kanawha, found in 1846; and lastly at the mouth of the Great Miami.

The first leaden plate prepared for burial by Celoron on his voyage, above described, contains the earliest record of the name of Chautauqua Lake and its outlet. It is there written "Tchadakoin." This leaden plate was obtained by some artifice of the Iroquois from the French, and delivered to Sir William Johnson at his seat on the Mohawk. When Scan-aghtra-dey-a, the Cayuga sachem, delivered the plate, he accompanied it with the following speech:

"Brother Corlear and War-ragh-i-ya-ghey, I am sent here by the five Nations to you (with a piece of writing which the Senecas, our brethren, got by some artifice from Jeancour) earnestly besecching you will let us know what it means, and, as we put all confidence in you, our brother, hope you will explain it ingenuously to us." Here he delivered the leaden plate.

"Brother, I am ordered further to acquaint you that Jeancour, the French interpreter, when on his journey (this summer) to the Ohio river, spoke thus to the Five Nations, and others in our alliance:

"'Children, your father (meaning the French Gurnon) having, out of a tender regard for you, considering the great difficulties you labor under, by carrying your goods, canoes, etc., over the great carrying-place of Niagara, has desired me to acquaint you that in order to ease all of so much trouble for the future, he is resolved to build a house at the other end of said carrying-place which he will furnish with all necessaries requisite for your use.'

"Brother, Jeancour also told us that he was now on his way to Ohio River, where he intended to stay three years, and desired some of us to accompany him thither, which we refused, whereupon he answered he was much surprised at our not consenting to go with him, inasmuch as it was for our interest and ease he was sent thither to build a house there also, at the carrying-place between said River Ohio and Lake Erie, where all the western Indians should be supplied with whatever goods they may have occasion for, and not be at the trouble and loss of time going so far to market as usual (meaning Oswego); after this he desired to know our opinion of the affair, and begged our consent to build in said places; he gave us a large belt of wampum therewith, desiring our answer, which we told him we would take some time to consider of."

To which Sir William Johnson replied as follows:

"Brethren of the Five Nations, I am always glad to see you at my house, but never more so than at this juncture, as it puts it in my power now to be of the greatest service to you, and of convincing you that the confidence you have always reposed in me was justly grounded, and will ever prove the greatest advantage to you. While you continue to behave as you should, and follow your brother, the governor's, advice, and not suffer yourselves to be wheedled or misled by the fine speeches of your greatest enemy, the French, who have not, nor never had, your welfare at heart, as you are sensible of, from their many former cruelties and ill-treatment to your people. But their scheme now laid against you, and yours (at a time when they are feeding you up with fine promises of serving you in several shapes) is worse than all the rest, as will appear by their own writing here on this plate." Here Sir William Johnson gave a large belt of wampum to confirm what he said, which belt is to be sent through all the nations as far as the Ohio river, continuing he said further:

"Brethren, this is an affair of the greatest importance to you, as nothing less than all your lands and best hunting-places are aimed at, with a view of secluding you entirely from us, and the rest of your brethren, viz.: the Philadelphians, Virginians, etc., who can always supply you with the necessaries of life at a much lower rate than the French ever did, or could, and under whose protection you are, and ever will be safer and better served in every respect, than under the French. These and a hundred other substantial reasons I could give you, to convince you that the French are your implacable enemies. But as I told you before, the very instrument you now have brought to me of their own writing, is sufficient of itself to convince the world of their villainous designs, therefore I need not be at the trouble, so shall only desire that you and all other nations in alliance with you, seriously consider your own interest, and by no means submit to the impending danger which now threatens you; the only way to prevent which, is to turn Jeancour away immediately from Ohio, and tell him that the French shall neither build there, or at the Carrying place of Niagara, nor have a foot of land more from you."

"Brethren, what I now say, I expect and insist upon it be taken notice of, and send to the Indians at Ohio, that they may immediately know the vile designs of the French."

To which the Cayuga Sachem replied as follows:

"Brothers Corlear and Narraghigagee, I have with great attention and surprise, heard you repeat the substance of that devilish writing, which I brought you, and also with pleasure noticed your just remarks thereon, which really agree with my own sentiments on it. I return you my most hearty thanks in the name of all the nations of your brotherly love, and cordial advice which I promise you sincerely by this belt of wampum, shall be communicated immediately, and verbatim to the Six Nations by myself, and moreover shall be forwarded from the Seneca Castle, with belts from each of our own nation, to the Indians at Ohio, to strengthen your desire as I am thoroughly satisfied that you have our interest at heart."

The following is the original inscription on the leaden plate:

"L'an 1749 du regne de Louis XV Roy de France, Nous Celoron, commandant d'vne detachment en voie pav Monsieur le Mis. de la Galissoniere, Commandant General de la Nouvelle France, pour retablir la tranquillite dans quelques sauvages de ces cantons, a vous enterre cette plaqua, au confluent De L'Ohio et de Tchadakoiu ce 29 Juillet, pres de la riviere Oyo autrement belle riviere, pour monument du reu on vellement de possession que nous avous pris de la ditte riviere Oyo, et de toutes celles quiv tombent, et de toutes les terres de deux cotes jusque aux sources des dittes rivieres ainsi qu'en

out jovi ou du jovir les precedents rois de France, et qu'ils s'y sont maintenvs par les arms et par les traittes, specialement pav ceox de Reswick a Utrecht et d'Aux la Chapelle."

The following is a translation of the writing upon the plate:

"In the year 1749, of the reign of Louis the 15th, King of France, we Celoron, commander of a detachment sent by Monsieur the Marquis de la Galeissoniere, Governor General of New France, to re-establish tranquillity in some Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate of lead at the confluence of the Ohio and the Chantauqua, this 29th of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise Belle Riviere, as a monument of the renewal of the possession we have taken of the said river Ohio, and all those which empty into it, and of all the lands on both sides as far as the sources of the said rivers as enjoyed or ought to have been enjoyed by the kings of France preceding, and as they have then maintained themselves by arms and by treaties, especially those of Reswick, Utrecht and Aix la Chapelle."

The inscription on the leaden plate, the speech of the Indian Sachem, and that of Sir William Johnson, serve to show the jealous attitude the English and French bore towards each other, and also the relations they held with the Indians, better than any extended account. They also serve to show the arts used by each of these nations, to establish an alliance with them. The Indians however, notwithstanding the efforts of the French and English, by their sagacity and firmness, preserved their freedom of action, maintained absolute independence, and held the possession of their hunting grounds for more than a century.

The word "Tchadakoin" written upon the leaden plate, is the first record we have of the name Chantauqua.* In the journal kept of Celoron's expedition, it is spelled "Chatakouin" and "Chatacoin." Upon the map of Father Bonnecamps who accompanied Celoron it is spelled "Tjadakoin." In the letters of Du Quesne to the French Government, in 1753, it is spelled "Chatacoint." In the "History of the French and English Wars in North America," written by Captain Ponchob in French, and on the map accompanying it, it is spelled "Thatacoin." In the affidavit of Stephen Coffin, an English soldier made prisoner by the French, who accompanied the expedition that constructed the wagon-road from Lake Erie to Chautauqua Lake, it is spelled "Chadakoin." Mitchell in 1755, writes it "Chadocoin," and on Crevecœur's map of 1758, it is written "Chatacouin." These are obviously different spellings of the same Indian word. The lake and its outlet were located wholly within the territories of the Iroquois. The nearest Indian villages were those of that people. They fished in its waters and hunted along its shores, and their trails threaded the dark forests where it lay. Its name would naturally be a word in the Iroquois tongue, one which the French would be most likely to adopt and engrave upon the leaden plate. It will be observed that these words pronounced according to the rules of French orthography, are not very unlike the word "Chautauqua" as now pronounced. It is not remarkable that when the English succeeded to the domain of the lakes, that this name should acquire a somewhat different pronunciation, and that in time it should be still further changed. On Lewis Evans' map, 1758, and Pownall's map of 1776, it is written "Jadaxqua;" by Sir William Johnson in 1766, "Jadaghque;" by General William Irvin who visited the lake previous

*The identity of the name "Chautauqua" with the word "Tchadakoin," and the various modifications it has undergone in pronunciation and orthography since it was written upon the leaden plate, was discovered by the writer of this sketch. Attention was afterwards called to it by him, in the "History of Chautauqua anterior to its Pioneer Settlement," contributed by the writer to "Young's History of Chautauqua County." See pages 35, 36 and 37.

to 1788, "Iadaqua;" and Cornplanter, according to Alden, pronounced it "Chaud-dauk-wa." On the map made by the Holland Land company in 1804, it is spelled "Chataughque." After the settlement of the county, until 1859, it was spelled "Chautauque," when it was changed by a resolution of the Board of Supervisors of that county to "Chautauqua." These small changes are due to the various tongues, white and Indian, in which it has been successively rendered. Even in the various dialects of the Iroquois language, it was uttered differently. The Senecas called it "Chä-da-queh;" the Cayugas, "Cha-dä-qua;" the Onondagas, "Cha-dä-quä;" the Tuscaroras, "Cha-ta-qua;" and the Mohawks, "Jä-dá-quä."

The French and Indian War.—The French having declared their intention to claim all the territory lying in the valley of the Mississippi, through the formal act of Celoron in the burial of the leaden plates, now prepared to establish dominion there, more effectually, by erecting a line of forts extending from their possessions in Canada to their settlements in Louisiana, and thus carry out the plan conceived by La Salle three quarters of a century before. In 1753, four years after Celoron visited Chautauqua lake, the Marquis Du Quesne, being governor-general of Canada, dispatched a force which opened a portage road from Erie to Le Bœuf on French Creek, and built forts there. This force the same season, also opened another road from the mouth of the Chautauqua Creek near Barcelona, to the head of Chautauqua Lake at Mayville. Thus was communication established by the French between Lake Erie and the headwaters of the Ohio.

These acts are memorable for the reason, that they constituted the immediate causes, that led to one of the most famous wars of modern times. It was known in this country as the French and Indian war; a contest that extended over Continental Europe, and even to Asia and Africa. These events should be recorded in this history, being so intimately connected with Chautauqua Lake and county. The details of these events cannot fail to be entertaining to one interested in the history of this region.

Du Quesne, in the fall of 1752, rendered an account of the arrangements that he had made to carry out the designs of the French, in a letter to the French Minister of the Marine and Colonies, in Paris, in which he stated, that he would begin his posts at a point near Barcelona in this county, and at the mouth of the Chautauqua Creek, which he called Chat-a-co-nit. It is evident from this letter, that Du Quesne fully believed, from the information that he had, that the carrying place between this point, and the head of Chautauqua Lake was the shortest and most practicable that could be found between the waters of the lakes and the Ohio. The carrying place between Erie and Le Bœuf, was discovered afterwards. The importance that Du Quesne attached to the selections of the best carrying place between these waters, is evident from the language used by him, in his communications to the French government.

Du Quesne, during the winter, completed his preparations, which were hastened by false reports received by Joncaire, that the English had actually settled upon French Creek, and at the junction of the Conewango with the Allegheny, where Warren is now situated; which the French and Indians then called Chinengue. He, in early spring, dispatched from Montreal, an advanced force of two hundred and fifty men, under Monsieur Barbeer, for Chautauqua, with orders to fell and prepare timber for the building of a fort there. We will give some extracts from his letter to the French Minister of Marine, bearing date August 20, 1753, to explain the reasons which had led him to change his mind, and adopt the route between Presque Isle and Le Bœuf as the carrying place, instead of that between Barcelona and

Chautauqua Lake, and also to show the difficulties that attended the prosecution of the undertaking:

"My Lord:—I have the honor to inform you, that I have been obliged to alter the arrangement I had made, whereof I rendered you an account last fall.

"You will see, my lord, by the extract of the journal hereto annexed, the reasons which compelled me to reduce almost to one-half the vanguard that I informed you consisted of four hundred men, and those that determined me to prefer landing the troops at the harbor of Presque Isle on Lake Erie, which I very fortunately discovered instead of Chataconit, where I informed you I would begin my posts.

"This discovery is so much more propitious, as it is a harbor, which the largest barks can enter loaded, and be in perfect safety. I am informed that the beach, the soil, and the resources of all sorts, were the same as represented to me.

"The plan I send you of this place, is only a rough sketch until it is corrected. I have given orders that this be proceeded with.

"The letter I received on the 12th of January last from M. de Joucaire, has obliged me by force, to obtain provisions from the farmers, to enable me to oppose the projects of the English, who, he advised me, had sent Smiths to Chinengue and the now Aux Bœuf, where they were even settled; and that there was a terrible excitement among the Indians, who looked upon it as certain, that the English would be firmly settled there in the course of this year, not imagining that my forces were capable of opposing them. This fear which made me attempt the impossible, has had hitherto, the most complete success. All the provisions have arrived from without, after a delay of fifteen days, and I had them transported with all imaginable diligence, into a country so full of difficulties, in consequence of the great number of voyageurs which I required to ascend the rapids, the race of which is getting scarce.

"I was not long in perceiving that this movement made a considerable impression on the Indians; and what has thrown more consternation among them is, that I had no recourse to them; for I contented myself with telling our domiciliated tribes, that if there were eight or ten from each village who had the curiosity to witness my operations, I would permit them to follow, Sieur Marin, the commander of the detachment, whom they were well aquainted with, and in whom they had confidence. Of 200 whom I proposed to send forward only 70 are sufficient for scouts and hunters.

"All the natives that came down to see me from the upper county, and who met the multitude of batteaux and canoes which were conveying the men and effects belonging to the detachment, presented themselves, all trembling before me, and told me that they were aware of my power, by the swarm of men they had passed, and begged me to have pity on them, their wives and their children. I took advantage of their terror, to speak to them in a firm tone, and menacing the first that would falter; and instead of a month or five weeks, that they were accustomed to remain here, consuming the king's provisions, I got rid of them on the fourth day.

"It appears up to this time, that the execution of the plan of my enterprise, makes so strong an impression on the nations, that all the vagabonds who had taken refuge on the Beautiful river, have returned to their village. . . . Sieur Marin writes me on the 3d instant, that the fort at Presque Isle is entirely finished; that the Portage road, which is six leagues in length, is also ready for carriages; that the store which was necessary to be built half way across the Portage, is in a condition to receive the supplies, and the second fort which is located at the mouth of the river Aux Bœuf will soon be completed.

"This commandant informs me, moreover, that he is having some pirogues constructed; whilst men are actually employed in transporting his stores; and he tells me that all the Delawares, Chanonanous, (Shawnees) and Senecas on the Beautiful river had come to meet him, and that he had so well received them, that they were zealously assisting with their horses that they have brought with them, in making the portage.

"There has not been, up to the present time, the least impediment to the considerable movements I have caused to be made; everything arrived at its destination with greater celerity than I anticipated; and among the prodigious number of batteaux or canoes, that have passed the rapids, only one has upset, drowning seven men.

"As it is impossible in a movement as vast as it is precipitous for this country, that some of the provisions should be spoiled in open craft, despite all the precautions that could be taken, I have sent on as much as was necessary to repair the loss.

"Everything announces, my lord, the successful execution of my project, unless some unforeseen accident has occurred; and the only anxiety I feel is that the River Aux Bœuf portage will delay the entrance of our troops into the Beautiful River, as it is long, and there is considerable to carry, and the horses I have sent thither have arrived there exhausted with fatigue. But I hope this will be obviated by those the Indians have brought thither, and that the mildness of the climate will admit of the completion of the posts. The extreme boldness with which I have executed a project of so much importance, has caused me the liveliest inquietude; the famine which met me on my arrival at Quebeck having reduced me, forwarding only 900 barrels of flour as the whole supply.

"From the knowledge I have acquired this winter, I would have composed my vanguard of 700 men, had I had the entrepot of provisions at Niagara, because the body of men would have assuredly advanced to the portage, which I was desirous of occupying; having to fear some opposition on the part of the Indians of the Beautiful River at the instigation of the English, my plan having been discovered, and bruited abroad since M. de la Jouquire's death, in consequence of the explorations that I caused to be made by some bark canoes, notwithstanding the color I wished to give these movements.

"I leave you to judge, my lord, the trouble of mind I felt at the reduction of this vanguard to 250 men, which I was obliged to send like what is called in the army a forlorn hope, when dispatched to explore a work. On the other hand, I should proceed at a snail's pace could I continue my operations only with the assistance derived from the sea, the inconveniences of which I understood. In fine, my lord, if there be any merit in doing anything contrary to the prudence of a person of my age, who has not the reputation of being devoid of that virtue, the enterprise in question would be entitled to very great credit; but necessity having constrained me to it, I do not adopt it, and attribute its success to singular good fortune which I would not for all the world attempt again.

"The discovery I have made of the harbor of Presque Isle, which is regarded as the finest spot in nature, has determined me to send a royal assistant pilot to search around the Niagara rapids for some place where a bark could remain to take in its load. Nothing would be of greater advantage in the saving of transport, and the security of the property of the new posts and of Detroit; but it is necessary to find a good bottom, so that the anchors may hold; for it could safely winter at Presque Isle, where it would be as it were in a box. I impatiently await the return of this pilot, and I would be much flattered could I be able to announce to

you in my latest dispatches, that I have ordered the construction of this vessel.

"I must not leave you ignorant, my lord, how much I am pleased with Sieur Marin, the commander of the detachment, and Major Pean. The former, who has an experienced capacity, manages the Indians as he pleases; and he has, at his age, the same zeal and activity as any young officer that may enter the service. The second is endowed with all the talent imaginable for detail and resources, and knows no other occupation than that of accomplishing the object he is intrusted with. He alone had charge of dispatching all the canoes and batteaux, and acquitted himself of that duty, with great order. Chevalier Le Mercier, to whom I assigned the duties of engineer, and who is also intrusted with the distribution of the provisions, is an officer possessing the rarest talent. Sieur Marin expresses himself to me in the highest terms of all those who are under his orders, and who vie with each other in diligence.

"I am, with the most profound respect, my lord, your most humble and most obedient servant, "DU QUESNE."

In addition to the account given of the doings of the French in this quarter that is contained in these letters from Du Quesne, we have a very full and apparently authentic narrative of their operations in Chautauqua county, and in Pennsylvania in the year 1753, in an affidavit made by Stephen Coffin, before Sir William Johnson, January 10, 1754. Stephen Coffin was taken prisoner by the French and Indians in 1747, and detained in Lower Canada until January, 1752, when he was allowed to join the command of Barbeen in this expedition to the Ohio river. On the return of the French forces in the fall of that year, the troops became fatigued from rowing all night upon Lake Ontario, and were ordered to put ashore within a mile of the mouth of the Oswego river for breakfast, when Coffin and a Frenchman escaped to the English fort of Oswego, and afterwards made his affidavit before Sir William Johnson, of which the following is a full copy:

"Stephen Coffin of full age, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that he was taken prisoner by the French and Indians of Canada at Menis, in the year 1747, under the command of Major Noble, from whence he was brought to an Indian village called Octagouche, about fifteen leagues to the westward of Chebucto, where he was kept three weeks prisoner, from thence was carried to a French settlement called Beau-basin, where the French had a wooden fort, and garrisoned with twenty-five men, remained there two months; from thence they took him to Gaspey, a considerable fishing place in the Gulf of St. Lawrence near to the entrance of the river; there are about 300 families settled there, they kept him there working near four years, then he was brought to a place called Ramonski, inhabited by about twenty-five French families, from which place he sailed two years to, and from Quebec, in a sloop carrying beaver and furs, salmon, etc., to Quebec, and in return, brought back brandy, dry goods, etc. During the time of deponent's residing at Quebec, he says it was commonly talked or reported, that they, the French, intended to settle as many families as they could to the westward, to make up the loss of two of their towns sunk in the West Indias by an earthquake. The deponent further saith, that the navigation up the river St. Lawrence, is very dangerous, particularly so at the Isle aux Condres, and the Isle of Orleans, the North side of the former is the best for navigation, the south side being very rapid and rocky, and the channel not above two hundred yards wide, about six fathoms water; whereas in the north channel there is fifteen fathoms, at the north-east end of the latter begins sand banks, which extend a league down said river; the channel is between both banks, and pretty near the middle of the river, from thence to the town of Quebec good navigation, being fifteen fathom all

the way. The deponent says, there is no possibility of going up said river, without the tide serves, or a strong northeast wind, especially at the two forementioned islands. In September 1752, the deponent was in Quebec, and endeavoring to agree with some Indians, to convey him to his own country, New England, which the Indians acquainted the governor of, who immediately ordered him to jail where he lay three months; at the time of his releasement the French were preparing for a march to Belle Riviere or Ohio, where he offered his service, but was rejected by the Governor General Du Quesne; he the said General setting out for Montreal about the 3d of January, 1753, to view and forward the forces, the deponent applied to Major Ramsay, for liberty to go with the army to Ohio, who told him he would ask the Lieutenant Du Roy, who agreed to it, upon which he was equipped as a soldier, and sent with a detachment of three hundred men to Montreal, under command of Monsieur Barbeen, who set off immediately with said command, by land and ice, for Lake Erie; they on their way stopped a couple of days to refresh themselves at Cadaraghquie fort; also at Toronto, on the north side of Lake Ontario; then at Niagara fort for fifteen days; from thence set off by water, being April, and arrived at Chadakoin (now Barcelona, Chautauqua county, New York) on Lake Erie, where they were ordered to fell timber, and prepare for building a fort there, according to the governor's instruction; but Monsieur Morang coming up with five hundred men and twenty Indians, put a stop to the erecting of a fort at that place, by reason of his not liking the situation, and the river of Chadakoin being too shallow to carry any craft with provisions to Belle River. The deponent says, there arose a warm debate between Messrs. Barbeen and Morang thereon, the first insisting on building a fort there, agreeable to his instructions, otherwise on Morang giving him an instrument in writing to satisfy the governor on that point, which Morang did, and then ordered Monsieur Mercie who was both commissary and engineer to go along said lake and look for a good situation; which he found, and returned in three days, it being fifteen leagues to the southwest of Chadokoin; they were then all ordered to repair hither; when they arrived, there were about twenty Indians fishing in the lake, who immediately quit it on seeing the French; they fell to work and built a square fort, of chestnut logs, squared and lapped over each other, to the length of fifteen feet; it is about one hundred and twenty feet square, a log house in each square, a gate at the southward and another to the northward, not one port hole cut in any part of it; when finished they called it Fort La Presque Isle.

The Indians who came from Canada with them returned very much out of temper, owing, as it is said among the army, to Morang's dogged behavior and ill usage of them; but they, the Indians, said at Oswego it was owing to the French's misleading of them by telling them falsehoods, which, they said, they had now found out, and left them. As soon as the fort was finished, they marched southward, cutting a wagon road through a fine level country, twenty-one miles to the River Le Bœuf (leaving Captain Depotiney with a hundred men to garrison the fort at La Presque Isle); they fell to work cutting timber boards, etc., for another fort, while Mons. Morang ordered Mons. Bite, with fifty men, to go to a place called by the Indians Ganagaralehare, on the banks of Belle river, where the river Le Bœuf empties into it. In the mean time Morang had got large boats or batteaux made to carry down the baggage and provisions to said place. Mons. Bite, on coming to said Indian place, was asked what he wanted or intended; he, upon answering it was their father, the governor of Canada's intention to build a trading-house for them and all their brethren's conveniency, was told by the Indians that the lands were theirs,

and they would not have them build upon it. He said Mr. Bite, returning, met two Englishmen, traders, with their horses and goods, whom they bound and brought prisoners to Morang, who ordered them to Canada in irons. He said Bite reported to Morang the situation was good, but the water in the river La Bœuf too low at that time to carry down any craft with provisions, etc. A few days after, the deponent says that about one hundred Indians called by the French Loos came to the fort at the river Le Bœuf to see what the French were doing; that Mons. Morang treated them very kindly, and then asked them to carry down some stores to the Belle river on horseback for payment, which he immediately advanced them on their undertaking to do it. They set off with full loads, but never delivered them to the French, which incensed them very much, being not only a loss, but a great disappointment.

Morang, a man of very peevish, cholerie disposition, meeting with these and other crosses, and finding the season of the year too far advanced to build the third fort, called all his officers together, and told them that as he had engaged and firmly promised the governor to finish the three forts that season, and not being able to fulfil the same, was both afraid and ashamed to return to Canada, being sensible he had now forfeited the governor's favor forever; wherefore, rather than to live in disgrace, he begged they would take him (as he then sat in a carriage made for him, being very sick some time), and seat him in the middle of the fort, and then set fire to it, and let him perish in the flames, which was rejected by the officers, who, the deponent says, had not the least regard for him, as he had behaved very ill to them all in general. The deponent further saith that about eight days before he left fort Presque Isle, Chev. De Crake arrived express from Canada in a birch canoe, worked by ten men, with orders (as deponent afterwards heard) from Governor Du Quesne to Morang to make all the preparations possible again the spring of the year to build two forts at Chadakoin,—one of them by Lake Erie, and the other at the end of the carrying-place at Lake Chadakoin, which carrying-place is fifteen miles from one lake to the other. He said chevalier brought for Mons. Morang a cross of St. Louis, which the rest of the officers would not allow him to take until the governor was acquainted with his conduct and behavior. The chevalier returned immediately to Canada, after which the deponent saith, when the fort of River Le Bœuf was finished (which is built of wood stockaded triangular-wise, and has two log-houses inside), Monsieur Morang ordered the party to return to Canada for the winter season, except three hundred men, which he kept to garrison both forts and prepare materials against the spring for the building of other forts. He also sent Jean Cœur, an officer and interpreter, to stay the winter among the Indians at Ohio, in order to prevail with them not to allow the building of forts on their lands, but also persuade them, if possible, to join the French interest against the English.

The deponent further saith, that on the 28th of October last, he set off for Canada, under the command of Captain Deman, who had command of twenty-two batteauxs, with twenty men in each batteaux; the remainder being seven hundred and sixty men, followed in a few days, during which time Mons. Peon with two hundred men, cut a wagon road over the carrying place from Lake Erie to Lake Chadakoin (Chautauqua) being fifteen miles, viewed the situation which proved to their liking, so set off November 3d for Niagara, where we arrived, the 6th, it is a very poor rotten old wooden fort, with twenty-five men in it, they talked of rebuilding it next summer. We left fifty men here to build batteaux for the army again this spring, also a store house for the provisions stores, &c., and staid here two days,

then set off for Canada; all hands being fatigued with rowing all night ordered to put ashore to breakfast, within a mile of Oswego garrison, at which time the deponent saith, that he with a Frenchman slipped off, and got to the fort, where they both were concealed, until the army passed; from thence he came here. The deponent further saith, that besides the three hundred men with which he went up first, under the command of Monsieur Barbeen, and the five hundred men Morang brought up afterwards, there came at different times with stores, &c., seven hundred more, which made in all one thousand five hundred men; three hundred of which remained to garrison the two forts, fifty at Niagara, the rest all returned to Canada, and talked of going up again this winter, so, as to be there the beginning of April; they had two six pounders and seven four pounders, which they intended to have planted in the fort at Ganagarah, which was to have been called the Governor's Fort, but as that was not built, they left the guns in the Fort Le Bœuff, where Morang commands. Further deponent saith not."

"Sworn before me this 10th day of January, 1754. Wm. Johnson."

his
"Stephen X Coffin
mark."

This Portage road was cut by the French from Lake Erie to Chautauqua lake, more than twenty years before the battle of Lexington, and was the first work performed by civilized hands within the limits of Chautauqua county, of which we are informed. It was known by the early settlers of the county, as the old Portage or French road, and was one of the first highways of the county over which, in early days, much merchandise, including large amounts of salt from Onondago county, were annually transported to Pittsburgh, and places on the river below.

The Portage road, commenced on the west bank of the Chautauqua creek, a little distance from its mouth, in the town of Westfield. Thence it passed up, on the west side of the creek, crossing the present Erie road at the old McHenry tavern, where the historical monument stands, to a point above the woolen factory, about a mile from Westfield, here the road crossed the creek; still further on it crossed the present road leading from Mayville to Westfield, and continued most of the distance for the remainder of the way, on the east side of the present road, and terminated at the foot of Main street in Mayville. The original track and remains of the old log bridges were plainly to be seen as late as the year 1817, and even traces of this road remain to this day. He informed the writer of this sketch, that he passed over this Portage road as early as July, 1800, that he followed it from the mouth of Chautauqua creek, three miles up its west bank, and thence over the hills to Chautauqua Lake. That the road then had the appearance of having been used in former times. That the under brush had been cut out; and where this road crossed the Chautauqua creek, about three miles from its mouth, the banks upon each side had been dug away, to admit a passage across the stream. Towards Mayville, and near the summit of the hills, at a low wet place, a causeway had been constructed of logs. Over this point the present highway from Mayville to Westfield now passes. At the foot of Main street in Mayville, where the Portage road terminated, was a circular piece of mason work of stone, laid in sand and mortar, three or four feet high, and three or four feet in diameter. It was constructed as Judge Peacock conjectured, for the purpose of cooking food. A piece of mason work, precisely like this in every respect, he saw standing at the other end of the Portage, at the mouth of the Chautauqua creek, opposite Barcelona. The mason work was seen as late as 1802 by William Bell, who, for over seventy years resided in Westfield.

Sir William Johnson, in 1861, journeyed to

Detroit by the command of Gen. Amherst, to establish a treaty with the Ottawa Confederacy, to regulate the trade at the several posts in the Indian country. On his return, he coasted along the south shore of Lake Erie. In his journal of this journey is the following reference to this Portage, with other interesting particulars:

"Wednesday, October 1st, (1761), embarked (at Presque Isle) at 7 o'clock, with the wind strong ahead—continued so all day, notwithstanding it improved all day, and got to *Jadaghue creek and Carrying place,* which is a fine harbor and encampment. It is very dangerous from Presque Isle here, being a prodigious steep, rocky bank all the way, except two or three creeks and small beaches, where are very beautiful streams of water or springs which tumble down the rocks. We came about forty miles this day. The fire was burning where Captain Cochran (the officer who commanded at Presque Isle) I suppose encamped last night. *Here the French had a baking place, and here they had meetings, and assembled the Indians when first going to Ohio, and bought this place of them.* Toonadawanusky, the river we stopped yesterday as is so called.

"Friday 2d. A very stormy morning, wind not fair; however sent off my two baggage boats, and ordered them to stop about thirty miles off in a river (probably Cattaraugus creek). The Seneca Indian tells me we may get this day to the end of the lake. I embarked at eight o'clock with all the rest and got about thirty miles, when a very great storm of wind and rain arose, and obliged us to put into a little creek (probably Eighteen Mile creek) between the high rocky banks. The wind turned northwest, and it rained very hard. We passed the Mohawks in a bay about four miles from here. Some of our boats are put into other places as well as they can. My bedding is on board the birch canoe of mine, with the Indian somewhere ahead. The lake turns very greatly to the north-east, and looks like a low land. From Presque Isle here it is all high land, except a very few spots where boats may land. In the evening sent Oneida to the Mohawk encampment, to learn what news here."

When information reached Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, of these proceedings by the French, he determined to ascertain their purpose, and to induce them to abandon their claim upon the valley of the Ohio. He accordingly dispatched George Washington, then but twenty-two years of age, who set out from Williamsburgh, in Virginia, on the 30th day of October, 1753, and arrived at the place where Pittsburgh now stands, about three weeks afterwards. He then proceeded to Venango, where he arrived on the 4th of December, and had an interview with the celebrated Capt. Joucaire, but obtained no satisfaction. From Venango he pushed on up the French Creek, to the post the French had established at Le Bœuf, now Waterford, where he arrived on the 11th of December, 1753. The fort he found situated on the west fork of French Creek. It consisted of four houses, forming a square, defended by bastions made of palisades twelve feet high, pierced by cannon and small arms. Within the bastions were a guard house and other buildings. Outside were stables, a smith forge, and a log house for soldiers. The Indian name for the place was Casawago. Washington found that the French were preparing at this place many pine boats and bark canoes to be ready in the spring, to descend and destroy the English posts on the Ohio river. Here Washington, over one hundred and twenty years ago, spent five anxious days, within but fourteen miles from the town of French Creek, in Chautauqua county, negotiating with the French commandant, St. Pierre. Having finished his business with the French, Washington set out on the 16th of December to return. His long journey through the wilderness was beset by many difficulties and dangers. French Creek and

the Allegheny river were swollen and full of floating ice; the snows were deep, and the cold intense. He arrived at Williamsburgh, January 16, 1754, having performed a toilsome and perilous journey of eight hundred miles, in two and one-half months.

The same year occurred the first bloodshed of the war. Washington, in command of a few colonists, defeated the French under Monsieur Jummonvill in a small battle in the forests of Pennsylvania, and was himself defeated a little later at Fort Necessity. The next year, in July, occurred the memorable defeat of the well-disciplined English army under Braddock by the Indians and little band of gallant Frenchmen. The French forces engaged in this affair passed over Lake Erie along the shore of Chautauqua county, on their march from Canada to Fort Duquesne (now Pittsburgh). The train of artillery taken from Braddock was transported back along this route, and used in August of the succeeding year by Montcalm in the siege of Oswego. D'Anbrey, in 1759, also conducted from the posts of Venango and Presque Isle a large force of French soldiers to relieve Fort Niagara, then besieged by the English under Sir William Johnson, Prideaux, the general in command, having been killed early in the siege. A little later the French, under D'Anbrey, and the Indians who joined him, were defeated in Niagara county, New York, and five hundred of their number slain. Charles Lee, who afterwards became a prominent American general, was at the siege of Niagara, and after the siege passed along the shores of Chautauqua on a military errand down the Allegheny to Fort Du Quesne.

The first military expedition of the English over Lake Erie was made immediately after the surrender by the French of their possessions in America. It was dispatched to take possession of Detroit, Michillimackinack, and other French posts that had been surrendered. Major Rogers, long celebrated for his skill in border war, led the expedition. He embarked in November, 1760, at the foot of Lake Erie, with two hundred rangers in fifteen whale boats, and coasted along the southern shore of the lake. On arriving at Erie, Rogers set out for Pittsburgh. He descended French creek and the Allegheny river in a canoe. Having obtained reinforcements, he proceeded on his way to Detroit, which was surrendered to him immediately on his arrival.

Pontiac's War.—At the close of the French and Indian war, as soon as the English had possessed themselves of the forts and posts that had been built and established by the French, a conspiracy was formed by the Indian tribes of the West to seize these outposts and dispossess the English. The moving spirit of this confederation of Indian tribes was Pontiac, an Ottawa chief of great abilities. The Delawares, Shawnees, Wyandots, Ojibways and other tribes of the West joined the League. It taxed the great influence of Sir William Johnson to the utmost to prevent the Six Nations from also joining in the conspiracy. The English posts were all to be attacked on the same day, their garrisons to be massacred, and also all the people of the border settlements. So well planned was the attack, that nine posts in the west were surprised and captured in a single day, and the most of the garrisons tomahawked and scalped.

It may be interesting to know that this contest between the Indians and white men brought scenes of savage warfare close to the borders of this county. At Presque Isle (now Erie, Pa.) in the shadows of the forest, and less than twenty miles away from the limits of this county, occurred one of those desperate struggles between Indians and white men, which so frequently occurred in the pioneer history of this country. In June, 1763, Ensign Christie was the commanding officer at Presque Isle. On the third day of that month, Lieutenant Cuyler, of the Queen's company of Rangers, arrived

there on his way to Fort Niagara, with the remnant of his force, which had been surprised and defeated by the Indians while coasting along the north shore of Lake Erie on their way with provisions and ammunition for the English garrison at Detroit. Ensign Christie kept six of Cuyler's men to astist in defending an anticipated attack by the Indians upon his post, which increased his garrison to twenty-seven men. Fort Presque Isle stood on the shore of Lake Erie, where is now the site of the present city of Erie. A strong block house built of large logs stood in the angle of the fort.

Early in the morning of the 15th of June two hundred Indians from those assembled at Detroit appeared and commenced the assault. The garrison, when the attack commenced, withdrew into the block house. The Indians, from under cover of the bank of the lake and a ridge that extended along a small stream that ran into the lake near the fort, continued the attack all day, firing into every loop-hole of the bastion, and endeavoring to set it on fire by shooting burning arrows against its roof and sides, which the garrison would extinguish with water kept in barrels within the works. Some of the Indians managed to get into the fort, which enabled them to carry on a more effectual fire against the block house, while others attempted to undermine it. The garrison made a stubborn defence, either killing or wounding such of the Indians as exposed themselves. The water in the bastion being nearly exhausted, the soldiers commenced to dig a passage underground to the well, which stood in an exposed place. Darkness came at last, but the Indians kept up a fire all night from intrenchments which they had constructed.

The next day the Indians set fire to the commanding officer's house, which stood near the block house. The flames soon reached the bastion of the block house, which at last took fire. The garrison, however, succeeded in extinguishing it with water from the well, which they had reached by means of the underground passage. The firing continued until midnight of the second day, when the garrison was warned that preparations had been completed to set the block house on fire from above and below and their surrender was demanded, and it was promised that if they yielded their lives would be spared. Christie being satisfied that he and his men could not prevent the burning of the block house, surrendered with the understanding that the lives of the garrison should be spared, and that they might retire unmolested to the nearest post. The Indians kept them for awhile near Presque Isle and adopted some of their prisoners into their tribe, shaving off their hair, painting and bedecking them as Indian warriors. They finally carried their prisoners to Detroit. Christie, however, succeeded in making his escape. One soldier, Benjamin Gray, also made his escape at the time of the surrender, and made his way to Fort Pitt and first told the story of the siege of Fort Presque Isle. It is said that another soldier also made his escape.

The Indians, late in the morning of the 18th of June, next appeared before the post at Le Bœuf (now Waterford, Pa.), distant fourteen miles west of the town of French Creek, in Chautauqua county. Its garrison consisted of eleven privates, two corporals and its commander, Ensign Price, a gallant young officer. The Indians at first endeavored to gain admittance by artifice, but failed. Late in the day they commenced the attack, shooting burning arrows against the sides and roof of the block-house. The men several times succeeded in extinguishing the fire. At length the flames so spread that they could not master them. They all got out through a narrow window in the rear of the block-house, unobserved by the Indians; covered by the darkness of the night, they managed to escape into the forest, where they wandered several days half-starved. Finally all but two reached Fort Pitt. These two prob-

ably perished in the woods. On their way Price and his men passed Venango (now Franklin), where they found only smoking fires, in which lay the half-burned bodies of its murdered garrison. The Indians, who in this case were Senecas, had succeeded in gaining admittance into the fort at Venango, when they burned it to the ground and massacred all its garrison, leaving none to tell the story of its fall. The few facts known respecting the destruction of this post were afterwards gathered from an Indian who was present at its capture, and narrated them to Sir William Johnson. Lieutenant Gordon, its commanding officer, was tortured over a slow fire for several nights, until he died.

While the Indians were prosecuting their campaign along this frontier, they murdered many scattered settlers of western Pennsylvania, and other settlers only saved themselves by fleeing to the nearest forts. Meantime Pontiac was prosecuting with great energy the siege of Detroit. For more than a year was it besieged, during which time the garrison suffered greatly. On the 10th day of August, 1764, General Bradstreet, at the head of three thousand men, set out in boats from the foot of Lake Erie, on their way to relieve Detroit. Their route was along the southern shore of Lake Erie. On the 10th and 11th of August, 1764, they rowed along the coast of Chautauqua county. Israel Putnam accompanied the expedition as a colonel of a regiment of Connecticut troops. Arriving at Detroit, Bradstreet raised the siege, and on the 10th of October set out on his return. Eight or ten miles west of Cleveland a portion of the boats were wrecked, and about one hundred and fifty of his force, provincials and Indians, were compelled to make their way to Fort Niagara, along the southern shore of Lake Erie, on foot. Their route led through the lake towns of the county of Chautauqua. After many days of hardship, fording creeks and rivers, suffering from cold and hunger, they reached the end of their journey. Many of the provincials perished in the woods.

Pontiac's war was the last great attempt made by the Indians to redeem this country from the dominion of the white man, and at its close comparative peace for many years prevailed, and no event of importance occurred in these regions until the Revolution.

Revolutionary War.—No event occurred during the early years of the war of the Revolution relating to Chautauqua county of sufficient importance which would entitle it to be recorded. The scene of the contest during those years was far distant from the then remote regions in which this county is situated. In 1779, however, the 11th of August, Colonel Daniel Broadhead set out from Pittsburgh at the head of six hundred and five militia and volunteers, and advanced up the Allegheny river to destroy the Seneca towns situated upon its upper waters, and to act in conjunction with General Sullivan, who was marching from the east against the Indian towns on the Genesee. About five miles below the mouth of the Broken Straw, an advance party of his command, consisting of fifteen white men and eight Delaware Indians, under the command of Lieut. Harding, fell in with thirty or forty Indian warriors coming down the river in seven canoes. The Indians landed and stripped off their shirts; a sharp contest ensued; the Indians were defeated, and five of their number were killed, and several wounded; and all their canoes and contents fell into the hands of Col. Broadhead. Lieut. Harding had three men wounded, including one of the Delaware Indians. Colonel Broadhead's command continued to march up the river as far as the Indian village of Buck-a-loons, on the flats near Irvineton, at the mouth of the Broken Straw, in Warren county. The Indians were driven from their village, and retreated to the hills in the rear. The town was destroyed, and a breastwork of trees thrown up. A garrison of forty men was left to guard the provi-

sions, and the remainder of the force proceeded to the Indian town of Conewago, which was found to have been deserted eighteen months before. Conewago was burnt, and the troops marched still further up the river, past Kinjua to Gohroonwago, a place about four miles below the southern boundary of the State of New York Here they found a painted image or war-post, clothed in dog-skin. The troops remained there three days, burning this and other towns in the vicinity, destroying the extensive cornfields they found there. Col. Broadhead believed, from the great quantity of corn found, and from the number of new houses which were built, and being built by square and round logs, and of framed timbers, that the whole Seneca and Munsey nations intended to collect there. Gohroonwago was situated where, some years afterwards, Cornplanter made his residence, and where an Indian village grew up, called De-o-no-sa-da-ga, meaning in English burnt houses.

Colonel Broadhead makes no mention of having advanced beyond these Indian towns. Mrs. Mary Jammison, who is usually accurate, states, in her narrative, that he ascended to Olean Point, destroying all the Indian villages on the Allegheny river. In Cattaraugus county there was at this time, at the mouth of Cold Spring creek, the village of Che-na-shun-ga-tau ; at the mouth of Little Valley creek, the village of Buck-tooth ; at the mouth of Great Valley creek, Killbuckstown ; and in the town of Carrollton, Tu-ne-nu-gwan, all of which were destroyed, if any detachment of Colonel Broadhead's command reached Olean Point. The latter place is situated upon the Allegheny river, in the southeast part of Cattaraugus county, New York, and is distant less than thirty miles from Canada, an Indian town of the Genesee river, and less than sixty miles from the larger Indian towns destroyed by General Sullivan. Colonel Broadhead arrived at Fort Pitt, on his return, September 14, 1779, having burned ten Indian villages, containing one hundred and sixty-five houses, having destroyed more than five hundred acres of Indian corn and taken three thousand dollars worth of furs and other plunder, and having himself lost neither man nor beast.

The last hostile expedition of the Revolution in the north was planned to revenge the injuries inflicted by Broadhead and Sullivan. A large force of British and Indians left Niagara in 1782, to attack Pittsburgh, and proceeded as far as Chautauqua Lake, upon which they embarked in canoes. The expedition was abandoned on account of the reputed repairs and strength of Fort Pitt. A portion of this force, led, it is believed, by the Chief Kyasrettea, in July of that year besieged Hannastown, once a famous but now almost forgotten place in western Pennsylvania. They killed and carried many of its inhabitants into captivity, and burned the place to the ground, and now not a stone or mound of earth marks the spot where it stood. There occurred many thrilling incidents, and almost the last blood shed of the war of the Revolution. In 1822 the remains of a row of piles were discovered, extending across the bed of the outlet of Chautauqua Lake, placed there, it is believed, by this war party to raise the water of the lake sufficiently to create a flood, to waft their boats down the river against Pittsburgh, or by some previous expedition of the French in the year before.

Washington's Chautauqua Lake Correspondence.—This last, as well as other important events, connected with the history of the county, of which we have given some account in the preceding pages of this sketch, are referred to in a very interesting correspondence carried on after the close of the war, between General Washington and General William Irvine, who was then in command of Pittsburgh. Many interesting particulars are therein contained. No synopsis or abstracts from their correspondence could be as interesting and instruct-

ing as the letters themselves; we will therefore give a copy of the letters in full. Communication between the waters of Lake Erie and the Ohio river, had been a subject of inquiry with certain distinguished gentlemen, and Gen. Washington, for information upon that subject, addressed a letter to Gen. Irvine, dated January 10, 1788, inquiring of him:—1. As to the face of the country between the source of canoe navigation of the Cuyahoga, which empties itself into Lake Erie, and the Big Beaver, and between the Cuyahoga and the Muskingum. 2. As to the distance between the waters of the Cuyahoga and each of the two rivers above mentioned. 3. Whether it would be practicable, and not expensive, to cut a canal between the Cuyahoga and either of the above rivers, so as to open a communication between the waters of Lake Erie and the Ohio. 4. Whether there is any more direct, practicable and easy communication than these, between the waters of Lake Erie and the Ohio, by which the fur and peltry of the upper country can be transferred. In answer to this letter, Gen. Irvine replied as follows:

NEW YORK, Jan. 27, 1788.

"SIR:—I have been honored by your letter of the 11th instant. I need not tell you how much pleasure it would give me to answer your queries to your satisfaction; but I am persuaded that no observation short of an actual survey, will enable you to gratify your correspondents abroad, (particularly in relation to your third party,) with such accuracy as to state anything positively. I will, however, relate to you such facts as have come within my own knowledge, as well as accounts of persons whom I think are to be confided in.

"From a place called Mahoning, on the Big Beaver, to the head of the Falls of Cuyahoga, it is about thirty miles. Although the county is hilly, it is not mountainous. The principal elevation is called Beach Ridge, which is not high, though extensive, being several miles over, with a flat and moist country on the summit, and in some places inclining to be marshy. The difficulty of traveling is much increased by the beech roots with which the timber is heavily incumbered. The Cuyahoga about the Great Falls is rapid and rocky, and is interrupted by several lesser falls, on the branch which heads toward the Big Beaver, called the Mahoning. This information I had from an intelligent person then loading a sloop at the mouth of the Cuyahoga for Detroit. He added that an old Indian assured him that it was only fifteen miles across from the Mahoning, to a navigable creek a few miles east of the Cuyahoga; that he had employed the Indian to clear a road, and when that was done he intended to explore the country himself. I presume this service was no performed, as this gentleman and his horses, were all destroyed and his store-house burned by the Indians. Captain Brady, a partisan officer, informed me that the sources of the Big Beaver, Muskingum, and a large deep creek which empties into Lake Erie, fifteen or twenty miles above Cuyahoga, are within a few miles of each other (perhaps four or five), and the country level. Several other persons of credibility and information have assured me that the portage between Muskingum and the waters falling into the lake in wet seasons, does not exceed fifteen miles; some say two, but I believe the first distance is the safest to credit.

"At Mahoning, and for many miles above and below, I found the course of the Big Beaver to be east and west, from which I concluded this stream to be nearest to the main branch of the Cuyahoga; and on comparing the several accounts, I am led to think that the shortest communication between the waters of Beaver, Muskingum and Lake Erie, will be east and west of Cuyahoga.

"I have also been informed by a gentleman, that the sources of Grand river and a branch of the Beaver, called Shenango, are not twelve miles apart; the country hilly. I know the

Shenango to be a boatable stream at its confluence with the Beaver twenty miles from the Ohio.

"I dropped down the Beaver from Mahoning to the Great Falls (about seven miles from the Ohio) in a canoe, on the first day of July, 1784, without the least difficulty. At this season all the western waters are remarkably low; and although some ripples appear, there is nothing to cause any material obstruction. The falls at first view appear impracticable at low water, indeed, too difficult at any season; nevertheless, they have been passed at all seasons. I met two men in a flat-bottomed boat a few miles above the falls, who had carried their cargo half a mile on shore, and then worked up their empty boat. They set with poles the rest of the way to Mahoning. The boat carried one and a half tons; but in some seasons there will be water enough for loads of five tons. Canoes, it is said, have ascended twenty-five miles above the Mahoning, which certainly must be near one branch of the Muskingum, as it continues in a westerly course; and the most easterly branch of that river, it is agreed by all who have been in that quarter, approaches very near to the waters falling into the lake; all agree, likewise, that the rivers north of the dividing ridge are deep and smooth, the country being level.

"Following the Indian path, which generally keeps in the low ground along the river, the distance from the mouth of the Big Beaver to Mahoning, is about fifty miles; which, from the computed distance to Cuyahoga, gives eighty miles in all. But I am certain a much better road will be found by keeping along the ground which divides the waters of the Big and Little Beavers.

"But this digression I must bid your pardon for. To your further query, I think I shall be able to afford you more satisfaction, as I can point out a more practicable and easy communication by which the articles of trade you mention, can be transported from Lake Erie than by any other hitherto mentioned route; at least until canals are cut. This is by a branch of the Allegheny which is navigable by boats of considerable burden to within eight miles of Lake Erie. I examined a greater part of the communication myself, and such parts as I did not, was done by persons before and subsequent to my being there, whose accounts can scarce be doubted.

"From Fort Pitt to Venango by land, on the Indian and French path, is computed to be ninety miles; by water it is said to be one-third more. But as you know the country so far, I will forbear giving a more particular account of it, but proceed to inform you, that I set out and traveled by land from Venango, though frequently on the beach or within high water mark, (the country being in many places impassable for a horse,) to a confluence of a branch of the river called Coniwango, which is about sixty-five miles from French Creek. The general course of the Allegheny between these two creeks is northeast. The course of the Coniwango is very near due north; it is about ——— yards wide. It is upwards of ——— yards, thirty miles from its confluence with the Allegheny at a fork. It is deep and not very rapid. To the Coniwango fork of the Allegheny the navigation is rather better than from Venango to Fort Pitt. I traveled about twenty-five miles a day. Two Indians pushing a loaded canoe, and encamped with me every night. As the Coniwango is crooked, I think it must be forty miles from the Allegany to its fork by water. One of the forks continues in a northern direction about seven miles to a beautiful lake. The lake is noticed on Hutchin's map by the name of Jadagne. The map is badly executed. It extends, from the best information I could obtain, to within nine miles of Lake Erie; it is from one to two miles broad, and deep enough for navigation. I was taken sick, which prevented my journey over to Lake Erie.

"The following account I had from a chief of the Seneca tribe, as well as from a white man named Matthews, a Virginian, who says he was taken prisoner by the Indians at Kanawha, in 1777. He has lived with the Indians since that time. As far as I could judge he appeared to be well acquainted with their part of the county. I employed him as interpreter. He states that from the upper end of Jadaqua lake, it is not more than nine miles along the path or road to Lake Erie, and that there was formerly a wagon road between the two lakes.

"The Indian related that he was about fourteen years old when the French went first to establish a post at Fort Pitt; that he accompanied an uncle, who was a chief warrior, on that occasion, who attended the French; that the head of Lake Jadaqua was the spot where the detachment embarked; that they fell down to Fort Duquesne without any obstruction, in large canoes, with all the artillery, stores, provisions, etc. He added that French creek was made the medium of communication afterwards; why, he could not tell, but always wondered at it, as he expressed himself, knowing the other to be so much better. The Seneca related many things to corroborate and convince me of its truth. He states that he was constantly employed by the British during the late war, and had the rank of captain; and that he commanded the party that was defeated on the Allegheny by Colonel Broadhead; that in the year 1782, a detachment composed of 300 British and 500 Indians was formed, and actually embarked in canoes on Lake Jadaqua, with twelve pieces of artillery, with an avowed intention of attacking Fort Pitt. This expedition, he says, was laid aside, in consequence of the reported repairs and strength of Fort Pitt, carried by a spy from the neighborhood of the fort. They then contented themselves with the usual mode of warfare, by sending small parties to the frontier, one of which burned Hannastown. I remember very well, in August, 1782, we picked up at Fort Pitt a number of canoes which had drifted down the river; and I received repeated accounts in June and July, from a Canadian who deserted to me, as well as from some friendly Indians, of this armament; but I never knew before then where they had assembled.

"Both Matthews and the Seneca desired to conduct me, as a further proof of their veracity, to the spot on the shore of Lake Jadaqua, where lies one of the four-pounders left by the French. Major Finley, who has been in that country since I was, informed me that he had seen the gun. Matthews was very desirous that I should explore the East fork of the Coniwango; but my sickness prevented me. His account is it that is navigable about thirty miles up from the junction of the north and west branch, to a swamp which is about half a mile wide; that on the north side of this swamp a large creek has its source called 'Cattarauge' (Cattaraugus), which falls into Lake Erie, forty miles from the foot of this lake; that he has several times been of parties who crossed over, carrying the canoes across the swamps. He added that the Cattarauge watered much the finest country between Buffalo and Presque Isle.

"A letter has been published lately in a Philadelphia newspaper, written by one of the gentlemen employed in running the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania, which fully supports these accounts. As well as I can remember, his words are: 'We pushed up a large branch of the Allegheny called Chataghque (so he spells the name), which is from one-half mile to two or three wide, and near twenty long. The country is level and land good, to a great extent on both sides. We ascended the dividing ridge between the two lakes. From this place a most delightful prospect was open before us.' He then dwells on the scene before him and future prospects, not to the present purpose; but concludes by saying that the waters of Lake Erie cannot be brought to

the Ohio, as the summit of the dividing ridge is 700 feet higher than Lake Erie. 'We traveled,' he continued, 'along the Indian path to the lake, which is only nine miles though very crooked. A good wagon road may be made, which will not exceed seven miles as the hill is not steep.'

"I regret that this detail has been extended to so great a length, for I fear that it will rather weary than afford you satisfaction. Being obliged to blend information of others with that which came within my own observation in some degree renders it unavoidable.

"I have the honor to be with great respect,

"Your most obedient servant,

"WILLIAM IRVINE."

This letter was copied by Dr. William A. Irvine, from the original lent to his father, Callender Irvine, by Judge Washington; and it contains perhaps the first written description extant of Chautauqua Lake and outlet.

General Washington answered this letter from General Irvine, as follows:

"MOUNT VERNON, 18 February, 1788.

"*Sir:*—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 27th ult., and to thank you for the information contained in it. As a communication between the waters of Lake Erie and those of Ohio is a matter which promises great utility, and as every step towards the investigation of it may be considered as promoting the general interest of our country, I need make no apology to you for any trouble that I have given upon the subject.

"I am fully sensible that no account can be sufficiently accurate to hazard any operations upon, without an actual survey. My object in wishing a solution of the queries proposed to you, was that I might be enabled to return answers, in some degree satisfactory, to several gentlemen of distinction in foreign countries, who have appealed to me for information on the subject, in behalf of others who wish to engage in the fur trade, and at the same time gratify my own curiosity, and assist me in forming a judgment of the practicability of opening communication should it even be seriously in contemplation.

"1. Could a channel once be opened to convey the fur and peltry from the lakes into the eastern country, its advantages would be so obvious as to induce an opinion, that it would in a short time become the channel of conveyance for much the greatest part of the commodities brought from thence.

"2. The trade which has been carried on between New York and that quarter, is subject to great inconvenience, from the length of the communication, number of portages, and, at seasons, from ice; yet it has, notwithstanding, been prosecuted with success.

"I shall feel myself much obliged by any further information that you may find time and inclination to communicate to me on this head. I am, sir, with great esteem, your most obedient, &c. "GEORGE WASHINGTON."

General Irvine afterwards wrote to General Washington as follows:—

"NEW YORK, October 5, 1788.

"SIR: I do myself the honor to enclose a sketch of the waters of the Allegheny, which approach near to Lake Erie. It is taken from an actual survey made by the persons who ran the line between the states of New York and Pennsylvania. These gentlemen say, that the remaining branch of the Allegheny falls in Pennsylvania, and that there is only seven or eight miles of land carriage between it and the head branch of Susquehanna, called Tioga, which is navigable for large boats at most seasons. The navigation of the Caniwago, I know, is much preferable to French creek.

"I have the honor to be with the highest respect, sir, your excellency's most obedient and humble servant."

"WILLIAM IRVINE."

This letter, the writer of this sketch for the first time caused to be published. It is found bound in a volume of the Washington papers, and is entered in an index of those papers made by Rev. Jared Sparks. It was probably written to Gen. Washington by the direction of Gen. Irvine. Accompanying this letter was an accurate map of "Chautaugh" Lake and "Conewango" river; also the Chautauqua creek portage, from Lake Erie to Chautauqua Lake, and also the portage to Le Bouf, and other localities. Washington replied to Gen. Irvine, as follows:

"MOUNT VERNON, October 31, 1788.

"DEAR SIR: The letter with which you favored me, dated the 6th inst., enclosing a sketch of waters near the line which separates your state from New York, came duly to hand, for which I offer you my acknowledgments and thanks.

"The extensive inland navigation with which this country abounds, and the easy communication which many of the rivers afford, with the amazing territory to the westward of us, will certainly be productive of infinite advantage to the Atlantic states, if the legislatures of those through which they pass, have liberality and public spirit enough to improve them. For my part, I wish sincerely that every door to the country may be set wide open, that the commercial intercourse with it may be rendered as free and easy as possible. This, in my judgment, is the best, if not the only cement that can bind those people to us for any length of time, and we shall, I think, be deficient in foresight and wisdom if we neglect the means to effect it. Our interest is so much in unison with the policy of the measure, that nothing but that ill-timed and misapplied parsimony, and contracted way of thinking, which intermingles so much in all our public councils, can counteract it.

"If the Chautauqua Lake, at the head of the Connewango river, approximates Lake Erie as nearly as it is laid down in the draft you sent me, it presents a very short portage indeed between the two, and access to all those above the latter. I am, &c.

"GEORGE WASHINGTON."

HOLLAND PURCHASE.—The southern boundary of the State of New York, the western portion of which constitutes the southern boundary of Chautauqua county, was run by David Rittenhouse and Andrew Ellicott and others, commissioners, in 1785, 1786 and 1787. The western boundary of the state, which forms also the western boundary of the county, was run in 1788 and 1789, by Andrew Ellicott, the surveyor-general of the United States. An initial monument was erected by him near the shore of Lake Erie, August 3, 1790. The variation of the needle was marked upon this monument as having then been 25′ west. The declination of the needle at the same point in 1890 is 3° 55′ west—a change in its declination of just 3°30′ in just a century. This line is the meridian of the west end of Lake Ontario.

Immediately prior to 1788 the State of Massachusetts held and owned the pre-emption right or fee of the land, subject to the title of the Indians, of all that part of the State of New York lying west of a line beginning on the northern boundary line of Pennsylvania, eighty-two miles west of the northeast corner of the last-mentioned State, and running thence due north through Seneca lake to Lake Ontario, excepting a mile in breadth along the east bank of the Niagara river. There was about six millions of acres of the lands owned by Massachusetts. All of the territory included in the county of Chautauqua was consequently a part of the lands there owned by that State. In that year the State of Massachusetts sold to Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham about two millions six hundred thousand acres of the eastern part of this land. In 1791 the State of Massa-

chusetts conveyed all the lands now included within the limits of Chautauqua county, and other lands, to Robert Morris. In 1792 Robert Morris conveyed the lands now embraced within the limits of Chautauqua county, and other lands, to certain persons who were in fact trustees. These lands were purchased with the funds of certain gentlemen in Holland, and held by the grantees for their benefit. Being aliens, they could not by the laws of the State purchase and hold real estate in their own names. Finally these lands were conveyed by the trustees to the Holland Company, or rather to individuals in their own names, comprising the Company. The lands purchased by the Holland Company comprised all of the western counties of the State of New York, and are known as the "Holland Purchase."

The Indian title to these lands having been extinguished by a treaty, made with them in September, 1797, at Genesee, on the Genesee river, the Holland Company prepared to survey them, and offer them for sale and settlement. Joseph Ellicott was employed to perform this service. The survey was commenced in 1798, by running the eastern boundary of the "Purchase," which extended from the north line of the State of Pennsylvania to Lake Ontario. By reason of the variation and uncertainty of the magnetic needle, this line was run by an instrument with a telescope, and without a needle, but constructed so as to afford an accurate manner of reversing, made for the purpose by Benjamin Ellicott, (the brother of Joseph Ellicott) which possessed the peculiarities and properties of what was then known as the "transit" instrument, (used to observe the transit of the heavenly bodies). This instrument so constructed by Ellicott, is believed to be the progenitor of the modern transits; an American instrument much used in American surveys, and more practical and expeditious in most surveys than the theodolite.

The line thus run, known as the Transit line, constitutes the eastern boundary of the Holland purchase. It was a true meridian line, extending north from the corner monument, established by the transit instrument, and astronomical observations to Lake Ontario. The lands of the Holland purchase were surveyed from this base line into townships and were situated in ranges, running from south to north. The townships in each range of townships, beginning at number one at the south, rising regularly in number to the north. The ranges in like manner, were numbered from the east, commencing at number one and ending with the fifteenth range. The county of Chautauqua comprises all of the townships of the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th ranges. The townships were subdivided generally into sixty-four lots, each of about three-fourths of a mile square, and consequently each lot contained about three hundred and sixty acres. The lots and the townships practically could not be laid off exactly uniform in shape and area.

During the years 1799 and 1800, the surveyors and their assistants in different parties, under the direction of Joseph Ellicott, camped in the dense forests that covered all of western New York, and prosecuted the survey of lands into townships until it was finished. The townships were afterwards surveyed by different parties into lots. The lands comprising the county of Chautauqua were among the later ones surveyed.

As soon as the surveys were completed settlers began to appear at different points upon the Purchase, and to take up lands for settlement. Before proceeding to give a history in detail, of the settlement of Chautauqua county by the settlers who purchased lands of the Holland company, it will be necessary to give some account of such attempts at settlement, as were made immediatly previous to such purchase.

Pioneer Settlement.—As a result of Sullivan and Broadhead's expeditions against the Indians in 1779, and the destruction of

their towns, and of the products of their fields which was accomplished as their harvests were ripening, the Indians of the Genesee and Allegheny rivers were without shelter and without food. The winter of 1779 and 1780, was one of unexampled severity. Such deep snows, and such ice, had not been known in the memory of the oldest natives. Deer and turkies died in the woods for want of food by hundreds. Great numbers of Indians perished during the winter of cold and starvation. To escape general destruction, the Indians fled to Fort Niagara for shelter and relief. There, to add to their desolation a fatal disease induced by unusual exposure swept them off in great numbers. As the Indians had freely shed their blood during the war, and now had suffered almost annihilation for their faithful adherence to the cause of the king, the British authorities could not without gross ingratitude omit to provide for their relief. Large numbers of Indians had gathered around the fort, and along the river Niagara, and during the winter had fed from the British stores. To relieve themselves from this burden, the British Government encouraged the Indians to establish themselves at convenient places, and obtain support by cultivating the land.

In May or June, 1780, they first permanently located themselves upon Buffalo creek, near Buffalo, and in 1780 and 1781, while the Revolution was still in progress, a portion of them made the first settlement upon the Cattaraugus creek. When the Indian title to the lands of the Holland Land Company was extinguished in 1797, by the treaty made at Genesee, a reservation was made to the Indians of 425 square miles in extent, lying on both sides of the Cattaraugus creek, near its mouth, embracing substantially the territory so settled by them. That part of the reservation that is situated in the county of Chautauqua, is included in the town of Hanover. The establishment of these Indians along the border of the county was an approach towards settlement. They were further advanced in civilization than has been generally understood. Before they were expelled by the Americans from the Genesee and Upper Allegany, they lived by the cultivation of the soil, as well as by the chase. They dwelt in permanent villages, composed of comfortable houses, some of which were framed and painted, and even well furnished. They had extensive fields of corn, gardens and orchards of apples, pears and even peaches; one of which destroyed by General Sullivan, contained one thousand five hundred trees. Having been reduced to want by the destruction of their villages and crops, by the forces of Sullivan and Broadhead, they were compelled to dispense with many of the comforts and conveniences that they had formerly enjoyed, when they had established themselves in their new homes along the Cattaraugus and Allegheny, yet, they built log houses and began to make a few clearings for their crops.

Deacon Hindes Chamberlain, an early pioneer of Genesee county, visited one of their villages on the Cattaraugus creek in 1792, and passed through Chautauqua county to Erie, Pennsylvania. As his narrative contains interesting facts concerning Buffalo and Erie, and particularly relating to the then unfrequented, solitary region now known as Chautauqua county, we will insert it here:—

"In 1792 I started from Scottsville with Jesse Beach and Reuben Heath; went up Allen's creek, striking the Indian trail from Canawagus, where Le Roy now is. There was a beautiful Indian camping ground—tame grass had got in; we staid all night. Pursuing the trail the next morning, we passed the Great Bend of the Tonawanda, and encamped at night at Dunham's Grove, and the next night near Buffalo. We saw one white man, Poudery, at Tonawanda village. We arrived at the mouth of Buffalo creek the next morning. There was but one white man there, I think; his name

was Ninne, an Indian trader. His building stood first as you descend from the high ground. He had rum, whiskey, Indian knives, trinkets, etc. His house was full of Indians; they looked at us with a great deal of curiosity. We had but a poor night's rest; the Indians were in and out all night getting liquor.

"Next day we went up the beach of the lake to the mouth of the Cattaraugus creek, where we encamped; a wolf came down near our camp. We had seen many deer on our route during the day. The next morning we went up to the Indian village, found Black Joe's house, but he was absent; he had, however, seen our track upon the beach of the lake, and hurried home to see white people who were traversing the wilderness. The Indians stared at us; Joe gave us room where we should not be annoyed by Indian curiosity, and we staid with him over night. All he had to spare us in the way of food was some dried venison. He had liquor, Indian goods and bought furs. Joe treated us with so much civility that we staid with him till near noon. There was at least an hundred Indians and squaws gathered to see us. Among the rest, there was sitting in Joe's house an old squaw and a young, delicate looking white girl with her, dressed like a squaw. I endeavored to find out something about her history, but could not. I think she had lost the use of our language. She seemed not inclined to be noticed.

"With an Indian guide that Joe selected for us, we started upon the Indian trail for Presque Isle (Erie). Wayne was then fighting the Indians. Our Indian guide often pointed to the west, saying, bad Indians there.

"Between Cattaraugus and Erie, I shot a black snake, a racer, with a white ring around his neck. He was in a tree twelve feet from the ground, his body wound around the tree. He measured seven feet and three inches.

"At Presque Isle, we found neither whites nor Indians; all was solitary. There were some old French brick buildings, wells, block-houses, etc., going to decay; eight or ten acres cleared land. On the peninsula, there was an old brick-house, forty or fifty feet square; the peninsula was covered with cranberries.

"After staying there one night we went over to Le Bœuf, about sixteen miles distant, pursuing an old French road. Trees had grown up in it, but the track was distinct. Near Le Bœuf we came upon a company of men who were cutting out the road to Presque Isle; a part of them were soldiers and a part Pennsylvanians. At Le Bœuf there was a garrison of soldiers—about one hundred, there were several white families there and a store of goods.

"Myself and companions were in pursuit of land. By a law of Pennsylvania, such as built a log-house, and cleared a few acres of land acquired a pre-emptive right; the right to purchase at £5 per one hundred acres. We each of us made a location near Presque Isle.

"On our return to Presque Isle, from Le Bœuf, we found there Col. Seth Reed and his family. They had just arrived. We stopped and helped him build some huts; set up crotches; laid poles across and covered with bark of the cucumber tree. At first the Colonel had no floors; afterwards he indulged in the luxury of floors made by laying down strips of bark. James Baggs and Giles Sission came on with Col. Reed. I remained for a considerable of time in his employ. It was not long before eight or ten other families came in.

"On our return we staid at Buffalo over night with Waine. There was at the time a great gathering of hunting parties of Indians there. Waine took from them all their knives and tomahawks, and then selling them liquors, they had a great carousal."

During the French and Indian wars, and the war of the Revolution, white men, and occasionally a white woman, were made prisoners by the Indians, and were almost invariably well treated by them if they adopted them into their

tribes, notable instances of which were the captives, Horatio Jones, Jasper Parish and Mary Jemmison. The white girl that Deacon Chamberlin saw at the mouth of the Cattaraugus undoubtedly had a similar history. The prisoners so taken sometimes intermarried with the Indians; consequently, of those who settled along the Cattaraugus, many had white blood in their veins. Often traders and other white men, to whom the unrestrained and careless life of the Indians was attractive, voluntarily took up their residence among them, and adopted their modes of life. Of the persons of this character was Amos Sottle, or Sawtel. He was born in Vermont. In his early life he moved to Chenango county, New York, and afterwards for a time, it is quite probable, lived with the Indians. It is believed that in 1797, when he was about twenty-three years of age, he located within the limits of Chautauqua, then Ontario county, on the rich bottom lands near the Cattaraugus creek, about one and one-half miles from its mouth, upon lands subsequently laid out by the Holland Land Company, and numbered as lot 61 of Cattaraugus village, and not far from the Indian settlements along the creek. It is said that he had a shanty or cabin there in 1797, in which he lived alone, whether with the intention of becoming a regular settler there is not certainly known. It is probable that he made but little if any improvements, for the year following we find him in the employment of the Holland Land Company. He continued in its employ during the years 1798 and 1799. He was an axman under Amzi Atwater, a principal surveyor. While surveying as such he assisted in running what is now the line between Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties. In the fall of the year 1799 Sottle went to Ohio, then a part of the northwestern territory, where he served for a while in a similar capacity in the surveys of that region. During the year 1800 it is probable that no white man was domiciled within the limits of the county. Sottle remained away from Chautauqua perhaps not later than 1801 or 1802, and then returned to the Cattaraugus bottom, accompanied by William G. Sidney, who built a small log house for the entertainment of travelers, and ferried emigrants across the creek. No purchase of lands, however, was made by either of them.

About this time an effectual settlement of the county was being made thirty miles away, in its northwestern part. In the year 1801 John McMahan made a contract with the Holland Land Company for the purchase of 22,000 acres of land in the town of Westfield, for which he agreed to pay $55,000, or $2.50 per acre. The site upon which is built the village of Westfield was included in this purchase. The same year Colonel James McMahan, his brother, purchased within the limits of this tract a lot a short distance west of the village of Westfield, at the Old Cross Roads, so-called from the fact of its having been the point where the rude road or trail between Buffalo and Erie was crossed by the old Portage road that had been cut out by the French more than half a century before. He also purchased a little more than 4000 acres in the town of Ripley.

Colonel James McMahan was born in Northumberland county, in Pennsylvania, in March, 1768. His father was born in Ireland. Previous to 1795, he had surveyed in the region near Lake Erie. For six months each year that he surveyed there, he would see no white persons, except his assistants. He was surveying there in 1794, when Wayne defeated the Indians in the decisive battle on the Maumee river. During this war the frontiers of Pennsylvania suffered from the incursions of the Indians, their hostile visits extending to the country along the borders of Chautauqua county. One of McMahan's chain-bearers was shot and scalped by the Indians as he and his men were returning to their camp, near the mouth of the Broken Straw. Col. McMahan, having in 1795, explored some parts of the

county, with a view to a residence, came again in 1801, to finally select lands for a residence. Besides the land above mentioned, purchased by him at the Old Cross Roads, he purchased 4000 acres in what is now the town of Ripley.

Colonel McMahan was accompanied in his journey in 1801, by Andrew Straub, a Pennsylvania German. In that year Straub built a log house a little east of the village of Westfield, on what was known as Straub's creek. He made clearings and resided there for many years. Stones from his fire-place, and other relics of his house, have been found in later years. Straub had no family and did not at that time obtain any title to his lands.

SETTLEMENT CONTINUED. **1802.** Previous to the year 1802, the region that is now Chautauqua county, was the town of Northumberland, Ontario county. Ontario county then included all of western New York. On the 30th of March, 1802, by an act of the legislature, the county of Genesee was erected from Ontario. It embraced substantially all of the State lying west of the Genesee river, and the county of Steuben. What is now Chautauqua county, was made by this act to be included in the town of Batavia, in the county of Genesee.

In the spring of 1802, Col. James McMahan cleared, planted and sowed ten acres of land, and built a log house. A little later in 1802, Edward McHenry, of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, at the solicitation of James McMahan, came with his family and settled at the Old Cross Roads, upon an adjoining tract, and commenced soon after to keep a house of entertainment for emigrants travelling westward. A wagon road was opened this year from Buffalo as far west as the Chautauqua creek by General Paine, who was in the employ of the State of Connecticut, to enable emigrants to reach the "Western Reserve" in Ohio, the land there being owned by the State of Connecticut.

A few months after McHenry's arrival at the Old Cross road, on the 28th of August, 1802, his son John McHenry was born. This is an event of interest, as he was the first white child born within the limits of the county. In the fall of the same year, and after the arrival of McHenry, McMahan removed his family into the log house above mentioned, that he had previously built. Still later, the same year, David Kincaid settled north of McHenry on lot 14.

Thus was commenced the settlement of Westfield. The first substantial improvement made in the county was made by McMahan. His, was the first improvement of any description, made by a person having a legal right to the soil upon which it was made, although Sottle, Sidney, Straub, and McHenry were perhaps all domiciled in the county, prior to the arrival of the family of McMahan in the fall of 1802.

The silence of the forests that everywhere covered Chautauqua county from time immemorial, for the first time was now broken, and the long and savage reign of wild beast and Indian came to an end, and a permanent settlement effected. Yet this settlement was at this time isolated by a long stretch of forest from its nearest neighbors. The openings in the woods that at that time had been made by the ax of the settler, were mere specks in the great wilderness that covered this western region. The nearest habitations of white men east of the Old Cross Roads, with the exception of the cabin of Sottle and Avery at Cattaraugus creek, was the little collection of houses at New Amsterdam, now the city of Buffalo, over sixty miles away, while to the west, the nearest settlements were in the county of Erie, in the state of Pennsylvania. The nearest settlers to the south, were a few scattering families at Warren, in the state of Pennsylvania.

1803. In 1803, the settlers came in rapidly at, and near the Old Cross Roads. Arthur Bell in January, Christopher Dull in June, James Montgomery in July, and Wm. Cul-

bertson, George and John Degeer, and Jeremiah George.

An event of importance occurred this year, a sad accident, by which the little community at the Cross Roads was deprived of one of its earliest founders. Mr. McHenry and two others, departed from the mouth of Chautauqua creek, (now Barcelona) upon Lake Erie, in a small boat in a voyage to the settlement at Erie, to obtain a supply of provisions for his tavern, at the Cross Roads. Upon their way, a storm arose which upset the boat and McHenry was drowned. His two companions saved themselves by clinging to the bottom of the boat. The body of McHenry was never recovered. This was the first death of a white person residing in the county. Joseph Badger who was attending a meeting of the Erie Presbytery, at Colt's Station in Pennsylvania, came to the Cross Roads and took charge of the funeral services, and preached the first funeral sermon in the county. The widow McHenry, continued to keep the tavern at the Cross Roads after the death of her husband.

Charles Avery, it is quite probable, lived at "Cattaraugus Village," as the Cattaraugus Bottoms were called, during this year, and perhaps at an earlier date. Others also are believed to have lived there before Avery came. There is, however, no record of any purchase of land by any one prior to the close of 1803, and no clear account has been preserved of the residence of persons there before the close of that year, unless it was those of Sottle and Sidney, so that, up to the end of the year 1803, no other settlements had been made in the county of Chautauqua, except that at the Old Cross Roads, which has since grown into the large and wealthy village of Westfield, now one of the most beautiful in western New York, and that at Cattaraugus, which had been surveyed into village lots by the Holland company, with the belief, in view of its situation upon the Cattaraugus creek, that it might be made a great manufacturing place, and become of much importance as the county developed. No other places were regarded of such consequence by the company, as to entitle them to be surveyed into village lots, except Barcelona and Mayville. Cattaraugus is now represented by the village of Irving. Upper Irving was formerly known as La Grange.

To the towns of Westfield and Hanover belongs the distinction of being the first settled in the county. Of the other villages of Hanover, Silver Creek was settled in 1804 or 1805. David Dickinson, Abel Cleveland and John E. Howard were the earliest settlers. Captain Jehiel Moore built a saw-mill in 1808 at Forestville, and afterwards a grist-mill. In 1809 he moved his family there. This constituted the first settlement of that village. Barcelona, in the town of Westfield, was first settled by John McMahan, the brother of James McMahan, near the mouth of the Chautauqua creek, upon a tract selected by John. Barcelona, in early years, was a place of some importance. It was made a port of entry, a light house was erected, and a steamboat built for the transportation of freight and passengers, and for awhile it was a place of considerable trade.

1804.—Although at the beginning of the year 1804 there were no settlements made in the county, other than those made at the Old Cross Roads and at Cattaraugus village, before its close settlements had been commenced in nearly every town lying north of the Ridge. A few more settlers came that year to the Old Cross Roads. John McMahan built the first grist-mill erected in the county; it was built one-fourth of a mile above the mouth of the Chautauqua creek. At that time the nearest mills at which the people could obtain grinding were at Erie, Pennsylvania, and Black Rock, on the Niagara river. Mr. Dickinson soon erected a saw-mill at Silver Creek. To its saw gate was attached a pestle, by which corn was

pounded for food in a mortar, made by digging and burning out the end of a log. John McMahan also, a little later than the building of the grist-mill, and in 1804, built the first sawmill erected in the county.

This year Charles Avery and William Sidney purchased lands at Cattaraugus village. Sidney kept the ferry at the creek, and Avery kept a small assortment of goods for trade with the Indians. This year Caroline, daughter of William Sidney, was born. She was the first white child born at Cattaraugus village, and her father was the first person to die there.

The settlement at the Old Cross Roads and at Cattaraugus creek were soon followed by that at Fredonia, which at first was called Canadaway, deriving its name from the stream which has its source among the hills of Charlotte and Arkwright, and that brawls through dark chasms past the pleasant village of Fredonia to Lake Erie.

The Indians who resorted there during the hunting season (the remains of their bark-covered cabins were to be seen along the flats around Fredonia by the first comers) gave it the beautiful name Ga-na-da-wa-o, which means, in the Seneca tongue, "running through the hemlocks," in allusion to the sombre evergreens that border its banks, casting their deep shade over its wild and rocky passage. The early settlers used the less musical pronunciation, Canadaway. At Ganadawao, or Canadaway, as the white men called it, the settlement of the town of Pomfret was made about 1804.

Thomas McClintock was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1768. He emigrated to Erie county, Pennsylvania, in 1798 or 1799. In 1804 he built a cabin at Canadaway, upon land that he had located in December of the year before.

David Eason was also born in Northumberland county in 1771. He became the first sheriff of the county in 1811, and in 1823 or 1824 a member of the State Senate. He also built a log cabin at Canadaway, about the same time that McClintock came. He was then unmarried. These were the only persons residing in Pomfret in the year 1804. Fredonia grew up where this settlement was made, and soon became the largest village in the county. It held its importance for many years. It was early the leading educational village. In 1817 the *Chautauqua Gazette*, the first newspaper of the county, was published here. Here, in 1824, the Fredonia Academy, the first institution of learning in the county, higher than the common school, was established. The Fredonia Academy was for many years one of the best known and most important schools in western New York. Many citizens remember with gratitude the stimulus for the acquisition of knowledge that they received at this institution of learning, and some eminent and distinguished men and women laid the foundations of their knowledge here. The first term of this school commenced October 1, 1826. The venerable Austin Smith, now of Westfield, long a leading lawyer and respected citizen of the county, was its first principal. In 1868 the Fredonia Academy was merged in the well-known Normal and Training school.

Sheridan was settled this year by Francis Webber and others.

The town of Ripley was first settled this year by Alexander Cochran, a native of Ireland. He took up his residence about a mile west of Quincy.

The town of Chautauqua, which lies at the head of Chautauqua Lake, and joins the Northern with the Southern towns of the county, was also first settled in 1804 by Dr. Alexander McIntyre. He erected a log hut near the steamboat landing, at Mayville. He, in early life, was captured by the Indians, who cut off the veins of his ears. He resided with them many years, and acquired their habits, and claimed to have derived his skill in the healing art from his intercourse with them. Judge

Wm. Peacock settled at Mayville in 1810, as the first agent of the Holland Land Company, for the sale of its lands in Chautauqua county and a part of Cattaraugus. Chautauqua was organized as a county in 1811, and Mayville was designated as its county-seat by Isaac Sutherland, Jonas Williams and Asa Ransom, commissioners appointed for that purpose, and since then has been the capital of the county. The house of John Scott, in Mayville, was designated as the place for holding the first courts, until the court house should be built. In 1815 a court house and jail was completed. It was a two-story frame building; the lower story contained two cells for criminals, and one for debtors. It cost the county about $1500. The present court house and jail were erected about the year 1835. The village of Chautauqua, the seat of the Chautauqua Assembly, and of the Famous Seminary school, and Point Chautauqua, the celebrated summer resort, are situated in this town.

On the 11th of April, 1804, by an act of the Legislature, the town of Batavia, which included within its limits all of the present county of Chautauqua, was divided into four towns, viz.: Batavia, Erie, Willink and Chautauqua. Previous to this date the voters residing within the present limits of the county of Chautauqua, desiring to vote at a general election or at town-meetings, were obliged to go to Batavia, a distance of nearly one hundred miles, by forest paths. How many, if any, availed themselves of this privilege, we are not informed. The act provided that the first town-meeting should be held at the house of the widow McHenry. The town of Erie, by the provisions of this law, included, with other territory, the following towns of Chautauqua county, to wit: Carroll, Poland, Ellington, Cherry Creek, Villanova and a part of Hanover. The remaining towns constituted the town of Chautauqua.

1805.—The year 1805 brought many settlers to the town of Pomfret. In February of that year came Zattu Cushing with his family. He was born at Plymouth, Mass., in 1770. He was a ship-builder, and had been employed in 1798 or 1799 to superintend the building of the ship "Good Intent" at Presque Isle, near Erie. On his return to the East, he passed along the shore of Chautauqua Lake, through the forests of Chautauqua county. He was pleased with the country, and selected for purchase the land at Canadaway, which is now the site of the village of Fredonia. Upon his arrival there, he found the land that he had chosen was occupied by Thomas McClintock, the first settler. He afterwards purchased this land of McClintock, who removed to the town of Westfield. Mr. Cushing was a respected and leading man of the county. He was appointed its first judge, and served as such for thirteen years. He was the grandfather of the intrepid Alonzo H. Cushing, who fell at Gettysburg, and William B. Cushing, the hero of many exploits, chief of which was the destruction of the "Albemarle," and which have placed his name beside the names of Paul Jones and Perry in the roll of honor.

Later in the same year that Judge Cushing became a settler of the county, there came to what is now Pomfret, Eliphalet and Augustus Burnham, Samuel Davis, Samuel Perry, Samuel Green, Benjamin Barrett and Benjamin Barnes, and settled along the Canadaway.

The town of Dunkirk was first settled this year by Seth Cole, of Oneida county, at the mouth of the Canadaway creek. Cole came with his family, accompanying Judge Cushing from the East.

The town of Portland was also first settled in 1805 by Captain James Dean, from near Meadville, Pa. He built his shanty near the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad, near the village of Centerville.

This year, for the first time, settlement was made in the region lying south of the ridge.

Until the year 1805 that part of the county lying south of the ridge had remained an unbroken wilderness. No white man had taken up his residence there, and it was little explored, except by the surveyors who had run the township lines. The nearest approach of settlement to this region was that made by a few scattered families at Warren, in the State of Pennsylvania, and that made by Dr. McIntyre at the head of the lake. A rude woods-road had been cut about the year 1804 from the Pennsylvania line to the shore of Chautauqua Lake, near the mouth of Goose Creek in Harmony, which was called the Miles road. The pine and other valuable timber that covered a large portion of the lands in the southern part of the county, was brought to the notice of the more hardy pioneers and enterprising men of the more settled regions of the east, by the surveyors and explorers that traversed it. The Allegheny and Conewango, and their tributaries, afforded the facilities of transporting the lumber to Pittsburgh and still more southern markets, and invited a settlement of this region.

Dr. Thomas R. Kennedy, of Meadville, Pa., who had married a niece of Joseph Ellicott, with a view to engaging in the business of manufacturing and transporting lumber for sale, purchased of the Holland Land Company 3000 acres of unsurveyed lands, which included what is now the village of Kennedy, in the town of Poland, commenced the erection of a saw-mill, the material for the erection of which, and provisions for the hands, were brought in boats up the Allegheny and Conewango rivers. The mill was raised in October, 1805, by men from Warren, Pennsylvania. This was the first beginning of a settlement south of the Ridge, and the first commencement of the lumber business that was so extensively carried on for three-quarters of a century in this county.

1806.—The year 1806 witnessed the settlement of the county at many new points south of the Ridge. William Wilson that year built a log-house upon the outlet of Chautauqua Lake, and James Culbertson settled the same year, it is said, at the confluence of the outlet of Chautauqua Lake with the Cassadaga Creek. These were the first settlements made in the town of Ellicott.

This year William Prendergast settled on the west side of Chautauqua Lake, in the town of Chautauqua. Of his thirteen sons and daughters nearly all of them became residents of the county. The sons who came, without exception were prominent and influential citizens, holding during many years important official positions. Considering the wealth, number and respectability of this family, and of its descendants, it was perhaps the most important and influential in the county during the early years of its history. The circumstances attending the coming of the Prendergasts to the county are quite interesting. He emigrated from Van Rensselaer county in the spring of 1805, with the intention of locating in the State of Tennessee. Mr. Prendergast and his four sons and five daughters, his sons-in-law and grandchildren and slave Tom, in all twenty-nine persons, in four canvas-covered wagons, some drawn by four horses, set out on their journey, and traveled in this way through Pennsylvania as far as Wheeling, when they embarked on a flat-boat and descended the river to Louisville; they traveled thence to a point near Nashville, the place of their intended location, but were dissatisfied with the country and the people, and at once turned back and traveled in their wagons through Kentucky, Ohio and Pennsylvania, to Erie, where they arrived in the fall of 1805. Here they resolved to settle around Chautauqua Lake, which some of their number had visited a few years before. The father and the most of the party passed the winter in Canada, but returned during the year 1806 and settled near Chautauqua, on the west side of the lake, not far from the Chautauqua Assembly Grounds.

Several of the family took separate tracts of land near each other, which in the aggregate amounted to over 3000 acres.

William Bemus, who was born at Bemus Heights, Saratoga county, New York; a son-in-law of William Prendergast, was one of his companions in the journey of the family to Tennessee. He this year, (1806) settled in the town of Ellery, on the east side of Chautauqua Lake at Bemus Point. He, and Jeremiah Griffith, who located further down the lake, were the first settlers of the town of Ellery.

This year, Thomas Bemus, the son of William Bemus above mentioned, became the first settler of the town of Harmony. He settled at the Narrows, on lot 54, opposite his father's possessions at Bemus Point. He built a cabin and commenced clearing. Jonathan Cheney settled in the northeast part of the town, the next year. The town of Harmony, which is the largest in the county, was before this event a dense wilderness, scarcely visited by white men. Aside from the settlers above mentioned, no others came in, until several years later.

North of the Ridge, during the year 1806, settlement proceeded rapidly. That year Captain John Mack came to Cattaraugus village, and purchased the Sidney claim, including the primitive tavern, and ferry, of the widow Sidney; the husband having died a short time before. Mack was an enterprising man, with some pecuniary means. He constructed a larger, and safer conveyance for the transportation of teams across the Cattaraugus creek, and provided better conveniences for the accommodation of travelers. He kept the property for many years, and was well-known to the early settlers. A large portion of the pioneers of the county had been conducted into it over his ferry, and had been first entertained within its limits, at his house. He may be said to have been for many years the gate keeper of the county.

The close of 1806 witnessed a large increase in the population of the county. A post route was established between Buffalo Creek and Presque Isle, and a post-office at the Cross Roads, with James McMahan as postmaster, and another near the present town of Sheridan, with Orsamus Holmes as postmaster. In 1806, for the first time, mails were carried over the route once in two weeks, by John Metcalf, on foot—at first, it is said, in a pocket handkerchief, and afterwards in a hand-bag. John McMahan this year represented the town of Chautauqua, which then comprised the whole county, as its supervisor at the meeting of the Board of Supervisors for Genesee county, at Batavia.

1807.—In 1807 a settlement was made in the northeast part of the town of Arkwright, by Abiram Orton, afterwards for several years associate justice of the county, and also by Benjamin Perry and Augustus Burnham.

Settlement was also made of the town of Kiantone, by Joseph Akin, on the Stillwater Creek.

This year Elijah Risley, Sr., settled at Canadaway. He was a soldier of the Revolution. He has many descendants residing in the county; among them have been many of the most honorable and influential of its citizens.

This year a general election was for the first time held in the county, at which sixty-nine votes were polled for governor, of which Daniel D. Tompkins received forty-one and Morgan Lewis received twenty-eight votes.

John McMahan this year represented the town of Chautauqua at Batavia, on the Board of Supervisors of the county of Genesee.

1808.—In 1808 the Legislature divided the county of Genesee into the counties of Genesee, Niagara, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua, giving to the county of Chautauqua its present boundaries. It was, however, provided by this act that Chautauqua should remain a part of Niagara for judicial and municipal purposes until it should contain five hundred taxable inhabitants, qualified to vote for members of Assembly, to

be determined by the Board of Supervisors of Niagara, from the assessment roll for Chautauqua. The Legislature at the same time created the new town of Pomfret, which comprised the present towns of Hanover, Villanova, Cherry Creek, Ellington, Poland, Carroll, Kiantone, Gerry, Charlotte, Arkwright, Sheridan, Pomfret, Dunkirk and a part of Busti, and also the cities of Dunkirk and Jamestown. The remaining towns of the county constituted the town of Chautauqua. A town-meeting was held this year, at the house of Elisha Mann, which was opened by prayer by the Rev. John Spencer, the early missionary. Philo Orton was elected supervisor of the new town of Pomfret; John S. Bellows, town clerk; Richard Williams, Justin Hinman and John E. Howard, assessors; Samuel Berry, Abiram Orton and John Mack, commissioners of highways; Zattu Cushing and Orsamus Holmes, overseers of the poor, and George W. Pierce, constable and collector.

Two supervisors from Chautauqua this year met with the board of supervisors of Niagara county, at the village of Buffalo.

Philo Orton, the first supervisor of the town of Pomfret, was born in the town of Tyringham, Massachusetts, September 9, 1778. He settled at Canadaway in 1806. He was a practical surveyor. He was supervisor of Pomfret eleven years, served as county judge many years, and was once chosen presidential elector.

Arthur Bell, the supervisor of the town of Chautauqua, was born at Paxton, Dauphin county, Pa. He served three years in the war of the Revolution.

In 1808 a store was opened at Canadaway by Elijah Risley, Jr., and another at Cattaraugus village.

1809.—In 1809 Joel Tyler settled in Carroll, and probably Isaac Walton and Charles Boyles also. This year, or the following, George W. Fenton became a resident of the town. His son, Reuben E. Fenton, was twice elected governor of the State of New York, and afterwards chosen United States senator from that State. Governor Fenton was born in the town of Carroll, July 4, 1819.

Charlotte was settled in the spring of 1809 by John and Daniel Pickett, and Arva O. Austin, in the northwestern part, and a little later in the year by Robert W. Seaven, at Charlotte Center. Major Samuel Sinclair, cousin of Jonathan Cilley, a member of Congress from Maine, killed in a celebrated duel at Bladensburg by Graves, and nephew of Gen. Joseph Cilley, of revolutionary fame, in 1809 erected the body of a log house at Sinclairville, and the next year founded that village. From him it derives its name. Madison Burnell, a distinguished lawyer of western New York, was born in this town.

Stockton was probably settled in 1809, but we have not the record sufficiently accurate to certainly designate the names of its settlers of that year.

In 1809 Thomas Prendergast, a son of William Prendergast, represented the town of Chautauqua, and Philo Orton represented the town of Pomfret on the Niagara board of supervisors.

1810.—The town of Busti was settled by John L. Frank, on lot 61, and Uriah Bently in the north part of the town. Many others came the succeeding year. George Stoneman, a distinguished general in the war of the Rebellion, and afterwards governor of California, was born in this town.

This year the town of Gerry was settled by Stephen Jones and Amos Atkins. They settled in the northern part of the town, near Sinclairville. William Alverson, Hezekiah Myers, Hezekiah Catlin and Porter Phelps, in 1815, made the first settlement near the village of Gerry. Major General John M. Scofield, the commanding officer of the armies of the United States, was born in this town, near the village of Sinclairville.

Villanova was settled in 1810, by David Whipple, John Kent and Eli Arnold.

These two cities, Dunkirk and Jamestown, were also settled during this year.

THE CITY OF DUNKIRK.—The town of Dunkirk was settled at the mouth of the Canadaway creek, by Seth Cole, in 1805, and Timothy Goulding came a few years later and settled about a mile west of Dunkirk Harbor. But few settlers came to this town for the first twenty years, and no one settled upon the present site of the city of Dunkirk until about four or five years after Cole came there.

The first settlement made in the city of Dunkirk, it is believed, was in the year 1810, by Solomon Chadwick. He came to Dunkirk Harbor with his family, from Madison county, New York, in February of that year. He was born in Weston, Massachusetts, about the year 1778, and died at Perrysburgh, Cattaraugus county, New York, aged about eighty-seven years. Luther Goulding, Daniel Pier and William Gaylord came soon after Chadwick. In 1810 the first vessel was brought into the harbor by Samuel Perry. No town, however, grew up until many years later. It was known as Chadwick bay.

In 1816 and 1817 a company composed of Isaiah and John Townsend, De Witt Clinton and William Thorn, bought a large tract of land now included in the present site of the city, and in 1818, at an expense of about $20,000, built a wharf and ware-house at the foot of Center street, and erected a hotel and other buildings. It was now given the name Dunkirk, at the suggestion of Elisha Jenkins, who was interested in this company, and who had previously been the Secretary of State of the State of New York. It was so called from a harbor of that name on the coast of France, which it was supposed to resemble, where William Jenkins had once resided.

In 1825 this company sold out one half of its interest to Walter Smith, one of the most enterprising and energetic citizens that has ever lived in the county, and the most efficient promoter of the interests of Dunkirk in its early years. The village of Dunkirk then had only about fifty inhabitants. In 1827, the first expenditure of public money was made by way of facilitating navigation and improvement of the harbor. The sum of $4,000 was appropriated by Congress for the construction of a light-house, and $3,000 the next year for the construction of a breakwater. Dunkirk now rapidly increased in population, and is supposed to have had one thousand inhabitants in 1830.

In 1833, Mr. Smith sold out his half interest to men in the city of New York, and bought the other half interest of the company. This year, the New York and Erie Railroad company was organized. In 1834 it was surveyed and Dunkirk was fixed as the termination of the road upon Lake Erie. Many years of doubt and despondency passed before the road was completed. In the meantime, Dunkirk made slow progress in the increase of its population and material prosperity. Yet in 1827, it was incorporated as a village, and the same year the Dunkirk academy was incorporated. Calamities befell Dunkirk, which even grew out of the bright prospects that seemed to lie before it. The effect of the land speculations, rife throughout the country, upon Dunkirk, is thus described in the often quoted comments of Judge E. F. Warren, in his Historical Sketches of Chautauqua county:—

"The speculations in real estate, which were at their height during this period, and which have resulted in such incalculable injury to the interests of the whole people, affected the village of Dunkirk more seriously than any other point in the county. The termination of the New York and Erie railroad at this place, pointed it out to those most deeply affected with the contagion, as a spot on which operations of the kind might be carried on, for a while at least, with success. The rage for corner lots and eligible sites, was rife, and ran to so high a pitch, that men of all pursuits, farmers, mechanics,

merchants, lawyers, and even ministers of the gospel, embarked upon the wild sea, without rudder or ballast, with nothing to propel them but a whirlwind, that soon scattered them in broken fragments upon a lee shore.

"The general result has been a stagnation of trade, depreciation in the prices of all kinds of property, the ruin and entire prostration of many families who had been in prosperous circumstances, and on the high road to competence and even independence, and the hopeless bankruptcy of thousands of others. Though affected to a greater degree, this village was not alone in its madness. Most of the other villages were more or less influenced by the mania that swept over the land, and suffered in proportion to the extent of their operations."

About fourteen miles of the New York and Erie Railroad had been graded eastward from Dunkirk, and about eight miles of rails had been laid, when the work was abandoned. Years of depression followed, in which Dunkirk neither increased in wealth, nor in population. Even many of its buildings went partially into decay. Work was at last resumed, and the great undertaking finally consummated by the opening of the road to Dunkirk, May 14, 1851. This, at the time, was the greatest railroad enterprise that had ever been undertaken. 445½ miles of railroad had been built, then the longest in the world.

The completion of the railroad was a subject of general rejoicing by all the people of the county, as well as by the citizens of Dunkirk. Its completion was celebrated at Dunkirk by 15,000 people, a great number to assemble in that, then sparsely settled region. It was an event of national importance, and many of the most distinguished men of the country, honored the occasion with their presence, among whom were Millard Fillmore, then President of the United States; Daniel Webster, Secretary of State; William A. Graham, Secretary of Navy; Nathan K. Hall, Postmaster-General; John J. Crittenden, Attorney-general; Washington Hunt, Governor of the State of New York; Ex-Gov. Wm. L. Marcy, Senators W. H. Seward and Hamilton Fish, also Stephen A. Douglas, Daniel S. Dickenson, Christopher Morgan, Lieut.-Gov. G. W. Patterson, and many other eminent citizens of the country.

The future prosperity of Dunkirk was now assured. Since then it has suffered many serious mishaps. For a period of time it transacted much lake business, but the withdrawal of the Erie line of steamers many years ago, and the discontinuance of the freight transfer business of the road, diminished its importance as a lake port, and the many fires that occurred, in former years, materially injured its prospects. It has, however, survived this series of disasters, and has steadily, although at times slowly, increased in wealth and population. The completion of the Buffalo and State Line railroad in 1852, the Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburgh road in 1871, and the later lines of roads through the city, has made it the principal railroad town of the county. It also supports many thriving and important manufacturing establishments. Its vitality is evidenced by the energy with which, in the past, it has overcome the many misfortunes that have befallen it.

It is the first city to be incorporated in the county. It now has water works, electric lights, and is soon to be connected with the neighboring village of Fredonia by electric cars. Its population by the census of 1890 was 9416.

The City of Jamestown.—The city of Jamestown is three miles square, and contains nine square miles of territory. It is situated on both sides of the outlet to Chautauqua Lake. It is built upon drift-hills and in the vallies between them. The drift-hills are composed of masses of debris, piled up by glaciers, which once moved from the north in a southerly direction pushing beneath them the earthy

matter, loosened and gathered mainly from the hills to the northward. As the glacier moved southward it filled up the channel of the old outlet to Chautauqua Lake, extending on a line north of the cemetery and nearly along the course of Moon's creek towards Falconers. As the glacier moved on southward of this old channel, it bore with it the mass of sand, gravel and stones that compose the hills that form the site of the town, and gradually crowded the outlet southward until at the close of the ice period its course was where we find it now. Its channel bent somewhat in the form of a loop, indicates that it has been taken out of its original course by the glacier. The outlet running in this new channel through long epochs of time, has steadily worn a passage through the drift down to the natural rock beneath it, lowering the waters of the lake as it deepened, until now, it occupies its comparatively narrow limits.

If James Prendergast, the founder of Jamestown, had been seeking a fine prospect for a residence or a pleasing situation for a city solely, he certainly would not have chosen this site when he first visited it. An irregular group of rough unsymmetrical hills, covered with sombre and ragged pines, a dark and gloomy morass extending between it and the lake, where the voice of the frog, and the owl, and of the prowling wolf were nightly to be heard, were neither inviting to the eye or pleasing to the ear. These apparent defects have become in fact, however, circumstances of real utility. The irregularity of surface offers facilities for drainage and contributes to the health of the city, and renders the situation airy and cool in summer time without increasing its winter exposure. In process of time the improving hand of man will turn these heights and depressions into account, and secure artistic effects. The ragged ridges will become sightly prospects. The seeming deformities, objects of beauty, and Jamestown will become an unique and picturesque town far more beautiful and interesting than a city on a plain.

It is possible that La Salle visited the site of Jamestown in 1681 or 1682. His ancient biographer, describes him as going westward from Onondaga in the Spring of one or the other of those years, and finding about fifteen days afterwards "a little lake six or seven miles (liens) south of Lake Erie, the mouth of which opened to the southeastward."

De Celoron and his companions, we learn from his journal, on the 24th of July, 1749, entered the outlet from the lake; the water being low, in order to lighten his canoes, he was obliged to send the greater part of their loading three-fourths of a French league by land, so that the distance accomplished that day by water, did not exceed a half a French league. He encamped for the night, undoubtedly within the northwestern limits of the site of the city. On the morning of the next day, a council was held to decide what should be done, in view of the evident signs of Indians in the vicinity. Lieut. Joncaire was sent with some friendly Indians, bearing belts of wampum to conciliate the enemy and De Celoron resumed his difficult voyage over the rapids of the outlet.

Other evidences exist of the presence of civilized men in the region around Jamestown, before the advent of the pioneers of the Holland purchase. In 1822, William Bemus, in attempting to deepen the channel of the outlet, discovered a row of piles, averaging four inches in diameter, and from two and one-half to three and one-half feet in length, driven firmly in the earth across the bed of the stream. Ax marks were plainly visible on each of the four sides of these piles, the wood of which was sound. The tops of these piles were worn smooth and did not appear, when discovered, to reach above the bed of the stream.

James Prendergast was the first person to occupy the present site of Jamestown, after the

county was open to settlement. He was the son of William Prendergast, of whom we have before given some account, and who settled on the west side of Chautauqua lake, in the town of Chautauqua. Late in the summer of 1806, while exploring the forest in search of some horses that had strayed from his father's premises, he visited the site of Jamestown. He remained there one or two days examining the locality, encamping at night within the present limits of the city. He was much pleased with the situation, and the advantages offered by the rapid outlet for the feeding of mills, and he resolved to purchase the land there and found a settlement. It was not until several years later that he was able to consummate his purpose. He caused, however, a thousand acres of land to be purchased, for which was paid at the time $2000 in cash. The purchase included land on each side of the outlet; the steamboat landing at Jamestown being near the center of the tract.

In the fall of 1810, he caused John Blowers who was in his employ, to build a log house to be occupied by Blowers and his family. The house was completed, and Blowers moved into it before Christmas of that year. This was the first building erected in Jamestown, and Blowers became its first inhabitant, late in 1810.

In the spring of 1811, a large one and one-half-story log house was erected upon the outlet, within the city limits for Mr. Prendergast and his family. That year a dam was built by William Prendergast, across the outlet, a grist-mill was commenced, and a saw-mill completed, but it did not commence sawing until about the first of February, 1812.

At the court of sessions held in June, 1812, an indictment was found against Mr. Prendergast for overflowing lands adjacent to Chautauqua lake by the erection of his dam; the indictment was pressed to trial, and he was fined fifteen dollars, notwithstanding he had removed his dam. Besides being obliged to remove his dam and pay damages occasioned by the overflowing of lands, and the expense occasioned by the rebuilding of the dam and mills, he lost his house and the most of its valuable contents by fire. He, however, after the fire, and in 1812, erected another house, into which he and Captain Forbes moved their families in December, 1812. These families, and that of the Blowers were the only residents, and the house last mentioned, and that built by Blowers in 1810, were the only houses at the close of the year 1812 in Jamestown.

In 1813 Blowers opened the first tavern in Jamestown, which he kept in his log house, and Mr. Prendergast purchased about 550 acres more of land in Jamestown, and completed a saw-mill, consisting of two single saws and a gang of sixteen saws. The first bridge over the Outlet was commenced in 1813, and completed in 1814. During the last war with England but little improvement was made at the Rapids, as it was then called, but in 1814 several families besides those above mentioned were residing in Jamestown, and a considerable number of new buildings erected, and the grist-mill finished this year. Mr. Prendergast, however, was the owner of all the real estate at the Rapids, which the assessors valued at $2976. His tax for that year was $38.98.

In 1815 Judge Prendergast erected an academic building of two stories on the west side of Main street, near Fifth street. That year a large tavern was also erected in Jamestown, at the southeast corner of Main and Third streets, which was afterwards owned and kept for many years by Elisha Allen, the father of Colonel A. F. Allen; other buildings were erected that year, and some new residents came in, among them Dr. Laban Hazeltine and Dr. Elial G. Foote, both afterwards prominent physicians and distinguished citizens of Jamestown, and Abner Hazeltine, who was an eminent lawyer and much-respected citizen of the county. The Chautauqua manufacturing company was incor-

porated this year with Judge Prendergast as its agent and executive officer. The village now began to be called Jamestown in honor of its founder, Judge James Prendergast, although the titles of "Ellicotts" and "The Rapids" were sometimes used.

We have now given something of an account of the early settlement of Jamestown, briefly tracing its history to the period, at which it became entitled to be considered a village, and receive a name. It is the design of this book to give only the history of the early settlement of the county, and of the towns and cities that compose it, leaving the reader to gain the knowledge of its subsequent history, from the preceding biographical sketches of its enterprising and influential citizens, who have spent their lives in it, and have themselves contributed to make its history; a novel method, which in certain respects has an advantage over a general historical narrative. Moreover, the development of Jamestown from an energetic little village, located in the midst of pine forests and lumber enterprises, into an active and progressive city, having great promise for the future, involves more than an ordinary amount of detail, and a narrative of events of such importance, as not to be compressed into the limits allotted to this writing. The names of the many leading and influential men, that have been concerned in promoting the progress and prosperity of Jamestown; many of whom are living, and many more have passed away, could be scarcely crowded into a sketch like this, much less, could a just history of the interesting events and circumstances of its rise from a village of sawmills, and sturdy lumbermen, to a fine city, equipped with the latest modern improvements. The facts regarding Jamestown, however, should be patiently gathered before it is too late, carefully arranged, and faithfully and fully written.

The progress of Jamestown is not due to the enterprise of its citizens alone. Its growth has been a natural one, the logical result of the advantages of its situation. Judge James Prendergast, Col. James McMahan, and Judge Zattu Cushing, three leading pioneers in different and distinct parts of the county, besides having broader and more comprehensive views, as to the direction in which the development of the county would tend, were possessed also, of more means than most of the early settlers, and could therefore proceed with more deliberation and care in choosing the spot at which to stake their fortunes. Col. McMahan, was a surveyor quite familiar with this western wilderness. He had traversed the county from its southern limits to Lake Erie, as early as 1795, with a view to a location and finally chose the beautiful farming lands adjacent to Westfield, as presenting the most favorable prospect. Undoubtedly visions of commerce upon the great Lake, not far from the scene of his venture, influenced him in his choice. Judge Cushing, also passed through the county in 1798 or 1799, on his way to Presque Isle to superintend the building of the ship "Good Intent," and again on his return East. He selected his home on the Canadaway, in the fine lands around Fredonia, as offering the greatest promise, to one who would choose a home on the frontier. He was no doubt influenced in his choice, by similar considerations to those that governed Col. McMahan. Judge Prendergast, who as early as 1794 or 1795, traveled extensively in the southwest, having visited the Spanish country of northern Louisiana, and again in 1805 journeyed through Pennsylvania to Tennessee, with a view to settlement in that State, and had last explored the region around Chautauqua Lake, and along the Conewango, saw in the magnificent forests of southern Chautauqua, a source of wealth. He saw also, a prospect of its immediate realization, in the Allegheny and its tributaries, which offered the facilities for the transportation of the lumber manufactured at their sources, to the great market, which he perceived was destined to grow up in the valley of the Mississippi.

He undoubtedly was also influenced in his choice of a location by the facilities for manufacturing offered by the excellent water-power at the foot of the lake, which seemed then even better than now. For the forests which then covered all the region that supplied the lake with water, shielded the surface from evaporation, rendering the discharge more copious and constant than in late years. The result of his venture seems to have justified his choice. Lumbering was in early years the leading industry of Jamestown, as it was of all the southeastern part of the county. Although the prices obtained were exceedingly small for the excellent quality of pine which rafted from this region down the rivers, for much of it, "not more than it cost to cut the logs, manufacture the lumber, and run it to market," yet it brought all the cash that came to the settlers. The only resource of most of the pioneers in other parts of the county for many years, was from the sale of black salts, made from ashes gathered in the fallow where the timber was burned. It was the only product in many of the towns, that could be sold for cash or even exchanged for goods and groceries. Lumbering then, as grape culture now, was what brought money to the county. It early called attention to Jamestown and established the foundations for its prosperity. As the development of its other manufacturing industries which have been the chief cause of the later growth and present importance of Jamestown, came after the pine forests had been swept away, its history does not belong to the pioneer period, but to that of later years. No attempt therefore will be made in the limited space allotted to this sketch to trace the progress of these industries from the time the first tannery was started, and the little wool carding machine was erected in 1815, down to the extensive Alpaca mills of the present time.

The effect of the extensive manufacturing interests to promote the growth of Jamestown may be briefly shown by a few comprehensive statistics. March 6, 1827, Jamestown was incorporated as a village, being the first village incorporated in the county. The steamer Chautauqua was built at Jamestown and was the first steamboat launched upon the lake. She made her trial trip July 4, 1828. This was the beginning of a substantial navigation of the lake.

The population of Jamestown by the census of 1840 was 1212; thirty years later, 1870, it had increased to 5337, in 1880 it was 9357, and in 1890, 16,038, maintaining about the same rate of increase during the last ten years as in the previous decade. It was incorporated as a city in 1886. It has now electric street cars, and lights; gas and water-works, and all things belonging to a modern city.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.—Matthew Prendergast, a son of William, afterwards a judge of the county, represented the town of Chautauqua, and Philo Orton represented the town of Pomfret upon the Board of Supervisors for the year 1810, the last year that the county was represented in Niagara county, for at the meeting of the Board of Supervisors there it was ascertained from the assessment rolls that Chautauqua county contained five hundred voters for members of Assembly, which entitled the county to be fully organized, which was accomplished by the appointment of county officers on the 9th day of February, 1811. The following officers were duly appointed, viz.:

First Judge.—Zattu Cushing. Associate Judges—Matthew Prendergast, Philo Orton, Jonathan Thompson, William Alexander.

Assistant Justices.—Henry Abell, William Gould, John Dexter, Abiram Orton.

Justices of the Peace.—Jeremiah Potter, John Silsbee, Abijah Bennett, Asa Spear, Justus Hinsman, Benjamin Barrett, Daniel Pratt, Selah Pickett.

Clerk.—John E. Marshall. *Sheriff*—David Eason. *Surrogate*—Squire White. *Coroners*—Daniel G. Gould, Philo Hopson.

Up to this time Chautauqua had no separate existence as a county. The settlers that had established their homes there were scattered nearly over its whole extent. Only narrow clearings had been made at wide intervals in the dense wilderness that everywhere covered the county. No thoroughfares of travel by land or water extended into it, and its people seemed to be shut out from communication with the populated parts of the county, and had no voice in the general government of the State; as a consequence a sense of solitude up to this time had oppressed them, which was in a measure removed by being permitted to have a voice in public affairs. The evidence of future prosperity began to appear in the industry and energy of the settlers, in the widening of their clearings and in the increase of their improvements. By the United States census taken in the year 1810 the population of the county was 2381. Eight years before there was scarcely an inhabitant in the county.

Towns Subsequently Settled.—The only remaining towns of the county in which settlement had not been commenced were six. Of these French Creek was first settled in 1812, Ellington about 1814, Cherry Creek and Mina about 1815, Clymer in 1820 and Sherman in 1823, and was the last settled town in the county.

Conclusion.—We have now completed the account of the principal events relating to Chautauqua county prior to its occupation by the pioneers of the Holland purchase, and have also given a history of its early settlement, bringing it down to the complete organization of the county in 1811, and this is all that was intended by this historical sketch. Although Chautauqua county was completely organized in 1811, and settlements substantially effected, its pioneer history did not end, however, until the completion of the Erie canal.

Emigration from the east, during the first years of the history of the county, first pressed towards the western reserve, passing by the Holland purchase, the lands of which had not yet been put into market. When these lands were offered for sale (as the Holland Land company sold theirs for $2.50 and $3.50 per acre on a credit, while western lands were sold at a less price for cash), those who possessed the ready means and were able to pay at once for their farms, sought more attractive homes in the fertile prairies and flowery openings of Ohio and the west, consequently the first settlers of the Holland purchase, and those particularly of the county of Chautauqua, were the poorest class of people —men who often expended their last dollar to procure the article for their land. Chautauqua county then was densely covered with a majestic forest of the largest growth, which cast its dark shadows everywhere, over hills and valleys, and along the streams and borders of the lakes. Nowhere in northern latitudes could be found trees so tall and large, and none could behold without awe and pleasure, the grandeur and grace of these mighty woods, yet a home here, to cope with and subdue them, promised a lifetime of toil and privation; and no one felt invited hither but strong and hardy pioneers, men of the frontier who were accustomed to wield the axe and handle the rifle; who could grapple with the forest and rough it in the wilderness, and think it ease; who could reap the thin harvest and live upon the coarse and often scanty fare of the woods and call it plenty; consequently the first settlers of this county were mostly from the back-woods region, at the western verge of settlement. They brought with them strong arms, stout hearts and a thorough knowledge of the expedients of life in the woods. They were a body of picked young men, possessing vigorous bodies and practical minds. Among their number were often men of marked ability, whose talents would honor any station. Although the most of them possessed but little of the learning of books and schools, not a few were cultivated and accomplished men and

women of refinement and education, whose attainments were such as to prepare them to adorn any society. The most of the early settlers were, however, educated in a true sense; they possessed that learning, which, in the situations in which it was their fortune to be cast, best fitted them for a life of usefulness, and enabled them to contribute their full share in the great works of progress and improvement allotted to them. They were skillful adepts in their calling; accomplished masters in wood-craft, and in all that pertained to the formidable task of preparing the way for the westward expansion of civilization and population.

A further history of the pioneer period of the county, as well as of the important events that have transpired since then, down to the present time, it is not our purpose here to relate, after the manner of the general historian, and we shall be obliged at this time to omit the names, even, of leading pioneers and honored citizens who have acted a prominent part in the history of the county. Able works have been written, and valuable contributions made, towards the History of the County of Chautauqua, among them the concise and excellent little pioneer work of the Hon. E. G. Warren, and chiefly the valuable and fully prepared History by Andrew Young, in which he received the invaluable assistance of Dr. E. T. Foote, to whom the county owes a great debt of gratitude for preserving its history; the local contribution of Dr. H. C. Taylor, in his complete and excellent History of Portland; the History of Jamestown, by the able pen of Dr. G. W. Hazeltine, and also the valuable contributions of J. L. Bugbee and Samuel A. Brown.

It is the purpose of this work, in place of a general history of Chautauqua county, subsequent to its organization, which has in a great measure been written by others, to substitute sketches of its citizens, many of them representative men of the county, who have participated in its leading events, some, it may be, not distinguished beyond the ordinary walks of life, but all, it is believed, are worthy citizens, from the records of whose lives in their various spheres, a better knowledge of the real condition and history of the county, can be obtained than from an ordinary historical narrative.

Biography often most vividly presents historical facts. It has been well said that: "Biography is history by induction." As history is the synthesis of Biography, so Biography is the analysis of History. The old idea that the history of a country is contained in the record of its kings and its conquests, is being supplanted. The real history of a country is the history of its people—their fortunes, conditions and customs, the common people of a nation, their mental and moral status—are what give it character and mould its destinies. Its rulers, the leaders of its armies, and its wars, are really trivial circumstances. Even forms of government are but a reflex of the character of the common people. History therefore is made up of the biographies of the masses, and is best expressed in the life-records of its energetic and enterprising citizens.

The facts contained in these biographical sketches, it is believed, will have their value hereafter, in permanently preserving the records of leading citizens, and in aiding the future historian of the county to complete an orderly and authentic record of events transpiring subsequent to the organization of the county, and furnish valuable data for all parts of such history, and it would be the desire of the writer of this sketch to aid in such a work.

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